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**Published by the Alma Mater Society
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VOL. XXXVI.

OCTOBER 21st, 1908.

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Editor-in-Chief—W. E. Uglow, M.A.

Business Managers—J. A. Shaver, B.A.; R. Bow, B.A.

Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year in advance for subscribers in Canada; \$1.25 per year in advance for United States subscribers. Advertising rates on application. Subscribers may secure the leading City dailies at reduced rates on application at the Sanctum.

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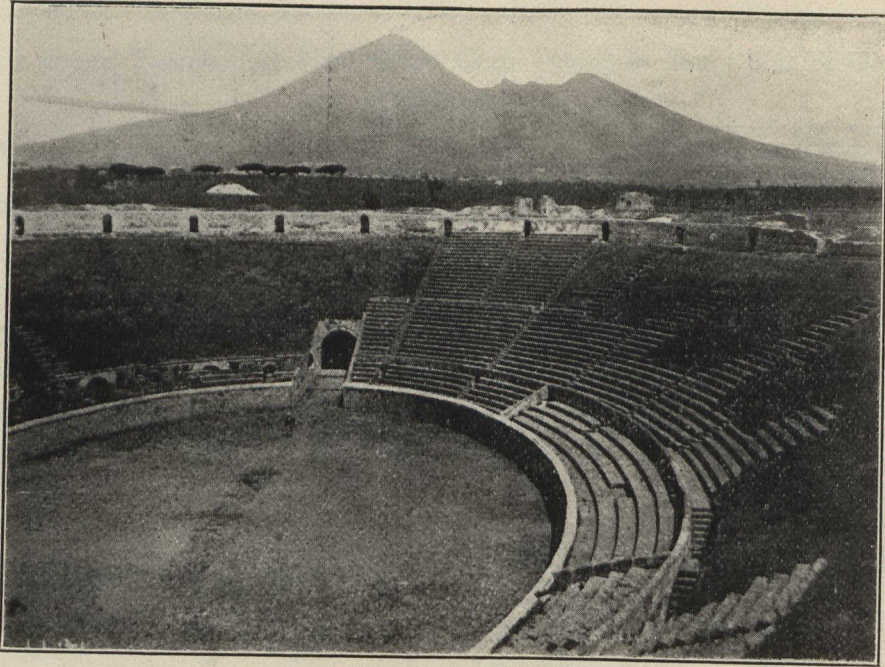
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VOL. XXXVI.

OCTOBER 21st, 1908.

No. 1.

A Visit to Vesuvius.

SOME years ago my friend Riggs and myself started on a long vacation journey. After doing Greece quite thoroughly, we took the Austrian steamer to Brindisi and had a very delightful ride across Italy, as we passed through many interesting cities. At Caserta we had our first view of Vesuvius, and it was not disappointing,—a great pillar of smoke stood above, and, as we drew nearer to Naples, we could see clouds of steam bursting forth, followed by balloon-like puffs of black smoke. We had a long, winding descent from Caserta to the sea and many beautiful panoramas of the bay and the city came to our vision.

That night Vesuvius treated us to a welcoming illumination for which we were very grateful, and we determined to render our thanks in person at an early period. The side of the cone emitted a dull red glow, showing the position of the lava streams; and from the crater volumes of flame would occasionally issue. If Vesuvius was grand when in a quiescent state, what must it be when violently active?

Pompeii first claimed our attention. It would be interesting to review the history of this unfortunate city—suffice it to notice that we have historical mention of the place as early as B.C. 310. The first warning its inhabitants had of the volcanic nature of the charming mountain behind their homes was in A.D. 63, when the city was fearfully shaken by an earthquake. Considerable damage was done; but soon after, the inhabitants returned, and the city was rebuilt on a much more magnificent scale. Luxury and art were everywhere employed to embellish it, and this accounts for the splendor of the buildings and the freshness of the frescoes which one now sees.

In August, A.D. 79, the mountain burst forth in violent eruption. A stream of boiling mud flowed down its side and submerged Herculaneum, while showers of incandescent pumice stone fell upon Pompeii, burying it in the course of two days under a layer from ten to twenty feet in depth. This layer is very easily removed, and we may suppose that the buried city was plundered of much of its treasures soon after the catastrophe.

The city has now been about half opened up, and as we walked through it, we stepped over the same pavements, crossed the same thresholds and stood in the same rooms that had been trodden by the first century citizens.

Near the principal entrance to the ruins is a museum which contains some objects of interest, although the greater part are in the great museum at Naples. The most interesting are some bodies which were found when the city was first

opened up. These bodies are wonderfully preserved, being petrified, and showing by the contortions of the limbs, the violent struggles the expiring men and women made to escape. We had the horror of the catastrophe brought vividly to our minds on viewing these forms, and could almost reproduce the awful picture of these fated people rushing through the streets or blindly groping their way along, stumbling, falling, struggling to rise again, being suffocated by the red-hot dust and dying in their last agonizing cry for mercy.

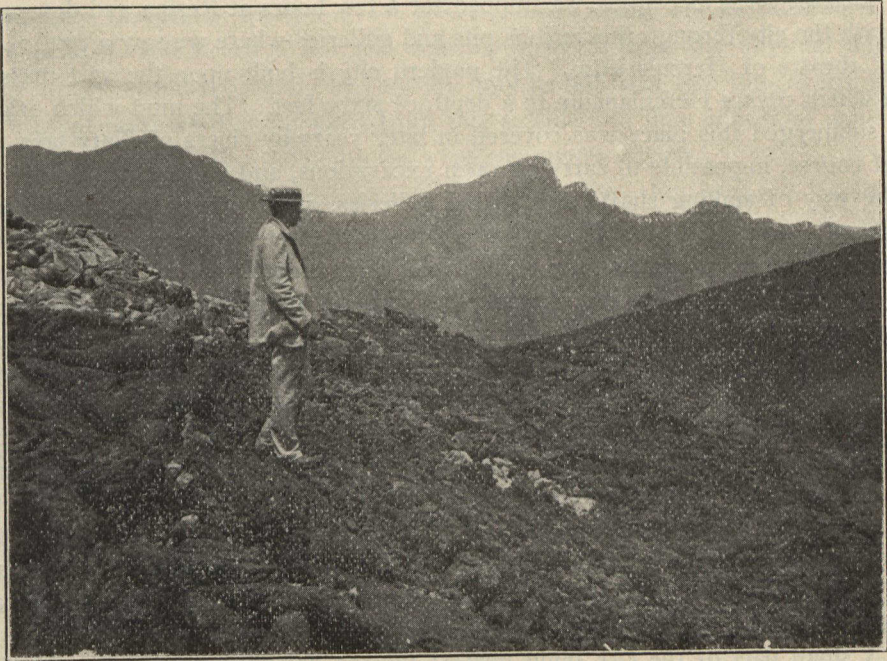
Bulwer Lytton has given a fine description of this storm of stone in his "Last Days of Pompeii," and surely anyone who possessed the gift of writing would find the inspiration amid such scenes. We read his book just before leaving for Italy, so our visit was the more interesting in consequence. Bulwer Lytton lived in Naples all the time he was occupied in writing the book and his descriptions of Pompeii are absolutely truthful.

From the museum we passed up the street of the Marina to the Basilica—a public edifice where justice was administered. This is a large open space with rows of columns on each side and a tribunal at the end. Many temples were now visited; but by far the most interesting places in Pompeii are the private houses—the mosaic pavements of which are so beautiful and the frescoes so perfect. The most interesting of these is the "New House" or house of Vetti, which was the last to be opened up, and which exceeds in splendor all the other buildings of Pompeii.

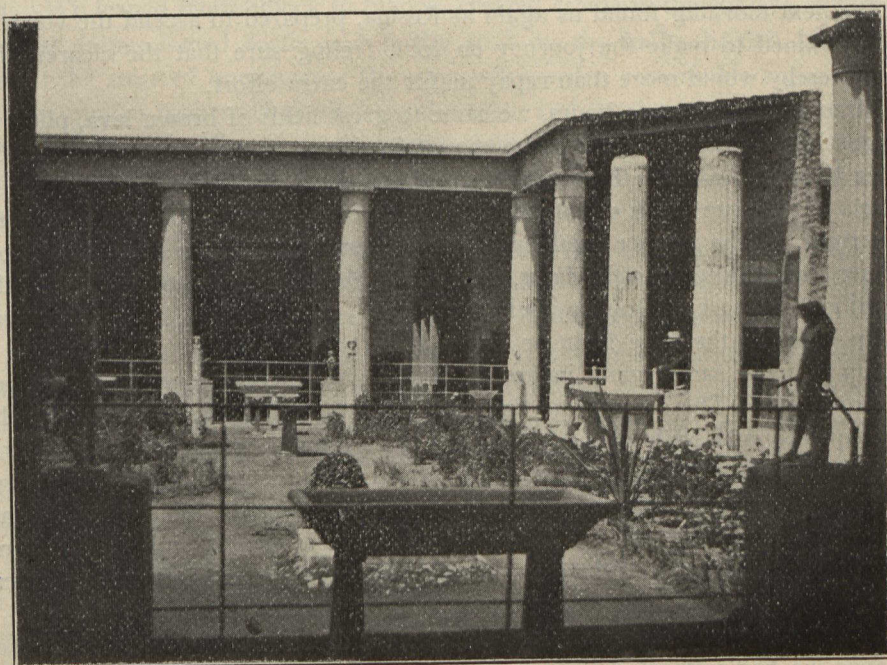
In the centre is a large court, adorned with exquisite bits of statuary. On the walls of the rooms opening from this court are fine frescoes—the colors glowing as brightly as when painted. Some of the smaller frescoes are most delicate, both in design and coloring. We saw several artists at work copying them. In a corridor off the main part of the building is a private sanctuary and near this are the slaves' quarters. Then comes the kitchen, with its fireplace, over which we saw a copper basin containing some food. This had been in course of preparation for the nourishment of the household over eighteen centuries ago. It seemed as if put there the day before.

We cannot describe all the interesting places—the Baths, the Temple of Isis, the Theatre and the Gladiators' quarters. It was in the House of the Faun that the wonderful mosaic, "The Battle of Issus," was discovered.

We next visited the amphitheatre, outside the city. It is very large, finely preserved and one gets a very grand view of Vesuvius from its seats. What a powerful and thrilling scene Bulwer Lytton has made of the combat in the arena between Claudius and the lion, when the populace clamor for the rescue of Claudius and demand that Arbaces be thrown in his place—when Arbaces only obtains respite by pointing to Vesuvius which is just shooting up its warning signal; when the lion, too, is frightened and seeks only to escape! Standing there where Lytton must have stood when he conceived that splendid passage, we could realize the feelings of the populace, clamoring an instant before for the tragic death of a helpless fellow-mortal and the next instant thinking only of how to escape a still more awful fate.



LAVA FIELD, CRATER OF VESUVIUS, A.D. 79.



"NEW" HOUSE OR VETTI'S HOUSE, POMPEII.

Driving back to Naples, we stopped for a few hours at Resina and descended beneath the city through the various pits and galleries where we saw a part of the great theatre of Herculaneum. The modern city is built upon the vast mass of lava which covers Herculaneum to a depth of sixty feet. The mud which originally submerged this place was covered in later years by rivers of flinty lava. It is, of course, impossible to carry on open excavations, and all that can be done is in the way of sinking shafts and boring galleries, as in a mine. A large space has been excavated in the theatre, where we saw some of the seats, and in the galleries around we came across occasional bits of fresco.

Herculaneum is the exact opposite of Pompeii in appearance. The latter is open everywhere to the sky; so finely laid out that one can find any particular house in an instant, and when one enters a house everything can be seen at a glance,—the mosaic pavements, the aquarium, the apartments and all the details of ornamentation. On the other hand, one might ride over Herculaneum for years and see no indication that a city was buried beneath. One descends into the earth and sees the limited excavations only by the flickering light of a candle. Then, too, the loose stones and dust at Pompeii are so easily removed that the most delicate objects are not harmed in the least, while at Herculaneum the hard lava must be chiselled out, bit by bit, resulting in the destruction of the delicate objects imbedded within.

A small part of the city lying nearest the sea has been opened up, showing part of a street with fine houses on each side; but the great hill of lava arrests further open excavation and will probably continue to do so for all time.

The next morning found us again at Resina, prepared to ascend the volcano. We determined to make the journey on foot, feeling sure that the clearer idea gained thereby would more than repay us for the extra effort.

After walking for two hours, we came to great fields of brown lava, piled up in fantastic forms, and covering the mountain-side as far as we could see. In another hour we reached the observatory, situated on a little spur, the rivers of new lava having run down on either side. The road at this point turned abruptly to the right, as the former road had been obliterated during a recent eruption. Climbing over this for another hour, we reached the base of the cone and had the most difficult part of the journey before us.

The sides of the cone form an angle of forty-five degrees. The surface is made up of loose sand, many inches in depth, with an occasional bit of jagged lava protruding. The ascent was therefore extremely difficult, as we would slip back frequently and could only progress when we found a piece of lava for a firm footing. Stopping frequently to rest, we toiled up the steep incline, being protected from the sun by a dense cloud which hung just over the mountain. At last we reached the top and entered the railed enclosure at the terminus of the funicular railway. Here two of the government guides took us in hand while we were to be near the crater. Later we ascertained the reason for this supervision.

We now stood on the summit of Vesuvius, the dread volcano which had caused the havoc we had witnessed the previous day. Through rifts in the clouds we caught glimpses of Pompeii, Resina, Naples, and the beautiful country below.

Turning to the crater we saw great clouds of steam and smoke bursting forth from beneath and heard a horrible roaring proceed from the abysmal depths. Huge stones would frequently be shot up, only to fall back into the cavern, making a great noise as they knocked from side to side. A fine shower of sand fell continually and in a few moments we were completely covered.

Our guides, who had been waiting for a temporary lull in the volcanic disturbance, now took us by the hand and led us to the edge of the crater. The scene that met our eyes baffles realization, to say nothing of description. A huge pit, with perpendicular sides, some sixty to ninety feet across and of varying depth. At times the molten lake would rise nearly to the surface, while at other times it would sink down into the earth's interior. Dense clouds of smoke came bulging up, now and then, obscuring our view and enveloping us in their sable folds. We could hear the crackling of the fires in the "Devil's Kitchen." One of the guides remarked that an American had fallen in some years before, and they evidently wished to hurry us away before anything happened.

Our descent of the cone was infinitely easier and more rapid than the ascent. We simply slid through the loose sand, going about ten feet at each step, and reached the bottom in two minutes, although it had taken us an hour to climb the same distance.

We now started for the new lava field, and found the walk very hot and difficult. We leaped from hillock to hillock, crossed seams in the surface, where sulphurous fumes issued forth, and finally trod on the half-solidified lava, which burned the soles of our shoes. We now witnessed a remarkable sight—a small river of molten rock welling up from the earth and flowing along as silently as a stream of treacle. We approached near enough to stick our canes into the river, averting our faces the while, and so obtained bits of the plastic substance for souvenirs.

In some respects the lava stream was as impressive as the crater. We could imagine the feelings of the dwellers in the valley below, should they see, as ancestors had often seen, a great red river come rolling down upon them.

The whole mountain, as far as its base, is one mass of this bare rock—not smooth and flat but piled in irregular and uncouth shapes: sometimes ripples, sometimes waves frozen in their surge, sometimes crevasses: and the view from the top when clouds obscured the vision of the smiling plains, was one of direst desolation. Such a view one might obtain from the summit of Copernicus or some other mountain of the moon.

I have no desire to visit Vesuvius again. One look into that crater will last for a lifetime; and the memory of the swirling clouds of steam and smoke, the incessant rumblings and detonations, the showers of rock and sand, will outlive all other recollections.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

A Glimpse of College Life at Princeton.

SITUATED in a beautiful country, its handsome academic buildings surrounded by shady elms and grassy lawns, nature and art have combined to make Princeton, the Oxford of America, ideal. It has not always been as now, but even when the university was in its infancy men were proud to be named Princeton students: that intangible and composite thing, college spirit, which cannot be analyzed or described, is a mark of every true son of Princeton.

The history of this, the fourth oldest university on the continent, is most interesting, for it has had a place in many of the momentous events of the nation. Especially about Nassau Hall historical memories cluster. In the Revolutionary War, during the Battle of Princeton, in which Washington administered a severe defeat to the British, about two hundred of the latter took refuge in Old North, as Nassau Hall was then called, and the first shot of the fight which followed is said to have passed through the head of a portrait of George the Second, then on the walls of the Faculty room: some few years later a portrait of George Washington replaced that of George of England. In this same room the Continental Congress held its session from June to November, 1783. Dr. Witherspoon, sixth president of Princeton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the convention to form the constitution of the new republic, nine members were Princeton graduates.

Looking at the university to-day, in the quiet beauty of its location, one realizes with difficulty that it has been the scene of such activity; but the old cannon left by the British is planted muzzle down on the campus south of Nassau Hall to testify to what once was. Princeton has grown steadily since its royal charter was granted in 1746, but it has still the same *raison d'être*, which read in the original charter—"to instruct the youth in the learned languages and in the liberal arts and sciences," for it is Princeton's pride that she has not yielded to the popular idea of the day—to judge everything by the utilitarian test—her aim being rather to train the minds and faculties and lay the foundations of a broad culture. For this reason the selection of studies is not left to the choice of the student, but they have what is called the 'balanced elective' curriculum; for the first two years the work is definitely prescribed, then in the junior year the student selects his own courses from a systematic arrangement of related subjects, and continues these in his final year.

A feature quite distinctive to Princeton is what is known as the preceptorial system. For some time, owing to the increase in the number of students, the authorities of the university have felt that some radical change must be made in the whole system of instruction: the classes were so large that any sympathetic contact of professor and student was impossible, which was an obvious disadvantage. Some two or three years ago this new system was brought in by President Wilson—modelled somewhat after the English university, but changed sufficiently to suit the unique needs of Princeton. It is really an elaborate system of personal tutoring. Each student, instead of receiving his instruction entirely in the lecture room, meets one hour a week in each subject a preceptor and his work is discuss-

ed, his faults pointed out, and help given; but the distinct advantage of the whole system lies in the fact that in these talks of a semi-formal, semi-private nature the student feels the personality of the instructor, and the result is that better read and better educated men are going out from Princeton.

To mention another characteristic feature, about ten years ago there was started entirely as an experiment the new well-known honour system of this college. The examinations at Princeton are often conducted without even the professor's presence in the room. Each student writes on his paper these words: "I pledge my honor as a gentleman that during this examination I have neither given nor received assistance"; the honor is pledged and no questions are asked. Were a student detected in cheating despite this pledge he would be tried before a stern tribunal—not of the college faculty, but a committee of his fellows—and woe to the student who has made ill-use of his liberty!

All these things, together with its situation, combine to make Princeton a splendid type of rural university. "Far from the promiscuous converse with the world and the theatre of folly and dissipation," as Aaron Burr described it, there are no counter attractions and a loyalty and good fellowship exists among the undergraduate body, seldom if ever, found elsewhere in a large university. Of course it is inherited that every freshman should from the outset hate the members of the sophomore class, and it has ever been the bounden duty of the sophomore to get amusement out of the freshmen—but these are incidentals. It is just the discipline necessary for freshmen and even this 'horsing' does not take on a severe form, but consists rather in playing jokes on them and making them do very ridiculous things in public. There are, however, certain unwritten laws, which the sophomores do enforce, such as—freshmen must wear no headgear but plain black caps, must not sport college colors, nor own automobiles. There are neither fraternities nor Greek letter societies at Princeton, but even from the freshman year the men naturally form into clubs. All freshmen are required to board at University Hall, a large eating hall on the campus, which is under the supervision of the college authorities: in the second year likewise the eating club system is the basis of undergraduate society—small clubs are formed of from thirty to fifty congenial men who eat at the same house. The two senior years are grouped together under the term upper classmen, and it is a far cry from the sophomore to the upper classmen. One of the outward signs is the laying aside of the little black cap embroidered in orange, which he was so glad to assume a year ago—now as a symbolism of higher authority he may wear a silk hat and carry a cane forsooth! Now he has control of the various college organizations, the dramatic, musical and literary clubs, and manages the college periodicals; in a word, he changes from a period of dependence to one of leadership. The club houses are all built along one street on the campus, and are very beautiful in structure, equipped with comfortable reading rooms and well-stocked libraries.

Even a short sketch of the student life at Princeton would not be complete without some mention of the commencement festivities in June. Senior singing

on the campus is one of the most pleasing features. They gather on the steps of Old Nassau to sing college songs for the last time together. Every year, even as far back as 'the fifties,' has reunions, and as many as possible of the old students return to join in the commencement Pee-rades.

E.P.

Comments on Current Events.

THE COLLEGE PROFESSOR IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

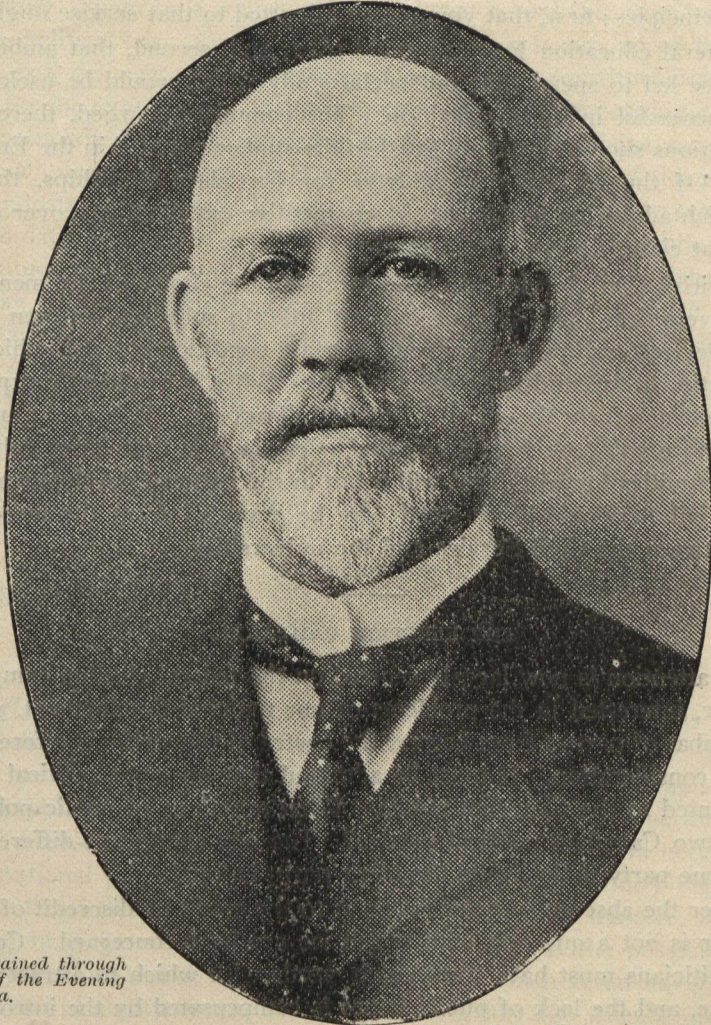
DURING the month of September appointments were made by the Federal Government to two of the most important commissions in the public service. To the newly created Civil Service Commission Prof. Shortt was appointed, while the Railway Commission was strengthened by the addition of Prof. S. G. McLean, of Toronto University. Prof. Shortt is regarded by the Canadian public as the type of the man of academic training who finds in the public service a most congenial sphere of activity. The close study of Canadian economic and social conditions combined with a keen, discriminating knowledge of human nature, has contributed to his success as arbitrator in several most important labour disputes. Prof. McLean is likewise well known to the Canadian public. To his reports on railway commissions, as applicable to Canada, and on railway rate grievances, may be attributed the constitution of the Railway Commission and our system of railway regulation.

A special significance is attached to these appointments. The time was when the college professor was regarded as a mere theorist, toiling away in the realm of ideas and quite oblivious of the welfare of his fellow. His speculations could be no great menace to society, much less could they be of any service. Such an one would be the last to appoint to any office requiring practical administrative and executive ability. But that day has passed. The interests of nations have extended, they have become infinitely more complicated. Their direction has necessitated a greater degree of intelligence and a much more highly specialized knowledge. To the universities, governments have turned for men possessing this skill. Particularly prominent has this tendency been in the United States, where not an important commission is appointed, whether federal or state, but includes a representative of the seats of learning.

In Canada the same necessity has arisen. In a young country such as ours, where a wealth of natural resources awaits development, a special technical training in the physical sciences must be necessary in those departments of the public service most closely connected with this development. In other branches of the administration, where novel and intricate problems demand solution, the training of yesterday proves utterly inadequate. Thus the special training which the universities seem able to give is a necessary factor in bridging the gap between our present machinery of government and the new problems which our national development is constantly bringing forth. More thoroughly than ever should the universities be able to enter into the life of the nation.

THE UNIVERSITY MAN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The question of the relation of the university man to the civil service is brought to the front by the recent amendment of the Civil Service Act and the appointment of the civil service commissioners. The chief purpose of reorganization is to secure greater efficiency within the service. To this end, essential



Half-tone obtained through kindness of the Evening Journal, Ottawa.

PROF. ADAM SHORTT

RECENTLY APPOINTED TO THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

factors are the removal of the service from political influence and the making of appointments and promotions on the sole basis of merit. It is in this spirit that the civil service commission has been appointed.

In this measure of civil service reform the English system has served as a type. Regarding the relation between the English universities and the service, the remarks of Prof. Lowell, of Harvard, in his recent work on the Government

of England, will be of special interest. "Now, it is clear that if men are to be selected young for a life-long career, especially if that career involves responsible administrative work, any acquaintance with the details of the duties to be performed, and any fitness for the position, are of far less consequence than a thorough education, keen intelligence and capacity for development. Proceeding upon this assumption, Macaulay's commission on the Indian Civil Service laid down two principles: first, that young men admitted to that service ought to have the best general education England could give; and, second, that ambitious men should not be led to spend time on special study which would be useless if they were not successful in the competition. The commission urged, therefore, that the examinations should be closely fitted to the studies pursued in the English universities." Of the successful candidates for first-class clerkships, the highest posts to which admission is obtained by competitive examinations, over eighty per cent. study at either Oxford or Cambridge.

The British Civil Service has been receiving the choice of the men from the English universities. This relation has not hitherto subsisted between the Canadian Civil Service and the universities. Certain conditions existed which did not prove attractive to the student or the graduate. But it is confidently expected that with the present reform these conditions will disappear. It is to the universities that the Service will look for its recruits. Certain it is that fewer spheres offer better opportunities for work that will count in the national development than the Canadian Civil Service. Much good may be expected from the more intimate relations between the Civil Service and the universities.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Public attention is now largely centred on the federal election campaign. To the observer, interested in the problems of our national development, yet receiving this combat of parties from beyond the centre of the strife, is offered material for serious consideration. It must be admitted that no great political issues are being presented to the Canadian public. What questions of public policy to-day divide the two Canadian political parties? The one significant difference seems to be that one party is 'in' while the other party is 'out.'

Whether the absence of great issues is to the credit or discredit of one party or the other is not a question with which we are here concerned. Certain it is that the politicians must have some catch words with which to attract the ear of the populace, and the lack of public issues is compensated by the introduction of the lowest forms of personal abuse. A bitterness seldom known has been introduced into the campaign by the extravagance of personal attack. The ruthless campaign of slander, the succession of libel case on libel case must prove disheartening to the citizen who looks for the elevation of public life. Such tactics are beneath the level of the average citizen. He knows well how to discount the ravings of frenzied politicians. In this light the resort to such methods seems consummately foolish, for so long as the heart of the people is true the slanderer will receive his just reward. It is true that public life should be purged of the "graft-

er" element and of the men whose personal relations will not stand the noonday light, but it is equally true that nothing more effectually than the campaign of indiscriminate slander will prevent the men whom public life most desires from devoting themselves to the public service. Reform must begin at home. The refusal now to stir up the sediment which years have left undisturbed is one evidence of a determination to purify public life.

Another symptom is found which does not reveal the most healthy state of Canadian political life. On the eve of the election it is announced that the system of rural mail delivery will be introduced and certain constituencies are carefully selected for the experiment. A leading member of the Opposition courts the support of a certain district by pledging himself in favour of the construction of a tunnel much desired by that locality. It is urged in favour of this candidate that certain industries will profit by electing a supporter of the government, and of that candidate that he has secured so many post offices and public buildings for his constituency. Yet none would ever think of calling this bribery. Whatever else it may do it does not induce an exalted opinion of the franchise. The elector is encouraged in regarding the franchise as a material asset which disposed of in one way or another will secure a greater or less return of personal profit. The mind of the citizen is turned away from the broad concerns of national interest to the petty questions of local advantage. This tendency does not augur well for the growth of a healthy national spirit. Fortunately for Canadian public life the leaders of both the great parties are men of unimpeachable integrity and men inspired by the broader national vision. Still we are compelled to question whither is our democracy leading us. Is our party system, at the present operating, best serving the public interest?

The World Agog over Air Navigation.

NOTHING in politics, either national or international, has aroused so much interest all the world over, during the past ten months, as that produced by the reports of what "aviators" and balloonists are doing in Germany, France and the United States. Experiments in this branch of science, if accompanied by any degree of success, will necessarily revolutionize national power as at present constituted. The military departments of the different nations have taken up the subject in a serious manner, and in the international race that is now going on, the first prize is the possible supremacy over the rest of the world. The tremendous hold which aerial navigation has on the population of Germany was evidenced a short time ago when Count Zeppelin's dirigible balloon was shattered by a thunderstorm. The accident was considered almost as a national disaster, and the people wept as sincerely as if the German army had lost an important battle. More than half a million dollars, however, had been subscribed in a few days to enable the Count to go ahead with his conquest of the air.

Although experimentation in the navigation of the air is receiving serious attention on account of its probable military importance, let us hope that the other channels of intercommunication that it will open up among nations will tend to cement friendly relations, and make war more and more of an impossibility.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

QUEEN'S AND THE CHURCH.

SINCE the college session closed last spring, the question of the relation of Queen's to the Presbyterian Church has been constantly in the limelight. This relation is of the greatest importance at the present moment, and should be of the keenest interest to every student and graduate of the university.

At the Winnipeg Assembly last summer the question was again submitted for discussion, and the resolution in favor of secularization was emphatically voted down. Strong arguments for both sides had been offered, but the tenor of the gathering was apparently in favor of the continuance of the present relations.

The legal nature of the connecting link is simple and in the charter of the University takes the form of three clauses, to the following effect: (1) A formal ownership of the University is established by means of an article declaring that the Body Corporate of Queen's College shall consist of the members of the Presbyterian Church; (2) the Principal must be a minister of the Church of Scotland, or of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; and (3), a majority of the Board of Trustees must be chosen as Presbyterians. This is the extent of the clauses which designate the University as sectarian.

It would be presumption on the part of the JOURNAL to endeavor to solve the difficulty which has apparently baffled the Assembly. Nevertheless, seeing that the education and training of the students is the chief end of a university, it is natural that they should have a few ideas of some importance on a subject which so intimately concerns them.

It is well known that Principal Grant in the last few years of his life was working out and endeavoring to bring into force a plan for the nationalization of the University. His mastery of the situation was admitted on all sides to have been complete. His prophetic eye saw ten years into the future, and probably revealed to him financial difficulties in the road of comfortable continuance of Presbyterian connection. His untimely death left matters in an unfinished and unsettled condition. The University was in an acephalous state for a time until Principal Gordon came to us. The Assembly, to all appearances, took advantage

of the gap in the sequence of leadership, turned the tables on the plans of Dr. Grant, voted in favor of the principle of sectarianism, and took steps to make their action binding by entering on a campaign to raise a half-million dollar endowment fund.

Since then the country has been canvassed through the channels of the Presbyterian congregations by the Rev. Robt. Laird and others, and the endowment fund appeared to be on a fair way toward completion. A disturbance in this progressive state of affairs arose in the setting aside by Andrew Carnegie of a large sum of money to be invested, and the income to be used for pensioning aged and worthy professors. The scheme was intended merely to include universities not dependent on state or denominational aid for support. Through some misunderstanding Queen's trustees took it for granted that our university was on the fund, and made arrangements for retiring three of our professors. As a result of a conference with Dr. Pritchett, they learned that Queen's, on account of the nature of her constitution, could not profit by the scheme; and Carnegie, like the true philanthropist that he is, laid aside a special fund to provide retiring allowances for these three men. The disparity that existed, in connection with the relation of the professors to the Carnegie Fund, between the staff of Queen's and that of McGill and of Dalhousie, naturally reflected to the disadvantage of the former. It is, sorry to say, over the head of this that the present movement got its immediate impetus. Professors of the staffs of McGill and Dalhousie, and of other colleges on the Foundation, receive, after a certain number of years' service, adequate retiring allowances. Under such conditions, a university can offer a splendid inducement to men of high-class standing. Besides the advantage to the professors, fixed by the pension, a great benefit also accrues to the institution. When a professor has reached a ripe age, in the service of his university, and is not as well able physically to continue his work as he used to be, he can be honorably superannuated, but still retain his connection with the college, while another more youthful and energetic man can be obtained to fill the chair. Quite different is the case of such a university that has no fund like the Carnegie Foundation, on which to depend. At Queen's, owing to the smallness of the salaries paid, we are often unable to retain our best men, and, on the other hand, our professors are forced to labor during the later years of their lives, when many of them are not sufficiently able to do so. There is no doubt that far better work could be obtained from a staff who felt that, after they had devoted the flower of their lives to faithful service for their college, the institution would reciprocate the devotion in a substantial manner. It is this great gap that the Carnegie Foundation endeavors to fill. As Principal Gordon said at the Winnipeg Assembly, "the new situation created by Mr. Carnegie's creation of a Pension Fund for Professors, has to be seriously considered in relation to the power which Queen's will have in future of attracting and retaining the services of able men."

Last June the matter was referred back from Winnipeg to the trustees with the recommendation that for the present the Church connection be continued. Since then, an article appeared in Queen's Quarterly, by Prof. Dupuis, Dean of the Practical Science Faculty, which throws important light on the question from

a different standpoint. About fifteen years ago he and Principal Grant instituted a new faculty at Queen's, known now as the School of Mining. Their idea, he says, was to make the new-born school an integral part of the University, and for this purpose it was at the beginning affiliated with Queen's, from which it was granted degrees for its students. For many reasons, however, this connection with the university has never yet gone beyond mere affiliation. To quote Prof. Dupuis:—"It is true that the school is affiliated with Queen's for the purpose of getting degrees for its students, but it might equally well be affiliated with McGill or Toronto for a like purpose, or it might obtain the degree granting power for itself. So distinct from the University is it, that neither professor nor trustee nor any other person connected with the University has, in virtue of such connection, any authority or control over it, and even the Principal, although sitting, through courtesy, as chairman of the faculty's meeting, has no legal right to do so, inasmuch as he is not a member of the teaching staff or of the governing board." The school now is annually in receipt of \$42,000 from the Ontario Government, and as the Government's policy is opposed to state aid to denominational institutions, the School of Mining is in that condition that it cannot possibly become an integral part of Queen's. The Presbyterian Church, as evidenced in the General Assembly, has very little interest in the School of Mining, and does not at all incline to aid in its support. The school, therefore, is forced to look to state and private contributions, and acceptance of the former, as pointed out above, means non-connection with a denominational college. The growth of Queen's and the School of Mining, in consequence of the action (or non-action) of the Assembly lies along different and apparently opposite paths. If this expansion in two completely different directions continues, an absolute separation must take place between the two institutions. Prof. Dupuis shows clearly and succinctly the effect this would produce on the standing of the University. A quotation from his article on this point cannot be improved upon:—"The only subject for which the school is in any way indebted to Queen's is that of English. If we consider that English, beyond what is required for matriculation, is not generally held to be of first importance in the education of an engineer, we must see that it would be easy, and possibly cheaper, for the School of Mining to appoint for itself a lecturer in English, and thus become absolutely independent of the University in its educational courses.

"On the other hand, Queen's has no professors or instructors in chemistry or physics or geology or mineralogy, and no laboratories or other means of teaching these subjects. Now all of these subjects were taught in Queen's and formed essential parts of her courses 35 years ago. So that Queen's is less adequately equipped as a university now than she was then. Thus, excluding biology, Queen's is dependent upon the School of Mining for all her science and scientific education. And an institution which is prepared, in itself, to teach only language, philosophy, history, economics, biology and mathematics, cannot, in these days of characteristic scientific progress, be properly ranked as a university.

"So that if Queen's is to become—what her friends wish her to be, or in many cases ignorantly suppose her to be—a great and complete university, she must

"either incorporate the School of Mining as an integral part, or establish, for herself, full departments, with all necessary professors and assistants, and fully "equipped laboratories in the experimental sciences."

But the second alternative cannot be realized on \$500,000. According to Prof. Dupuis, then, the Church will have to make the most strenuous efforts, in order to keep Queen's up to the standard for which she now has the reputation.

It must not be imagined from the above discussion that the JOURNAL favors the project of the nationalization of Queen's. Far be it from us to impose our humble opinions on the Board of Trustees who are conversant with all the details, or to take issue with the majority opinion of the Assembly, under whose jurisdiction Queen's has been nurtured and brought to what she is. We freely recognize the high value placed by the Presbyterian Church on such a precious treasure as she possesses in Queen's, and the reasonableness of her reluctance to relinquish her; we cannot say (no one can say) that the future of the University would be better assured were she left on her own resources; but this we do say—as representative of the public opinion of the student body, that we desire to see Queen's made a progressive and complete institution of the highest class, whether this be accomplished by means of the continuance or severance of the present Church connection. In either case, there is a large element of uncertainty present—there is no doubt that the half-million-dollar endowment fund is not alone sufficient for all needs, and no one can tell how much more the University is going to receive from the Church. Everything here depends on the donations of the individual members of the Presbyterian Church, and of those friends of the University who will stand by her whether she be sectarian or not. It is not known, neither can it be computed, how many students annually refuse to come to Queen's because of this nominal Church connection. On the other hand, who knows what extent of state or private aid the University would receive that it does not get now, were the bonds of union severed? The extra contingent of students who would come here, if the college were "nationalized," would in all probability be offset by the numbers that would evacuate these "godless" halls, for those of an institution whose guidance is in the hands of some religious denomination.

The whole question, from the point of view of the student body, can be put in a nutshell. The ideal of a university ought to be to give to its students the very best foundation for the appreciation and application of the best that has been said and done in the world. This is what students expect, and in justice to them, the university should do its utmost. The extent of this "utmost" depends in the highest degree on the character of the men who are salaried as the professors and instructors. It is just at this point that the Carnegie Foundation, or some such scheme, rises above the importance of a side issue. To retain high-class instructors, in these days of rivalry for excellence among universities, congenial surroundings and adequate competences must be provided for them. It is only under these conditions that a man can do his best work, and surely a professor is justified in seeking to do his work at a university where these are provided in abundance.

To meet this situation something will have to be done at Queen's in the immediate future—especially if we wish her to retain her present position in the very forefront of the educational life of our people.

The JOURNAL extends a hearty welcome to all students who are here now for the first time. The number of newcomers may not be quite as large as that of those who arrived a year ago, and this condition of affairs is probably a result of the same causes which have produced a slump in all lines of commerce and enterprise. The depression, however, we are glad to say, has not affected the fair sex, for this year the freshette contingent reached the very imposing number of about sixty-five. There is very little change in the size of the freshman year in Arts, but in science, *mirabile dictu*, the numbers have decreased from 120 a year ago to about 100. Medicine, we believe, has received a slightly larger reinforcement than before.

Every freshman should subscribe for the JOURNAL. It is the official college organ, which reflects student opinion in all departments. Let every man hand in his name at once, and pay his subscription now. The JOURNAL is not a paper managed and written up by a few—at least, it should not be, and if it should happen to be so, it is entirely to the discredit of the student body. The members of each department of the University should endeavor to make the column set apart for their faculty bright, newsy and up-to-date. There is an editor on the staff for Pedagogy, Science, Medicine, Arts, Divinity, and the Ladies. But the writing of the column should not be entirely left in any case to the editor in question. Let every student help materially to make the JOURNAL a pronounced success. If he or she has got anything to say that would interest a number of the students, by all means send it to the JOURNAL for publication in the shape of a letter or article, signed or unsigned. That is what a college organ ought to reproduce. We want the JOURNAL to reflect student opinion, and not that of the few members of the University who may be on the staff. There are two things, therefore, to be remembered—first, subscribe to the JOURNAL, and, secondly, send in your ideas for circulation among the other subscribers.

On behalf of the student body we send our congratulations to Prof. Adam Shortt in Ottawa, on the event of his appointment to one of the most important positions in the gift of the Government of Canada. If he can acquit himself in his new post as admirably as he filled the chair of Political Science here (and of this we have not the slightest doubt), we feel sure that our civil service will be elevated to its proper position in a country like ours, and that there will be a closer connection between universities and the public service.

In this and the neighboring republic the people are on the eve of great elections. In Canada, an election comes and goes, and the ordinary life and business

of the country is not in the slightest disturbed. There is a certain amount of excitement in the centres of population at night when the results are being announced, but on the following morning all has assumed its regular everyday peace and quietness. The beauty of this state of affairs is seen when it is contrasted with that of the United States. Previous to an election there business is practically suspended. Party feeling bursts forth in processions, displays of fireworks, roaring excitement and often fatalities. It is evidence of the spirit of the Americans, so well described by William Watson in the following lines:

"Mountainous heave of spirit, emotion huge,
Enormous hate and anger, boundless love,
And most unknown, unfathomable depth
Of energy divine."

Elections after this manner surely do more harm than good. Party managers rely too much on the use of the spectacular, demagogism is too largely indulged in, and instead of fairmindedness and sweet reasonableness we have infused into the minds of the electors the meanest kinds of prejudices, and the lowest and most acrimonious sorts of party feeling. More than this should be expected from such a country as the United States. The better elements of the community are getting the upper hand, however, in New York, and the election of Governor Hughes will mean the discrediting of the tactics pursued by the bosses and managers of his own party.

The editor hereby expresses his thanks to those students who so kindly helped him to get together material for the different departments of this issue. To Mr. D. C. Ramsay we are indebted for the column on athletics, and to Mr. D. A. MacArthur for that on current events. The regular editors for Medicine, Divinity, Exchanges, Alumni, and Athletics have not yet returned to college, and as yet we are without the services of the managing editor; while the associate editor, who so favorably acquitted himself last session as editor for Arts, has found that pressure of work would prevent him from holding his position. However, by the time the issue of JOURNAL No. 2, we hope to have a complete staff, and thus be able to publish fuller information of what is going on in all the faculties.

Without casting any reflections on anybody concerned with the JOURNAL for this or other sessions, we would like to say that it would greatly facilitate the publication of the first two issues of this periodical, if the members of the staff, who are appointed in the spring, would, at the opening of college, send in their resignations if they do not intend to return to college. Again, if any of the newly appointed editors finds himself unable to get in to college for the opening two weeks or so, he would considerably lighten the work for those who did come back, by arranging to have his column written up by some fellow-student.

Arts.

TO step into the shoes of a man whose work is of the quality of that done by the retiring editor of this column, is not an easy thing. However, without enlarging on the courage displayed in undertaking such a task, it may not be unfitting to express the hope and belief that the high standard set last year will act as an inspiration and spur through the coming session.

It is natural that, at the opening of the session, the incoming class should be particularly in one's mind. Apart from any other consideration, it is a matter of interest to the present body of undergraduates, sophomores, juniors and seniors, what manner of men are to be admitted to their ranks and to take part in the life of the faculty. The freshman, on the other hand, naturally has his eyes open and sizes up things from his point of view. And just here it might not be out of place to make a few remarks by way of preparing a freshman for a state of affairs which may strike him as evidencing a serious drawback in the student life of the Arts faculty. Owing to the nature of the courses in Arts, men are divided into groups, often small groups, irrespective, in many cases, of the "years" to which they belong, and consequently it is practically impossible to reproduce the "happy family" character of the life in the other faculties, where a whole year is doing more or less the same work, and is together most of the day.

But while this situation is, to a certain extent, inevitable, the possibility of effecting some change for the better is worth considering. In the first place would it not be possible for the Arts Society to revive and carry through a scheme proposed some three years ago, to secure a suitable sitting room, possibly the north end of the reading room, where Arts men might gather in a social way. Again, a piano in such a room would add greatly to the amenities of the place and would, without doubt, have the effect of reviving the singing of college songs which at present seems to be a lost art. These scattered suggestions are thrown out in the hope that the Arts Society may see fit to take steps in the direction of fostering in Arts men a keener faculty feeling, which in its essence is surely synonymous with enthusiasm for the whole university.

Englishman (after visiting the Niagara district)—What do you do with all the fruit you grow?

Canadian—We eat all we can, and what we can't eat we can.

The Englishman considered this a splendid joke and decided to tell it to his fellow-countrymen on his return to England. After telling one of them about all the fruit he saw in Canada, the former asked him what the Canadians did with all of it. The returned traveller, standing erect and puffing out his chest, replied: "They eat all they can, and tin all the rest."

Science.

Engineering Field Class,

Thirteen Island Lake, Bedford, Ont.

IN thinking over the events of the Engineering Field Class of September, 1908, I am tempted to write this as a general address to the men with whom I spent one of the most pleasant months of my existence. But as our editor demanded plain facts, I shall have to forego all sentimental reflection and reminiscence—and so to the plain, unvarnished Field 'write-up.'

Our month under canvas is memorable for the almost perfect weather which lasted until the last night of our stay, for the ease and rapidity with which the work was gone over, and for the flees, spiders, crickets and ants that infested our beds and made sleep a succession of tossings, scratchings and remarks. The first two nights we slept on the cots furnished by the School of Mining, and nearly perished with the cold. Having learned our lesson, we raided a neighboring barn and replaced the cots in each tent with hay and had not a possible bill for damages been brought up those same cots would have been sacrificed as a burnt offering to those who furnished them.

The month's work took in the survey of Richardson's feldspar quarry, surveying several imaginary railroads, and a hydrographic survey of Thirteen Island Lake. We were started off every morning with orders to do as much as possible, but as it was utterly impossible for two Profs. to keep an eye on the three places at once (especially when those places are a couple of miles apart) the work of the unwatched party generally consisted of doing as little as possible and still make a decent showing at night. We will also mention that black flies were numerous and the way they ravaged and outraged our tender persons was astonishing considering the size of the insects.

Meals at the camp were served in the tent—(which had no special name)—nearest the cook-house. There were two tables in the tent, and during our month's stay all the eatables were served in bulk at the ends nearest the door. In the grab and scuffle that followed the introduction of each dish, those who first closed in (who as a rule were those at the upper ends of the table) cast a haze over the chances of those at the lower ends, who with despairing gasps thanked their stars that they were not hogs. I am not permitted to mention names in this article, so some very interesting details will have to be omitted, for which I am sorry as I was an interested eye witness. I sat at the extreme end—farthest from the door; the depleted condition of all dishes when they reached me gave me ample time during the meal to form opinions of those farther up. "Fletch," my son, your capacity—ah! pardon me, I forgot I was not to mention details.

As to recreation and amusements, which took up some little part of our time, there are several important events. Owing to a slight difference of opinion as to the placing of several pieces of sod, two of our most prominent members entertained us with a slugging match. No science was used in either case. Several fine fish were caught, but as the fishermen were too indolent to finish their work

on the fish, in each case the fish, for sanitary reasons, were returned to the lake sometime during the next day. Our regular Sunday baseball game was a pleasant feature, at which in spite of a lame shoulder, Assistant Prof. Malcolm handed out the curves for his table. Most important of all were the two games with Verona; the first, of which no itemized account was kept, was a ten-innings game in which Verona went down to defeat by the score of 12 to 11. Batteries for the camp, MacPherson and Adams; for Verona, "Spider" Dick and Campbell; umpires: Fred. Bell, of the camp, and a representative from Verona. On the return match the camp went under, much to our disgust. The Verona team lined up as follows: Pitcher, Dick; 2nd base, Ballantyne; right field, Moosack; left field, Charlton; centre field, Peters; 1st base, Claxton; 3rd base, Tallon; short stop, McMullen; catcher, Campbell.

• For the camp: Left field, Spearman; short stop, Stanley; 1st base, Brown; centre field, McCullough; right field, George; 2nd base, J. N. Scott; 3rd base, Neilson; catcher, Macpherson; pitcher, Malcolm. Umpire, "Alfie" Pierce. Attendance, 67.

The runs were as indicated below:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Verona | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | —Total 16. |
| Camp | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | —Total 15. |

The game passed along very smoothly except on two occasions when rules (1908) had to be produced in order to convince "Alfie" that he was somewhat out of-date with some of his close decisions. Altogether we had a pleasant and exciting afternoon, all hands cheering loudly for the Verona team, and sorry only for the fact that we would have no chance to play the "rubber."

Two days later our field games were held. The fine weather had gone, however, and we exerted ourselves in the midst of a drizzling rain. Tents were provided for the visitors, and we hope that our physical endeavors made the otherwise dark afternoon seem somewhat brighter. The following programme of sports was run off, in which A. A. MacKay came out field champion:

1. Rifle Match—1st, Osborne, 20 points; 2nd, Adams, 17 points; 3rd, Rose, 16 points.
2. Putting the Shot—1st, MacKay, 30 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2nd, Adams, 29 ft. 2 in.; 3rd, Spearman, 28 ft. 9 in.
3. Throwing Discus—1st, Spearman, 76 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, Campbell, 70 ft. 8 in.; 3rd, Adams, 64 ft. 6 in.
4. Throwing Hammer—1st, Goedike, 77 ft.; 2nd, Spearman, 75 ft. 8 in.; 3rd, Adams, 67 ft. 7 in.
5. Running High Jump—1st, Gallaher, 4 ft. 7 in.; 2nd, Goedike, 4 ft. 5 in.; 3rd, MacKay, 4 ft. 4 in.
6. Running Broad Jump—1st, Stanley, 17 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, MacPherson, 16 ft. 4 in.; 3rd, Spearman, 16 ft. 2 in.
7. 100-Yards Dash—1st, MacKay; 2nd, Purvis; 3rd, MacPherson.
8. Camp to Cook House (entire camp)—1st, MacKay; 2nd, Purvis; 3rd, MacPherson.

9. Three-Legged Race—1st, Fletcher and Rose; 2nd, Battersby and MacPherson.

10. Swimming Race (100 yards)—1st, Gallaher; 2nd, Adams; 3rd, Neilson.

11. Pole Vault—1st, MacPherson, 7 ft. 8 in.; 2nd, Spearman, 7 ft. 7 in.

12. Cross Country Race (one mile)—1st, Goedike; 2nd, Purvis; 3rd, Spearman.

13. Throwing Baseball—1st, McCullough; 2nd, O. Stanley.

14. Canoe Race (doubles)—1st, Battersby and MacKay; 2nd, Bell and Stanley.

In bringing my few remarks to a close I will recall the last Saturday evening in camp, when with all work finished we gathered around a huge camp-fire and sang and yelled for Queen's until nearly midnight. As I sat alone by the fire, after the rest of the camp had turned in, I could not help but think of Kipling's "Prelude," which I had never appreciated to its full value before:

"I have written the tale of our life
For a sheltered people's mirth,
In jesting guise—but ye are wise,
And ye know what the jest is worth."

—Contributed.

Freshmen and others are reminded that the Engineering Society meets on the first and third Fridays of the month, in the Engineering building. All undergraduates in Science are active members of this Society, so it is up to you to help the Society fill the place in our university life that it is supposed to fill. Get a copy of the constitution from the Secretary and come prepared to vote on the different subjects brought up. Some of the meetings are not intensely exciting, but a meeting attended will help to make succeeding ones more interesting.

Are we to have a smoking room in the Engineering building this year? The present reading room is far too small for the number of men wishing to use it, and now that the Botany classes have moved into new quarters, there appears to be no good reason why another of the smaller class-rooms shouldn't be turned into a reading room in which those who wished to might feel free to have a quiet smoke.—Referred to Engineering Society.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

G. C. Keith, '07, has recently been appointed managing editor for *Canadian Machinery*, and is making good. This might almost be taken as evidence that some at least of the graduates who go out from Science Hall are something more than "educated plumbers."

Prof. O. E. Leroy will be greatly missed by students taking Geology. His broad experience and willingness to give others the benefit of it, made his lectures more than usually interesting and instructive.

J. Stott, '08 (Electrical), has been appointed as inspector of power houses for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

G. R. McLaren, '07, is writing up a report on an iron property up north for a well-known corporation.

We don't wish to appear too "chesty," but certainly think that the work of our men at the annual field sports should receive some mention. Williams, Saint, Orr and Bertram especially should be congratulated on the manner in which they carried off the honors.

Two members of the year '10 have, during the vacation months just passed, been summoned across the last Great Divide.

A. W. Fares, of Port Colborne, went to a watery grave while bathing in the Welland Canal, only a few miles from his home. Not an expert swimmer, it is thought that a passing launch carried the boat from which he had jumped beyond his reach and he sank before his companions, who were on the opposite side of the canal, could reach him. He was employed on the Welland Canal survey.

Only a few weeks later, Harold Dowsley, of Prescott, met a similar end while attempting (with three companions) to run a difficult piece of water in the Cobalt district. Only one of the four managed to reach safety.

Both men were popular members of their year and will be greatly missed about the college halls and lecture rooms.

The second annual directory of Science graduates and students, issued during the past summer, was a credit to the energetic secretary, G. J. McKay. That this directory is filling a long-felt want is testified to by the fact that the Dean of McGill Science Faculty has written for copies and particulars with the intention of instituting something similar there.

It too often happens that men after graduating, and through no fault of their own, get out of touch with their old classmates, so that if for no other reason than that it furnishes a list of up-to-date addresses, it proves a doubly welcome pamphlet. But it must be borne in mind that to be perfectly complete and correct, the co-operation of all graduates and undergraduates is absolutely necessary. So don't be backward in supplying the secretary with all the information possible regarding your work and change of address. It may be to your own advantage some day.

AN HEROIC ACT.

A Queen's student, who held an important position on one of the large lake steamers, performed an act of heroism this summer that won for him the praise and admiration of the five hundred passengers aboard the boat that evening. When the steamer, one dark evening during the later summer, was entering a narrow

port on the lake, another smaller craft, also inward bound with forty passengers, collided with it on the port side, amidships, just abaft the wheel.

The young gentleman in question was in slumberland when the accident occurred, but the shock woke him up. Rushing to the port window he perceived a woman in a perilous position, and with great presence of mind, utterly regardless of all danger to himself, he exerted his utmost strength, reached through the window and grasped her exhausted form, thereby saving her from a watery grave. The hero is a native of a neighboring town and is a popular member of the Engineering Society, which heard with great pride of his act of heroism.

Ladies.

A GAIN we have gathered together in the old familiar halls, again the cloak-room is full of hurrying, book-laden girls, and the Levana room is the scene of laughter and chat, the one spot where sorrows are forgotten. We have welcomed all the old friends with many a smile and hand-clasp and merry greeting. But in all the pleasure of this joyful re-union, we do not forget the new girls, those who may feel a little strange among us all, those to whom the halls and class-rooms are not so familiar. We welcome the girls of '12 to Queen's, to the Levana Society, to the Y.W.C.A., and to all the work and play of our college life. We are all Queen's girls, first, last and always. May this thought be our bond of union, and may the freshettes never think that they are not needed. We need them now, and, still more, it is to them we look to take up the work which the others must lay down, year by year.

Another and still another! Not only graduates, but even undergraduates!. Last summer witnessed the marriage, on June 27th, of Miss C. E. L. Holland to Mr. J. T. Swift. Also that of Miss Edna Davidson to 'a man out west'—and both these girls were '09!

Quite a number of the "old girls" among the undergrads. will not return to Queen's this fall, though they hope to come "another year." Among these is Miss Jennie Elliott, '09, who was to have been on the staff of the JOURNAL this year. Miss B. Alford, '09, has decided to remain in Regina this winter. Miss Anna Lesslie, '09, Miss Dorothy Robertson, '09, and Miss Florence Turner, '10, are also among those who will not return this fall.

THOSE NEW REGULATIONS.

Small and Youthful Freshette—But I very much want to take Philosophy this year.

G. Y. (thoughtfully)—All children cry for Castoria!

Convr. Look-out Committee—Yes, Miss M—nd, I came down here to meet every train this afternoon.

Freshman—And did you meet many freshmen?

They say that a lively freshette
 At the station by seniors was met,
 But she seemed fairly mild
 Till she called one "Dear child,"
 She'll soon need a squelching—you'd better believe.

The first meeting of the Y.W.C.A. for the year '08-'09 was held on Friday, Oct. 2nd, in the Levana room. The prospects for the coming year are bright, if one may judge by the splendid attendance at this first meeting. Many of the old friends have either left or have not come in yet, but the many new girls give promise of work to be taken up and carried on in the future.

Mrs. Ross, our honorary president, was present and spoke to the girls, welcoming the old faces and the new ones to Queen's and to the Y.W., and giving many useful hints as to what such an education should mean to a girl. Miss Muir, the president of the Society spoke also, welcoming the new girls, and offering them all the help that the Y.W. could give in settling any questions or doubts which the new life might bring.

The first meeting of the Levana Society for the year was held on Thursday, Oct. 8th. The meeting was postponed from Wednesday because of the games, but did not meet the usual fate of postponed meetings, for the Levana room was crowded, many of the girls having to be contented with a lowly position upon the floor. The business was first disposed of and then material for mortar boards was handed round to the freshettes, and the juniors busied themselves with giving directions. At the close of the meeting ice cream and cake were served by the Programme Committee.

Alumni.

Dr. W. Beggs, B.A., '08, who has been acting as house surgeon in the Kingston General Hospital since the beginning of the year, has bought out the practice of Dr. Martin in Kemptville.

G. E. Meldrum, B.A., left town on Saturday, Oct. 10, for Moose Jaw, Sask., where he has accepted a fine position in the Collegiate Institute. G. B. Stillwell, M.A., is also on the same collegiate staff as science teacher.

G. A. Platt, M.A., '05, is attached to the *Evening Journal*, Ottawa, on the reportorial staff. "Gar" writes that he finds journalism much to his taste, and we are glad to hear that the editorial department have shown him that they value highly his services.

D. I. McLeod, B.A., after spending some time this summer on two or three different newspapers, is now settled in Ottawa, and is on the business staff of the *Evening Journal*. It ought to seem like old times to "D. I." and "Gar" to be working together again on a "Journal."

We are glad to welcome Mr. W. W. Swanson, M.A., '05, back to the old fold. After spending three years in post-graduate work in political science at Chicago

University, he obtained his Ph.D. this spring. He comes back to us as assistant professor of political science. Judging by the high recommendations with which he returns, we know that he has not disappointed the high expectations that his fellow-students had of him when he left in 1905.

Miss Wilhelmina Gordon, M.A., '05, left Kingston a few weeks ago for Somerville College, Oxford, England, where she will pursue advanced studies in English literature. Previous to her departure for Oxford, Miss Gordon spent some weeks in preparatory work at Chicago University. After attending at Queen's, Bryn Mawr, Chicago, and Oxford, she must have seen college life in many varied phases. We wish her the highest success in her work in England.

Mr. L. L. Bolton, M.A., B.Sc., was in town for a couple of days just previous to the opening of college. He is now mineralogist with the Lake Superior Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, and is well satisfied with his work.

J. M. Macdonnell, M.A. (Queen's), B.A. (Oxon.), has returned from Oxford, bringing an English degree back with him. After remaining at home for a short time he left for Toronto, to study law at Osgoode Hall.

C. W. Livingston, B.A., '07, is now in Toronto at Osgoode Hall. "Chas." reports a good time and is much interested in his work.

It is rumored that A. Carr-Harris, B.Sc., '05, and Miss Marion McLean, B.A., '06, will about Christmas time swear matrimonial allegiance to each other. If this is so, it is another conclusive proof of the truth of the statement that Queen's College is like E. B. Eddy's match factory.

M. U. Ferguson, B.Sc., '05, has been appointed city engineer of Stratford.

Arthur V. Wood, B.A., is attending lectures at Osgoode Hall, and Edward Wood is registered at the Medical College, Toronto.

Dr. William Smith, '05, of Wilgard, N.Y., was in town for a few days, and paid the JOURNAL a visit. "Heck" is specializing in brain pathology there, and is doing well.

Norman McLeod, B.A., '05, spent a few days here, two or three weeks ago. After spending a couple of years in the teaching profession in the North-West, Norman has decided to go into a financial concern and sell stocks and bonds to gullible humanity.

G. C. Bateman, B.Sc., '05, was also in town this summer. It is well known that last spring he committed matrimony, and the reports are that he has been living happily ever since. Congratulations, Cecil.

It is rumored about the college halls that H. P. May, M.A., has also joined the ranks of the benedicts. Humphrey apparently did this in his usual quiet manner, for the reports have an air of uncertainty about them. We hope, however, that they are true.

The year '05 has witnessed its share of Hymen's festivals since graduation. Such highly respected members as D. D. Cairns, B.Sc., N. F. Black, M.A., H. P. May, M.A., G. C. Bateman, B.Sc., A. G. Penman, W. L. Laird, have found that in union there is strength. If the pace set is continued, it is probable that by the time of the '05 re-union in 1915, both sides of the house will be about equally represented.

W. A. Kennedy, B.A., '04, returned to college this fall. The last few years he spent in Turkey, where Lawson Chambers is also situated. Now, however, Mr. Kennedy is going to finish his divinity course and is also beginning a course in medicine. The JOURNAL notes with pleasure that "Bill" has also taken unto himself a help-mate.

C. R. Graham, after cleaning up the humanities, has registered in Medicine.

N. B. Wormwith, M.A., '05, is attached to the Fisheries Commission, Ottawa, under Mr. John S. Ewart. "Bluntschli" is keenly interested in his work, and we have learned from other sources that the Commission is highly delighted with "Norm." In all probability he will visit "The Hague" in the near future.

Lorne M. McDougall, M.A., Ph.D., left a short time ago for Harvard, where he will pursue his studies in psychology, under Dr. Hugo Münsterberg.

G. G. Dobbs, B.Sc., '06, re-visited Kingston this spring. He is now a mining engineer at the Bessemer mines in Alabama. "Pete" has decided that southern climates are too warm for him, and he is going to come north next summer.

George Clark Valens, B.A., left this fall for Winnipeg, where he has begun the study of law in the Manitoba Law School.

We read with regret of the loss sustained by Robert Potter, B.Sc., '07, this summer, in the disastrous fire at Fernie, B.C., where "Bob" was city engineer. Judging by reports that reached the east, he may be glad that he escaped with his life.

Congratulations to S. T. Schofield, M.A., B.Sc., who, after spending the summer with the Geological Survey, Ottawa, has obtained a fellowship in geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

ARTS.

A series of lectures on the English Bible, Old and New Testaments, especially intended for Arts students, will be given by Profs. Jordan and Scott, beginning about Nov. 9. Fuller information will be given in the next issue.

Education.

THE second session of the Faculty of Education opened with an increased attendance of students. Every faculty in Queen's has made rapid growth during past years, and it is an encouraging fact that this important new branch of the work she has undertaken is also attracting wider attention. Indeed, we feel assured that, with the efficient staff in charge, and because of the prestige of the university in all her lines, the ranks of Education will continue to draw in greater numbers from those who have an aptitude for this kind of work. And it is our hope that Queen's will thus do much to raise the profession of teaching to the level among the professions which the very nature of the work demands.

Quite a large number of this year's class are graduates or undergraduates in Arts; but to the majority of us, perhaps, university life is a new experience. To these latter we especially extend a hearty welcome. We wish them to feel that

they are a part of the whole student body, and that, as such, it is a duty to take a keen interest in all phases of student life, and a privilege to imbibe that spirit of loyalty to truth for which Queen's in all her history has been famous. They should subscribe for the JOURNAL, which is the students' organ, and keep closely in touch with the common interests of the university as a whole. Queen's will then be to each what she has been to all her loyal sons and daughters—a "true Alma Mater."

In past years the editors of the various columns of the JOURNAL frequently appealed to the students of their Faculties for aid in making these columns as representative as possible. We venture to make a similar appeal now to the students of Education. Any contributions which reflect from the teacher's point of view life within the college or without, humorous or otherwise, will be appreciated.

Literary.

IT is a remarkable and interesting fact that the two great contemporary poets of the later Victorian era, Tennyson and Browning, should each have set his seal, as it were, on his work, giving in his latest poem his farewell to the world. It would seem as though both realized that their message was spoken and their duty done, and the time had come to fold up the manuscripts and lay by the pen. Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" is more or less familiar to all:

"Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea;

"But such a tide as, moving, seems asleep,
Too full for sound or foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

"Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark,
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark.

"For though from out our bourne of time and place
The tide may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

This beautiful little lyric has few equals in the English language for the perfection of its art and the melody of its phrasing. It might, short as it is, be taken

as an example of Tennyson's work on its artistic side, of the exquisite finish he carefully gave to all which he produced.

Browning's poem, the "Epilogue to Asolando," was published at London on the very day of the poet's death in Venice, a fact which gives a rather weird impressiveness to the opening lines, as if they were actually a message from the grave:

At the midnight in the silence of the sleeptime,
 When you set your fancies free,
 Will they pass to where—by death, fools think imprisoned—
 Low he lies who once so loved you, whom you loved so?
 —Pity me?

Oh to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!
 What had I on earth to do
 With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly?
 Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did I drivel.
 —Being—who?

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
 Never doubted clouds would break,
 Never dreamed, tho' right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
 Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
 Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time
 Greet the unseen with a cheer!
 Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
 "Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed,—fight thee on, fare ever,
 There as here!"

The "Epilogue" lacks much of the beauty of "Crossing the Bar" and it too may be taken as a type of Browning's art, with its rougher and more barbaric rhythms and its meaning at times painfully involved and obscure. The poems, too, are excellent expressions of the spirit of the two men. All through their lives the constant researches of science had been sapping the foundations of the established belief. The doubts thus raised, Tennyson seemed to fear and to fly from, clinging to the last to the faith of his fathers and trusting that his mind would be at rest, when finally he came to "cross the bar." Browning, the stronger intellect, does not fear to probe and face his doubts, believing that if men but keep fighting on they will win through to the light at last; that salvation lies in battle alone and not in flight or quiescence.

ON FIRST COMING TO QUEEN'S.

In Asian lands I made a long sojourn,
 And yet the fame of Queen's was wafted there;
 Her lusty progeny were everywhere
 And ever did their hearts with homage burn:
 They spoke of Grant, and made their breasts an urn
 In which to keep his memory from impair.
 Such zealous loyalty made me declare
 That to their shrine I, too, my steps would turn.
 I see it now. The stately mansions shine
 In the soft sunset afterglow, like piles
 Of burnished silver; while the graceful tower
 Soars heavenward. The buildings, argentine,
 Form a fit housing for the Soul that files
 Through all the lonely chambers at this hour!

C. W. LAWRENCE.

In a recent number of Harper's Magazine there appeared the following short poem by Josephine Preston Peabody. The dominant note is one of pathos and sincerity, accompanied by a few beautiful touches of freshness. Ninety-nine people out of every hundred would pass the market day after day and never notice the aspect of the place, which is so truly depicted in these few lines.. This shows the extent to which custom blinds us, for there is no doubt that a person who had never heard of a market and did not know its purpose, would on first sight of one be immediately struck by the varied display of once sportive creatures, now hung and offered for sale as human food. Some one has described the poetic faculty as the ability to look at things as if seeing them for the very first time; if this is so, surely there is something here that has the ring of true poetry:

"MARKET."

"I went to market yesterday,
 And it is like a Fair
 Of everything you like to see:
 But nothing live is there.
 The Pigeons, hanging up to eat,—
 And Rabbits, by their little feet!—
 And no one seemed to care.

"And there were Fishes out in rows,
 Bright ones of every kind;
 And some were pink, and silver too:
 But all of them were blind.
 Yes, everything you want to touch;
 It would not make you happy, much;—
 But no one seemed to mind.

"And oh, I saw a lovely deer!—
Only its eyes were blurred.
And hanging by it, very near,
A beautiful great Bird;
So I could smooth his feathers through,
And kiss them (very softly) too,—
And oh, he never stirred!"

Athletics.

THE month of October is largely set aside by the student body for out-of-door sports. Acquaintance is formed or renewed to a great extent, on campus or tennis court. That is part of the reason why athletics occupy such an important place in college life. You can't help having an added respect for the man you have trained beside and played beside for a couple of weeks, and the judgment you form of him there is as likely to be a true one as that formed under other conditions. If this month is not one of very serious study, it is at least one of good healthy exercise and comradeship, and a good preparation for future hard work.

The work on the upper campus began early this year and the results have justified the innovation. It is a long time since a Queen's team faced its first game in as good condition as that which represents us at Ottawa on Saturday, Oct. 10. By the time the JOURNAL is published this first game will be over. It would be presumptuous to prophesy the result without a better knowledge than we have of Ottawa College team, but it is safe to say that it will be a hard fought battle. The training has been good, the coaches and management have done their part, and the team is in good spirit. Here's success to us!

When one is commenting on the rugby situation, it is hard to forget the number of students who don't play the game but simply watch the practices. Not enough men have turned out yet to make it necessary to have another practice at the athletic field. It would be a great thing for football if some of the men who take their football second-hand would get out and make the men on the various teams work even harder for their places.

Tennis is improving rapidly at Queen's. Not only are there more men than formerly taking part in the game, but there is better tennis played. While one is glad to see a number of new men showing up well on the courts, it is even more gratifying to note the decided improvement in the play of some who have been here longer. Interest is added to the game by the fact that Queen's will play against R.M.C. on our own grounds on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, and also against Toronto on our own courts on Saturday, Oct. 17th.

With the present overcrowded condition of the courts, it is to be hoped that something can be done to the two so-called cinder courts. They have never been a success until they were turned into a bed of weeds this year. It should be pos-

sible to turn them into either grass or clay courts at a cost that would be trifling in comparison with the value two more courts would be to the students. Since all our other courts are grass, it would be better to have any new courts of the same kind, as the style of play on clay courts would be very different.

The outlook for association football is very good. The most promising feature of the situation is the number and quality of the new men turning out. The team put up a good fight last year, and should be even stronger this year. J. E. Carmichael has been elected captain, and is rapidly getting his men into shape.

The annual games were held on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 7th. There was close competition in most of the events. The year '09 won the inter-year championship, and the individual championship was won by Ken. Williams. It was a well deserved victory in both cases. H. G. Bertram broke the record for throwing the discus, 98 ft. 6½ in., and R. McKinnon raised the running broad jump record to 20 ft. 8½ in. Another feature of the day's sport was the splendid run made by Cadet Watts in the mile event. He is a strong runner and should do well even at longer distances. The following are the results of the various events:

1. Running High Jump—1st Cadenhead, 5 ft. 2¾ in.; 2nd, Cadet Arnoldi; 3rd, Cadet Hutton.
2. Hundred Yard Dash—1st, Williams, 11 sec.; 2nd, Ramsay; 3rd, J. McKinnon.
3. Throwing Discus—1st, H. G. Bertram, 98 ft. 6½ in.; 2nd, J. McKinnon; 3rd, A. Bertram.
4. 220-Yard Dash—1st, Williams, 25 sec.; 2nd, Cadet McKenzie; 3rd, Cadet Burnham.
5. Pole Vault—1st, Saint, 8 ft. 6 in.; 2nd, Letherland; 3rd, McNeil.
6. Half-Mile Run—1st Cadet Lindsay, 2 min. 11 3-5 sec.; 2nd, Orr; 3rd, Skene.
7. Running Broad Jump—1st, J. McKinnon, 20 ft. 8½ in.; 2nd, Carmichael; 3rd, Williams.
8. Running Hop, Step and Jump—1st, Williams, 40 ft. 8½ in.; 2nd, Cadenhead; 3rd, J. McKinnon.
9. Shot Put (16 lbs.)—1st, J. McKinnon, 33 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, Williams; 3rd, Carmichael.
10. Quarter-Mile Run—1st, Orr, 56 2-5 sec.; 2nd, Carmichael; 3rd, Ramsay.
11. Throwing Hammer (16 lbs.)—1st Bertram, 88 ft. 9½ in.; 2nd, McKinnon.
12. 120-Yards Hurdles—1st, Saint, 20 sec.; 2nd, Cadenhead; 3rd, Williams.
13. Mile Run—1st, Cadet Watts, 4 min. 54 sec.; 2nd, Cadet Lindsay; 3rd, Goodwin.
14. Team Relay Race—1st, '09; 2nd, '11; 3rd, '12.

QUEEN'S II, 13; R.M.C. I, 10.

On Saturday, October 10, the opening match of the intermediate series of inter-collegiate Rugby Football Union was played between Queen's II and R.M.C. I, at Queen's athletic grounds, with the above result. The college team plainly proved their superiority at the game, but in the second half showed lack of training and consequent fatigue.

The Cadets were the heavier team, and were in the best of condition. Nevertheless, in the first half they found Queen's line almost impregnable, and the score at the end of the period was 13 to 4 in favor of Queen's. In the second half, however, Queen's were held down to the tune of 6 to 0, and at full time the game was in doubt every minute.

Queen's worked well all through, but needed a little more team work. They were handicapped in many places and deserve great credit for their victory. Cormack and Leckie deserve special mention, for they certainly played scintillating ball. The teams lined up as follows:

Queen's (13)—Full back, Cormack; halves, McKenzie, Leckie, Smith; quarter, Meikle; scrumage, B. Smith, Reid, Omond; inside wings, McKay, Houston; middle wings, Clarke, Thompson; outside wings, Marcelles, Young.

Cadets (10)—Full, Meredith; halves, McKenzie, Green, Boswell; quarter, Read; scrumage, Young, Ringwood, Holt; inside wings, Hutton, Rogers; middle wings, Parr, Arnoldi; outside wings, Goodeve, Reiffenstein.

Referee, Charles Moxley; umpire, W. Bearance.

QUEEN'S, 14; OTTAWA, 7.

Queen's sprung a decided surprise on Ottawa College, winning a clean, well-contested game by the score of 14 to 7. College won the toss and played with the sun. Queen's were evidently nervous at the start and hardly five minutes elapsed before Smith secured a touch for College, which was not converted. This was just what was needed to brace Queen's up and from that on they had the better of the play, the ball being in College territory nearly all the time. Half time score was 5-3 in favor of Ottawa College.

Shortly after the opening of this half College secured another point by forcing Crawford to rouge, and a few minutes later Queen's did the same trick. Elliott brought the whole crowd to their feet by blocking Bawlf's kick and going over for a touch. After some minutes of play in midfield "Hughie" got away for a magnificent run of forty yards for a touch which was not converted, the ball striking the bar for the second time. College secured the last point, Williams being forced to rouge.

NOTES.

Ottawa found Queen's heavy line impregnable, failing repeatedly to make any material gain by bucking.

Queen's tackling is away ahead of what it was last year.

Ken Williams can out-punt Bawlf easily.

For two small men, Moran and Crawford made remarkable gains by bucking. Mr. Crothers is to be congratulated on the team—and the team on their coach.

Queen's team, though much improved over the past few seasons, still has some things to learn. Their following-up on Williams' kicks was slow. They might well take a leaf out of Ottawa's book in this respect.

It would look much better if the team would come from the dressing-room to the field in a squad, go through their signals quietly and then return to their dressing-room until play is called. Circus stunts in front of the grand stand before play starts are not worthy of them.

Music.

THE various musical clubs of the college are now beginning their practices and are looking forward to having a very successful year. Last year was one of the most successful for a number of years, and if those students who feel that they are possessed of musical talent will turn out regularly and support their clubs, this success will certainly be repeated. A special invitation is extended to first year students to turn out. Do not hesitate because you think you cannot sing or play well enough, everyone is welcomed, and you will find that the musical training acquired will well repay you for the two hours a week spent in practice. Notices of all practices will be kept posted on the bulletin boards.

The first practice of the Students' Orchestra was held on Thursday, October 8th in Convocation Hall. It was well attended, most of last year's members being on hand, but several have graduated and these will be greatly missed. A number of new men have turned out, but there are several vacancies yet to fill. First violin and wood wind instrument players will be particularly welcomed. Mr. Telgmann has again been appointed conductor for the year. Until further notice, practices will be held Tuesday, 7-8.30, and Thursday at 5.00 in Convocation Hall.

MALE GLEE CLUB.

Now that we are back again, beginning the term of '08-'09, the executive of the Male Glee Club wish to extend a hearty welcome to all. To the former members of this club we need only say that this year it is our aim to have one of the best, if not altogether the best year in the history of this organization, and in order to accomplish it your help is needed, and we know you will respond. Those who have come in for the first time this year and who have any musical talent are especially welcome. There is a place for each singer, no matter what part he may sing, but especially those who sing first tenor or first bass should join the club. New music is taken up each year, and besides the enjoyment derived from practice—and every singer enjoys singing—there is the training and developing of the voice which must follow regular and systematic practice. Good instruction is

given and we feel confident that you will be benefited by these two hours practice each week. So come to our first practice and keep it up until the close of the season.

The Ladies' Glee Club will very shortly resume its work for the coming year under the able direction of Miss Singleton. We hope to see our old members back and extend a very hearty invitation to any new students who are interested in this branch of art. The splendid work accomplished during the past year was fully realized at the annual concert, and might it be here suggested that in future, not solely at that important event, but on the programme of any other of the college functions the Ladies' Glee Club should be capable and willing to take its part.

Gems of English Prose and Verse.

Life of Life! thy lips enkindle
 With their love the breath between them;
 And thy smiles, before they dwindle,
 Make the cold air fire,—then screen them
 In those looks where whoso gazes
 Faints, entangled in their mazes.

Child of Light! thy lips are burning
 Through the vest that seems to hide them,
 As the radiant lines of morning
 Through the clouds, ere they divide them;
 And this atmosphere divinest
 Shrouds thee wheresoe'er thou shinest.

Fair are others; none beholds thee
 (But thy voice sounds low and tender,
 Like the fairest), for it folds thee
 From the sight—that liquid splendour;
 And all feel, yet see thee never,
 As I feel now, lost forever!

Lamp of Earth! where'er thou movest,
 Its dim shapes are clad with brightness,
 And the souls of whom thou lovest
 Walk upon the winds with lightness,
 Till they fail, as I am failing,
 Dizzy, lost, yet unbewailing.

—Shelley, "*Prometheus Unbound*."

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
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(IN PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
- Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
- Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
- Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the Session*).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*).
- County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 90; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

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| " Hamilton | 5.30 " |
| Arr. Niagara Falls, N.Y. | 8.50 " |
| " Buffalo | 9.50 " |
| Arr. Woodstock | 7.18 " |
| " London | 8.00 " |
| " Chatham | 9.42 " |
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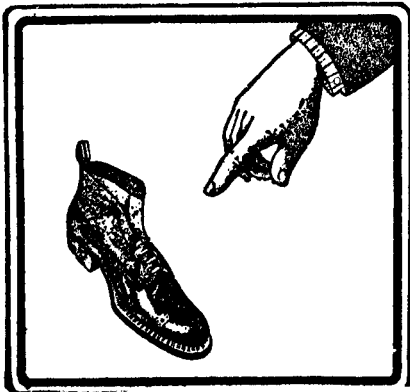
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Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year in advance for subscribers in Canada; \$1.25 per year in advance for United States subscribers. Advertising rates on application. Subscribers may secure the leading City dailies at reduced rates on application at the Sanctum.

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VOL. XXXVI.

NOVEMBER 2nd, 1908.

No. 2.

Professor Scott.

IT was felt to be a distinct loss to Queen's when, at the close of last session, it was announced that Professor Macnaughton was returning to the Classical Department of McGill. All connected with the University, however, will be glad to learn that there has been secured for the chair of Church History and History of Dogma, in succession to Prof. Macnaughton, one of the most brilliant of the younger generation of scholars in Scotland, the Rev. Ernest F. Scott, M.A., of Prestwick, Ayrshire.

Mr. Scott has had a distinguished course. Graduating in Glasgow University with first-class honors in Classics and in Mental Philosophy in 1888, he took that same year the Ferguson Scholarship in Classics, open to students of all the Scottish universities. Capturing the Snell Exhibition, which is one of the great prizes of Glasgow University, he went up to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1892, with first-class honors in Moderations and second-class in Litteræ Humaniores. After a three years' course in Theology at the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh, he was ordained at Prestwick in 1895, and remained in the pastorate there until his leaving, a few weeks ago, for Kingston, to occupy the chair of Church History in Queen's.

Prof. Scott has already made his mark in authorship, being very favorably known by his work, "The Fourth Gospel, its Purpose and Theology," which was published in 1906, and "The Apologetic of the New Testament," which appeared in 1907. He is the author also of a number of articles in Hastings' "Dictionary of the Gospels" and of contributions to "The Expositor," "The Expository Times," "The Review of Theology and Philosophy," and other leading journals. A number of the prominent theologians of Scotland have borne testimony to the exceptionally high standing of Prof. Scott, and, while regretting the loss to his country through his removal to Canada, they have congratulated Queen's and the Canadian Church on this recent accession to our ranks. Queen's greets Prof. Scott with a fervent Highland welcome.

Professor Skelton and Assistant Professor Swanson.

ONE of the most conclusive evidences of the good work that Queen's has been doing is shown in the case of the two new appointments to the department of Political Science. Prof. Shortt, who has just left us, is recognized as the highest authority on many lines of political and economic science in Canada. The position he occupied in academic work in this country, therefore, was unique, and

to find a fitting successor was generally looked upon as a difficult piece of work. To the two young professors who have been chosen, the JOURNAL extends its heartiest congratulations. They have been selected as the two most able successors to Prof. Shortt that the trustees could secure; and judging by their career since they left the old halls, they ought to be admirably fitted to carry on the work of their department.

Prof. O. D. Skelton comes from Mille Roches, near Cornwall, and graduated from the Cornwall High School in 1895. He entered Queen's on an honor course in Latin, English and Greek. In 1899, he took his Master's degree in Latin and English, and a year later he ranked as a first-class honor man in Greek. Besides winning the gold and silver medals in the Classics, he won the Greek Composition



PROFESSOR O. D. SKELTON, M.A.

prize a year or so earlier. During the last two years that he was a student here, he devoted himself to the honor work in Political Science under Prof. Shortt. Shortly afterwards he left for Oxford, where he took post-graduate work for some time. Returning to America, he spent three or four years in newspaper and magazine work, being for part of this time assistant editor of the Booklovers' Magazine. In 1905 he again traced his steps to the halls of a university—this time it was Chicago; where he undertook post-graduate work in Political Science, and while there he was for a time press agent in President Harper's office. In 1906 he was made Fellow in Political Science at Queen's, and in 1907, Lecturer. In 1908 he is Professor. During his last two or three vacations he pursued his work in Chicago, and was rewarded this summer by obtaining the degree of Ph.D. Prof. Skelton has written a great deal for political science journals, and has had many good university offers. He is one of the youngest professors on the staff

of any Canadian university, but from the excellence of the material which he has been giving in his lectures during the past two years, the political science students are confident that the high standard formerly maintained by the department will not be lowered in the slightest degree.

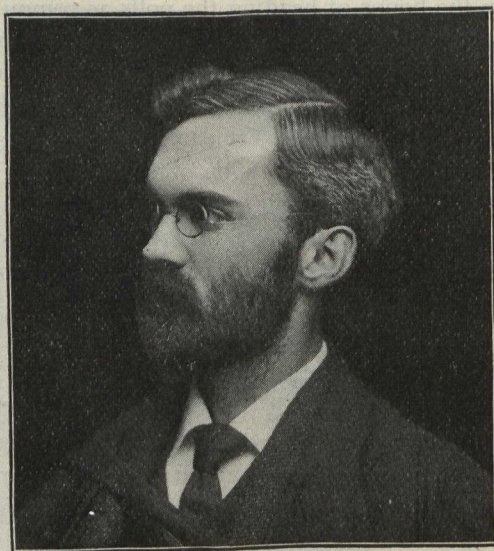
Assistant Professor W. W. Swanson, who is now attached to the staff for his first session, is another brilliant Queen's man. His primary and collegiate education he obtained in Oshawa, from which he came to Queen's with senior matriculation standing in 1902. The excellent results he achieved in the spring examinations soon brought him into the notice of the professors and of his fellow students. During his second year he took a leading part in the inter-year debates, and those students who were here at the time will not forget his oratory on the eve of the Alma Mater elections, which not only won the debate for his side, but also secured for him the honor of heading the polls as committeeman for the Alma Mater Society. In 1904-1905 he was one of the men who upheld Queen's in the inter-collegiate debates; and in spite of this and other extra work, he graduated in the spring with first-class honors in English Literature, and the medal in Political Science. Since that time he has been taking post-graduate work in the latter subject, and after three years' work he obtained his Ph.D. with high honors. Prof. Swanson has frequently contributed articles of political and economic nature to different high class periodicals; and like Prof. Skelton, he has been made many tempting offers, among them being a splendid position in the United States Immigration Service.

The Late Professor N. R. Carmichael—An Appreciation.

ONE of the saddest duties of the editor at the beginning of each session, has been, for the last two or three years at least, to record in the pages of the JOURNAL the deaths of members of the staff or of the student body. This time, particularly, is the duty of the most pathetic nature, for in the passing away last summer of Prof. N. R. Carmichael, Queen's lost one of her most highly respected and highly gifted men. He left us in the very prime of his existence, and of no one could it be more appropriately said that he gave his life for his college and the interests of higher education. During a lingering illness of some months' duration, his heart was sincerely set on his work, and until three or four days of his last breath, he had been working steadily on a book which he had intended to use as the corner-stone of a course in Physics, which he himself had originated.

Prof. Carmichael entered college in 1887 with the Mowat Senior Matriculation Scholarship in Mathematics. He pursued a double honor course in this subject and Classics, and won half of the Foundation Scholarship No. 5 in 1888. He graduated as a Master of Arts in 1890, having obtained his first-class standing in Mathematics and in a large part of the Physics course. In 1891 he also completed the honor course in Classics, winning the silver medal. No doubt, this broad training in the humanities, which necessarily develops keenness of judgment and the appreciation of all that is delicate in texture and workmanship, combined with experience in the science that deals purely with conceptions of number and

quantity, and which is the basis of all the practical sciences, had a very important bearing on his capacity for understanding and handling the most complicated and abstruse problems in the various lines of his activity. In 1894 he captured the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, which is given to Queen's every second year, and which is awarded to the student showing the best evidence of capacity for original research. Prof. Carmichael was the first Queen's man to obtain this Exhibition, and for the three following years he pursued his studies at Johns Hopkins University. For the first two of these three years, he was fortunate enough to be working under the celebrated Prof. H. A. Rowlands there. After leaving Baltimore he was immediately appointed Lecturer in Mathematics in Queen's, which position he held until he was made Assistant Professor of Physics in 1901. From this time on his whole energy was put into the development of the Physics department. The



LATE PROF. N. R. CARMICHAEL, M.A.

designs of the new laboratories in Ontario Hall were drawn under his supervision and direction, and to his mastery of the details of the situation is attributed their high adaptability to the purposes of physical experiments to-day. He originated and developed to its present strength that course in Physics II which is the foundation-stone of all the practical science courses, and his efforts on his death-bed were designed to the production of a work that would satisfy the needs of students pursuing these courses. A few years ago he published a manual of "Physical Experiments" which was intended as a help to students taking an experimental course in a physical laboratory under an instructor. By common consent, the book is unique in scope and character and fills a place in laboratory physics which is not supplied by any other book on the whole American catalogue.

During his college career, no one was more prominent in the affairs that helped to elevate the standard of Canadian college life than Prof. Carmichael. The

interest of his Alma Mater was at the very bottom of his heart; but in his time the Alma Mater Society was by no means on as firm a footing of parliamentary organization as it is to-day. The meetings were more informal, and were conducted under a somewhat inexact set of rules. He set himself to the task of drawing up a constitution, and together with some fellow-students they soon succeeded, and placed the administration of the affairs of the society on the firm foundation of parliamentary procedure. For a couple of years he practically acted the part of a constitutional lawyer for the society, and as a reward for his services he was made a life-long honorary member. This honor is the very highest that the society can confer, and in the enjoyment of its possession he was accompanied by only two other men.

Prof. Carmichael's work on the Song Book Committee demands our highest commendation. This committee had been in existence for some years, but, for some reason or other, nothing in the nature of a song book had then made its appearance. He immediately took the affair in hand and, after untiring energy and service, they produced one of the finest college song-books on the continent. He was the moving spirit of the committee, and was the main influence that kept them at work.

As a student, he was an intellectual giant. The most obtruse and complicated conceptions were to his versatile mind as clear as glass; and his only fault, from the point of view of the student, was that he could see the explanation of problems so clearly himself, that it was hard for him to conceive wherein lay the difficulty for the untrained mind. The practical nature of his genius was seen in his demonstrations and his laboratory work. His apparatus was always ready for the experiment in hand, and he could be relied on to arrive at the required results in the large majority of cases. To the individual student, however, whose mind could not grasp many of the abstruse physical conceptions, he immediately brought the clearness of the broad daylight. It was in this work of a semi-private nature that he excelled. He was the friend of every student, and was pleased at all times to clear up difficulties for any one who would take the trouble to come to him.

Prof. Carmichael was a beautiful example of Christian manhood. His character was free from blot or stain, and in all his work his chief aim was the intellectual elevation of all the students with whom he came into contact. One of his finest traits was his wonderfully even temper and sweet disposition, which made it very comfortable for him to work with his fellowmen. His well-balanced college training afforded him a sound basis on which to judge matters which would puzzle many a man. When asked for an opinion on any subject, he seldom expressed himself off-hand, but for a few minutes, or perhaps hours, mentally weighed all sides of the matter in question, and generally his decision could not be bettered. Modesty was the outstanding characteristic of his nature, and it has been truly said of him, that we had to know the man to appreciate him. The JOURNAL most assuredly voices the sentiments of the students in sending to the bereaved wife and child its sincerest sympathy in the loss of a devoted husband and father, and to the staff of the University an expression of condolence at the loss of such an earnest and highly-respected member.

Ode to Autumn.

Proud Autumn! once again I see thee dressed
 In robes of scarlet, gold and russet brown,
 Again upon the earth thy hand is pressed—
 At once the fields assume their golden crown;
 The orchard trees, with loads of luscious fruit,
 Bend down their branches to the parchéd ground;
 And I, beneath them, hear the happy sound
 Of leaves in gay pursuit,
 Tossed here and there by winds of perfumed breath,
 Who, of thy joyous coming, whispereth.

What would we do without thee, Spirit fair!
 Grim Winter follows with remorseless tread;
 But thou dost go before, a millionaire,
 To give to all that live their needful bread:
 The peasant quickly gathers in his grain,
 The quadrupeds accumulate their store,
 The iron-steeds go snorting to the shore
 Dragging the serpent train,
 That we, who dwell in cities, may with glee
 Dance out the year in gay festivity.

Thou stirrest up the equinoctial gales
 That scatter far and wide the ready seed;
 The thistle-tops now spread their airy sails,
 Impartially are ripened flower and weed.
 Thou, Autumn, hath an all-attending care
 For everything that grows upon the earth:
 To thee all things are of an equal worth—
 Omniscience everywhere
 Hath ordered life for all futurity,
 Thy task to bring it to maturity.

Then welcome, Winter; Autumn hath prepared
 The northern world for its accustomed sleep,
 When Nature's energies will be repaired
 To deck the earth again with verdure deep.
 Thanks, kindly season, for thy gracious work
 For all these rainbow hues that bring delight,
 The harvest moon, each eve with visage bright,
 Looks round her, and doth shirk
 Her passage through the heavens, that she may
 Lengthen the more the reaper's working day.

—C.W.L.

Comments on Current Events.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE ORIENT.

THE recent movement of the Young Turks and the consequent re-establishment of constitutional government in Turkey give evidence of a state of mind throughout the Mohammedan world that is of the highest interest internationally. Islam is awakening from a state of immobility and acquiescence and is astir with the forces of great change. During the last few years the movement has come to a head in Morocco, Turkey and Persia, and England has certainly felt the force of it in India and Egypt. The programme of the Young Turks was drastic in its demands, and if put into force immediately would in all probability have produced a state of the rankest anarchy. A constitution, however, has been wrung from the Sultan, and appears, on the surface, to be of a fairly respectable character. Complete manhood suffrage was demanded, but limited franchise was granted, with a two-pound land tax qualification. This restricts the voting privilege enormously, owing to the character of the Turkish land system. There is no class of landed gentry in Turkey, but there is a very large class of peasant proprietors, who pay less than the two-pound tax. This, therefore, means that the officials, the mollahs, and in certain places the surviving beys, will elect the representatives, and the parliament will be essentially an oligarchy. This will be an important step in the right direction. More than one step at a time in a country like Turkey would be ruinous to everything of the nature of progress. The Turks are probably the most unenlightened race in Europe. Until about twenty-five years ago, Turkey possessed no schools, roads, railways, or newspapers. Gradually, by means of the intrusion into the Empire of inklings of western civilization, small improvements in these lines were introduced. Elementary Turkish schools were established, but were given orders to teach nothing but reading and writing. There was a strict censorship of the press, and the papers were of no use for the purposes of information. The Young Turks, who have studied Western conditions, have endeavored to fire the people to the point of demanding progressive institutions. They have brought on a revolution which has cowed Abdul Hamid and a portion of their demanded reforms has been granted. The Moslem people have had too long and too severe a training in obedience and quiescence to be able to undertake, except in a very moderate form, a system of democratic government. They prefer to be governed rather than to govern, provided they are freed of abuses—especially that of taxation. A government that would protect personal property, guarantee individual liberty, and promote means of communication, would be satisfactory to the large majority of the population of Turkey. The incongruity of the races which live in that country will present one of the gravest factors in the problem. The change from government by absolute monarchy to one by representative institutions is not one of mere outward form of organization, but one which must be in the closest relation to the minds of the people. They will have to be educated in the ways of Western civilization, before they can be fit subjects for a method of government which leaves the conduct of national affairs to the will of the majority. Development of constitutional government must be preceded, step

by step, by the elevation of the intellectual, moral and physical standards of living.

The great interest which the Turkish and Persian movements have for England is in connection with India and Egypt. The revolutionary idea is rearing itself throughout all Islam, and England cannot afford to be liberal here and reactionary there. Arbitrary distinctions between methods of dealing with Persia and Turkey on the one hand, and India and Egypt on the other may cause trouble in the near future.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which met in Montreal a short time ago, brought the subject of technical education in its relation to modern productive enterprise to the notice of the reading public of Canada. The different employers of labor complained of the insufficiency of highly specialized labor on the Canadian market. The government, in its immigration policy, actually discourages the immigration of skilled labor, and in the face of this the manufacturers have looked to the government for aid. The establishment of a system of technical education on a national basis is what they desire. The government, however, have not thought seriously of the matter, since the realm of education is wholly under the control of the different provinces. The C.M.A., therefore, has decided to appoint its own commission to report on the national importance of technical education and the best means of fostering it. Several of the provinces, as well as many of the chief manufacturing cities, have already gone some distance in the matter of encouraging technical education, and from all reports the work of these schools has produced satisfactory results. If Canada in the future is to hold a respectable position among the nations in manufacturing as well as in agriculture, the question of the training of skilled mechanics is bound to assume the importance of a national problem. Why should the Dominion Government give substantial encouragement, as it does, to the agricultural industry in the shape of schools and experimental farms, and not to manufacturing? These two industries should go hand in hand in a country like Canada, and neither one should be encouraged at the expense of the other.

ABITIBI LAKE DISTRICT.

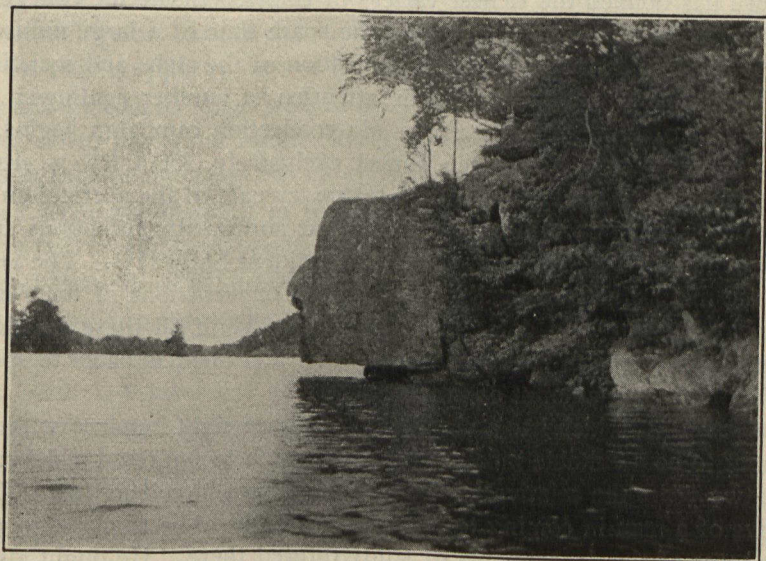
We notice with interest a letter in the Canadian Mining Journal of October, by Prof. M. B. Baker, of the department of Geology here, containing some of his impressions on the value of the Abitibi Lake district as a mining and an agricultural area. Prof. Baker has spent many of his summers since 1900 in Northern Ontario, doing exploration work for the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, and ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the character of that part of the country. In 1900, he says, the district was a wilderness, and it was a matter of a week's journey by canoes and portages over the "Quinze" route, beginning at Temiskaming Station on the C.P.R. To-day McDougal's chute can be reached by rail, and the trip from there can be made by steamboat in one day.

In 1907 a pronounced "rush" for gold took place to the Abitibi district, and a promiscuous staking of claims was going on. Nevertheless, according to Prof.

Baker, nothing of any value commercially has yet been found. Only three properties are of any importance and these have been prospected well and honestly. Free gold can be seen in selected specimens, but the body of it is not large.

The writer of the letter inclines to the idea that the district is not liable to become famous as a mining camp. He holds that its future lies in agriculture, and says, "just north of Cobalt is an area of, roughly, one million acres of splendid sandy clay loam, just sufficiently rolling for good drainage. It is well watered and will be served by the T. & N. O. railway and the G. T. P. railway when completed." Timothy, oats, barley, peas, beans, carrots, potatoes, onions, lettuce, &c., have been successfully grown, and it only remains for the land to be taken up and cleared. Spruce is the prevailing timber, and as pulpwood can be readily disposed of.

The great drawback to agriculture is the liability to early frosts. Throughout this clay belt, and especially in the western part, frosts are of common occurrence as late as the middle of June, and again as early in the fall as the first of September. But there is no doubt, that as soon as large tracts of the land become cleared, and the soil is exposed to continual sunlight, troublesome frosts will not be so frequent. As long as the land is thickly wooded the sunlight is kept from the soil, and it retains its moisture and coolness, thereby affording the most favorable circumstances for the destruction of vegetable growth.



PROFILE OF DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BREWER'S MILLS, ONT.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

THE SEASON OF DIVERSION IN FULL SWING.

THE first two months of each fall term at Queen's are, as a rule, set apart by a large percentage of the students for purposes of recreation and social intercourse. The summer vacation is not, indeed, a vacation for most of us, except in so far as change of employment may be so described. Work, of some nature, is the programme for a great many of the students until they return to college in October. After five months' absence from the study, it will be admitted by all to be somewhat difficult to settle down conscientiously within the narrow precincts once again. This is a natural feeling, and it is no doubt augmented by the fact that there are so many enticing counter-attractions. The autumn is the most beautiful season of the year, the breezes are refreshing, the cool winds are bracing, and nature has donned the richest variety of colors. Inside the college grounds, tennis, rugby and association occupy all the spare time of a large number of students. It is also the season for the organization of the clubs and societies for the ensuing year. This work takes up the attention of another contingent. During the latter part of November the Alma Mater election campaign begins, and this engages the energies of more men almost exclusively, for a few weeks. Meantime, "functions," which appear to be a necessary part of the curriculum in a "co-ed." institution, have been in full swing. Year and faculty receptions and dances fill in a good many Friday evenings, and consequent Saturdays. The annual dinners of the mining and medical men, and the Conversazione of the Alma Mater Society, have also to find dates for themselves. With all these numbers in the programme of diversion, is it any wonder that a student is liable to spend much more than the proper amount of time at them?

The JOURNAL, which has a circulation of about eight hundred within the college, ought to be a suitable medium through which to impress on the students of the first two years the relative importance of studies in college life. The principal motive of a man in coming to a university ought to be to get a good ground-work in some of the departments of study offered there. He ought also to have in mind the benefits derived from fellowship with over a thousand young men.

This latter purpose should not, however, outrival the former one, because experience in actual life would be more valuable to him, if he did not come here with the prime intention of taking advantage of what is offered from the staff. Both aspects of the benefits to be derived from a college course should appeal to him. From the professors he will get the results of experience in thought and action gained by mankind from time immemorial. From participation in other aspects of the life of the student body, he will be able to a certain extent to test these results in his own experience. For a man to sacrifice all his time to either of these two phases, is to do himself and the rest of his fellows a great injustice. The different college societies and functions are carried on by the students and for the students, and every member of every year owes it to his Alma Mater to do his part in making at least some few of them what they ought to be.

A university's highest aim is to produce men and not fractions of men. But whether it can accomplish its purpose or not depends to a very great extent on the characters and dispositions of the individual students. Exclusive attention to any one aspect of life produces narrowness, and in these modern days of keen rivalry and high specialization, almost exclusive attention is demanded of the student to the line of study which he purposes to follow. At Queen's, opportunities for counteracting this consequent narrowmindedness are in abundance. Let the student mingle conscientiously in the affairs that concern the student body in general; and let him continually come into contact with men engaged in totally different lines of study and activity, and the chances are greatly in his favor that he will graduate a much better specimen of a man than he would have had he devoted himself entirely to his studies, and taken higher standings in his examinations.

Every man, in a democratic country like ours, is a unit in society, and should be able to intelligently do his part in helping to carry on the affairs of the body politic. Abundant opportunities of preparation for such participation are offered during a college course. The student body here at Queen's is self-governing, and as such is called the Alma Mater Society. Each faculty has also its distinctive society, and each of the years has an organization of its own. Much of value can be learned from participation in the affairs of these societies, and confidence in oneself, as well as ability in public speaking, are two of the chief benefits. Argument and discussion develop clearness and rapidity of thought, besides an open-mindedness and toleration which need to be at the very basis of every well-conducted social organization.

The JOURNAL's advice to all new students, therefore, is to begin at once to share these advantages, but to give them not more than their due amount of attention. There is a golden mean to be striven for. Do not give undue time or consideration to any one aspect of college life—give to athletics, social intercourse, society work and studies only that share of your time and energy that is necessary to form a well-balanced college course.

INITIATIONS.

After the initiations of the last couple of weeks, the Freshmen in Science and Medicine may look upon themselves as full-fledged members of the Engineering and Aesculapian Societies. As spectacular events they were both highly successful. A careful plan of campaign was worked out in both cases, and was almost carried out to the letter. Different views regarding these initiations are being expressed on all sides, but everyone agrees in this, that if the affairs develop in extent and intensity as rapidly as they have done during the last two or three years, they will present a university problem that will demand careful study and a satisfactory solution.

No one will question the right of the sophomore years to initiate the freshmen into their respective societies. Initiations have always been the first item on the programme of new members in club life. But in all cases the method adopted is chosen to suit the occasion. This instantly raises the question, is the mode of procedure at Queen's worthy of students who are members of such an institution? This is an inquiry which must be decided elsewhere than in the columns of the JOURNAL. The students here are a self-governing body, and as such are expected to act a part fitting to this position. If it is the desire of the members of the different faculty societies to support and encourage initiations after the nature of what has been seen here this session, well and good; but it is surely unreasonable for us to take the management of the University into our own hands, and to use and abuse what we like. The rushes so far this year presented few, or no serious aspects, but the danger is in the increasing tendency in the sophomore years to outdo their predecessors in ingenuity and execution.

There is no doubt that a "scrap" produces, after it is over, any amount of friendly feeling and good fellowship. Everyone enjoys a good hearty fight, but it is only just that both sides should be aware of the tussle, and have themselves in readiness. This would, of course, necessitate an organized battle, with forces chosen accordingly. The sophomore years are always a great deal smaller in the number of their members than the freshmen years; and if the first year men were forewarned of the fight, they would simply wipe the initiators out of existence. The problem is an important one, and should be taken up and threshed out by the two senior years. One aspect of the game can at least be dispensed with at once, and that is unnecessary roughness and injury to personal and university property. No student, who has an inch of sport in him, is going to refuse to take his fair dose of the initiation medicine (even to having his face painted, and being thus driven about town in a truck), but it is not sportsmanlike to abuse the college property and rights, nor to destroy personal attire to the extent to which it has been occasionally done here. The recent damage done to the gymnasium was, we are sure, purely accidental, and a result of a miscalculation in the plans of the offensive party.

Editorial Notes.

Queen's students seem to have lost the art of singing college songs which used to be so much in evidence five or six years ago. To-day it is very seldom that a class-room wall re-echoes the merry sound of voices singing the good old tunes. This is a state of affairs to be sadly regretted. A striking evidence of it was seen at the Varsity-Queen's rugby game on Oct. 17. An attempt was made to sing "Queen's College Colors," but, "horrible dictu," hardly anybody could get beyond the first verse. Something should be done at once to revive the wholesome old-time custom. We have here a splendid musical organization, and from this as a starting point a new beginning ought to be made. We have one of the finest song-books published, but only a few of the students know its contents. Very little effort on the part of some of the musical clubs would set the ball rolling. As one solution of the difficulty we might suggest that some of our musicians take their instruments to the bleachers for the next two rugby matches, and that the Alma Mater Society have sheets of some of the popular college songs printed and distributed to the boys on those occasions. Our half-hearted singing and rooting must sound peculiar to the visiting teams. These ought to be indulged in with all our energy in some systematic manner, especially in the presence of strangers. The effect of such evidenced support, on the players of the game themselves is acknowledged by everybody.

Representatives of the Business Committee will canvass every student for his subscription during the next week or two. Let no one refuse point-blank to help along the JOURNAL. It is the College paper—it is published by the students and for the students,—and the annual subscription should be one of the necessary expenditures of everyone at the beginning of the fall session. Let each person remember that it costs money to publish the JOURNAL, and the better support it gets from the students, the better the article that we can turn out. We are glad to hear of the success our representatives are meeting with in Medicine, and hope it will be continued until every student is on the list. Already we have as many subscriptions from the Senior year as were taken out by all the Medical College last year! Let each subscriber do a little missionary work, so that we can keep the standard of our periodical as high as it has always been in the regard of the exchanges.

The JOURNAL is very sorry to hear of the injuries sustained by several of the football players already this year. Mr. D. C. Ramsay has been out of association ball all season as a result of a bad knee, which was twisted in one of the practices. Everybody was grieved when they learned the news of Mr. J. McCann's accident to his ankle, which puts him out of the game for the season. His loss means much to the senior fourteen. Mr. E. Elliott, L. L. Buck, and P. J. Moran have all been suffering from injuries more or less serious.

The editor desires to correct an error made in the first issue relative to the number of freshmen in Science last year and this year. The mistake consisted in saying that there was a slump in the number of men who came to the School of Mining for the first time this year. The statement was written on October 15, and the records show that this year's registration on that date was 102, exceeding that on the same date last year by 1.

The JOURNAL extends its thanks to those students who so kindly helped us to get together material for the departments not already manned. To Messrs. D. S. Ellis and F. W. Dyde we are indebted for the Athletics column, and to two or three medical friends for the news of their department. We hope to have the staff up to its full strength in time for the next issue.

Letter to the Editor.

Bardizag, Ismidt, Turkey, Oct. 2, 1908.

Editor Queen's University Journal, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Editor,—The news of Turkish liberty is already ancient history in a land where new sensations come every day. But for us who live in this land, it is what July 4 is for the United States—nay, more! Of course, clouds will arise. A revolution of this magnitude cannot be expected to pass unchallenged, although until to-day everything has passed off as if everybody knew the right thing to do and did it. In a longer letter, which I have written and sent to friends to be forwarded to you, I have tried to give more in detail an account of the revolution. This is the time for the story-teller—!

Our school here has opened auspiciously. Dr. Chambers is being relieved of part of his work by my brother, who, after getting his Ph.D. in Biology from Munich University, has settled here as vice-principal. We will have the help also of Rev. T. J. S. Ferguson, an old Queen's boy, and Mrs. Ferguson (known better in Queens' as Miss Spencer, '06), and Mr. George McDonald. So that our force of Queen's men in Bardizag is quite imposing. In addition to these we add to our Queen's Alumni Association membership list Mr. Manougian, who expects to return in November to Turkey. Our membership, including those returned to Canada, is fifteen, of whom twelve will probably be in Turkey this winter; while Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Kennedy will be in Queen's studying. The congratulations of all their Turkey friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy.

I am glad to say that the American Y.M.C.A. has undertaken the support of a travelling secretary for Turkey. It is a most opportune time for such a work, and Turkey is a very interesting country in which to travel. The lucky fellow who has been appointed for this work is a Queen's man—hurrah for Queen's! It seems to me more and more that just as the education which Queen's gives specially fits one to take up frontier work in the West, so it fits one to be a missionary here in a way in which few other institutions do. May I here repeat my invita-

tion to all Queen's men and women to come out here, not necessarily as preachers, but also as teachers, professional men and artisans, if you want to come into touch with a venerable civilization and to aid in the making of a nation. I will gladly reply to any who will write to me for information. Please address me "Care W. W. Peet, Esq., American Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey."

Wishing the merited success to Queen's and the JOURNAL and hoping for a continuance of your kindly interest in your far-away fellow alumni,

Yours sincerely,

L. P. CHAMBERS,

Sec. Queen's Univ. Alumni Assn. of Turkey.

Arts.

THE many and varied clubs and societies whose life forms the real life of the Arts faculty, are for the most part already organized for the year, each intent on its own peculiar work. From the nature of these clubs it is to be expected that each will go its own way and give little thought, as a club, to the needs of those outside its own special sphere. Thus the Dramatic Club, the Historical Society, the Philosophical Society, the Political Science and Debating Club, carry out their programmes for the year quite independently of one another, each with a more or less distinct following. In this way, as well as from the nature of the courses in Arts, the men are broken up into groups and there is little chance for the growth of any larger faculty or university feeling.

It has been suggested in connection with the work of these different societies that when outstanding men from other cities are brought here to give addresses, the meetings should be held after the Alma Mater Society, or rather as part of its programme. The point is that many of the speakers would be dealing with subjects more or less of a popular nature, and there seems no good reason why two hundred students of all faculties should not benefit instead of about fifty from the Arts faculty. Such an arrangement would serve the purpose of reviving interest in the Alma Mater meetings which for the past few years have been anything but lively.

The ideas, if such disjointed remarks may be dignified by such a name, are merely thrown out by way of suggestion and in the hope that the incoming Alma Mater Executive may take advantage of the existence of the different societies mentioned to add interest to what should be, but are not, the most interesting and best attended student meetings in college.

The beginning of the session never fails to bring back the perplexing question of the Arts Society and its future, if indeed it is to enjoy such a thing. It seems idle to urge men to attend meetings which, it must be admitted, are, except for a very occasional breeze, absolutely lacking in those features that are calculated to interest and attract. The Arts Society can never fill the place in its faculty

that the Engineering Society, for instance, fills in Science, since that function is to a large extent taken over by the different societies in Arts. The result is that the Arts Society meetings are largely taken up with perfunctory business that an executive committee could handle quite as well. It will be the duty of the new executive to give some thought to a situation that apparently has for several years been growing more and more unsatisfactory.

Science.

THE annual rush is now a matter of history, to be forgotten by all except the freshmen. And it is their privilege during the coming twelve months to console themselves with the thoughts of what they will do to the incoming class next fall.

It was the old, old story, in which the superior organization of the sophs. proved too much for the more numerous freshmen. The latter, however, deserve every credit for the game struggle they put up, and are to be congratulated on the good-natured manner with which they accepted their "reception."

The one great objection to these rushes seems to be the damage done to the buildings. Of course this will be repaired at the students' expense, but at the same time it makes considerable trouble for those in charge of the buildings, to say nothing of the general raking and marking that cannot be thoroughly repaired. So, just as a suggestion to next year's sophomores: have your rush on the upper campus where you can do no damage, and where the rest of the student body is given an opportunity of seeing the fun.

The nominations for officers in the Engineering Society and Vigilance Committee have been made, and probably before this JOURNAL is out the elections will have been held. Considerable interest was shown at the nominations, and it is expected that the elections will be more than usually well contested.

A special bulletin board should be hung in the Engineering building, on which notices of "books for sale," etc., should be placed. As it is at present, the more important notices relative to college work are almost entirely hidden.

The last JOURNAL should have contained a detailed account of a very exciting game of basketball at the Engineering camp at Bedford, between Verona and a team picked from the corps, but, unfortunately owing to lack of space it had to be omitted.

The following officers have been elected by '12 Science:—Hon. president, Prof. W. C. Baker; president, A. Carmichael; vice-president, E. P. Gibson; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Gray; historian, E. T. Goodwin; prophet, J. Robinson; poet, M. A. Kemp; orator, A. F. Sparks; marshal, T. C. Chown.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Donnelly, the final year students in Civil Engineering were given the opportunity, on Saturday, Oct. 17, of donning a regular diving suit and taking a short trip to the bottom of old Lake Ontario. This is a privilege accorded the students of no other Canadian college, and needless to say it is fully appreciated by the men here.

Their report as to the condition of the lake bottom was reassuring in the extreme. Those who had the courage to let go of the ladder and open their eyes for a moment or so, state that no breaks or ruptures in the lake floor are liable to occur this winter. C. L. Hays struggled to the surface with the rusted remains of a tin lantern, which for several seasons had been a menace to navigation in the harbor. Several small boulders were found to be misplaced, but a few seconds strenuous work served to get them back to their proper positions.

After such a thorough inspection, it is hardly likely that this section of the lake bed will give any further trouble for some time to come.

There was a young man named T. B.,
Whose beauty was like that of Hebe,
His fine curling moustache
The boys cut it off,
Giving his beauty the G.B.

Medicine.

THE annual election of officers for the Aesculapian Society and the Concurus was held on Friday, October 16th. The election was very closely contested and resulted as follows:

Aesculapian Society—Hon. pres., Dr. W. T. Connell; president, J. E. Galbraith, '09; vice-president, J. N. Gardiner, '10; secretary, B. L. Wickware, '09; assistant secretary, S. E. Thompson, '11; treasurer, A. B. Wickware, '10; committee, J. E. Brunet ('09), E. Beroard ('10), S. G. Chown ('11), A. H. Harty ('12).

Concurus—Judges, J. J. McPherson ('09), A. Ferguson ('09), T. J. Goodfellow ('09); senior prosecuting attorney, C. J. McPherson ('09); junior prosecuting attorney, J. P. Bailey ('10); medical experts, C. W. Burns ('09), A. J. Keeley ('09); sheriff, Wm. Hale ('10); clerk, G. M. Gibson ('10); crier, J. Nash ('11); chief of police, J. A. Houston ('10); constables, N. E. MacDougall ('11), M. A. McKay ('11), E. M. Oldham ('12), J. Shute ('12); grand jury, W. H. Craig ('09), L. N. Marcellus ('09), R. M. Ferguson ('10), G. L. Cooke ('10), F. C. Bracken ('11), P. J. Kennedy ('11), H. M. Harrison ('12), D. C. Irwin ('12).

The Medical freshmen received their initiation on Tuesday morning, the thirteenth inst. The result of the initiation is so well known that it scarcely needs

mention here. One creditable feature, however, was the good will displayed by both years. The freshmen deserve special mention for the manly way in which they took their defeat.

Fifty-three freshmen have registered up to date.

Drs. Connell and Knight are now settled in the new laboratories building. The greatly increased facilities afforded by the new building are quite a boon to the college.

Drs. Cotnam, N. C. Connolly and G. Patterson, '08 graduates, are house surgeons at the K.G.H.

Dr. Daly, '08, is house surgeon at Hotel Dieu.

Dr. W. D. Kennedy, '08, is house surgeon at Water Street Hospital, Ottawa.

Dr. H. H. Milburn, '08, is house surgeon in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Dr. M. C. Costello, '08, is taking a post-grad. course in London, Eng.

Dr. W. Morrison is house surgeon in Grace Hospital, Toronto.

Drs. H. A. Connolly, '08, and T. R. Ross, '08, are house surgeons in Western Hospital, Montreal.

Dr. H. Dunlop, '08, is in Duluth, Minn.

Dr. J. Byers, '08, who has been in the K.G.H. with typhoid for the past three weeks, is slowly recovering.

The marriage took place on Tuesday, the sixth of October, of R. M. Bradley, '08, to Miss Mitchell, of Kingston. Dr. Bradley intends to practice in New York State. Medicine extends heartiest congrats.

Mr. J. J. McCann, '09, is in the K.G.H. as a result of injury received in football practice. We are glad to know that Jimmie is rapidly improving and hope to see him around the college soon.



INITIATION OF FRESHMEN IN MEDICINE.

Mr. J. C. Shillabeer, '09, who has been in the hospital for the past couple of weeks, is able to be around again.

Dr. C., to youthful Po--rs—Go down and see that case of scarlet fever for me.
Landlady, to youthful Po--rs—Are you not afraid of taking the disease? It is a disease of children, you know.

Mr. H. R. Learmot, '09, will give his celebrated lecture on Tuberculosis at some future meeting of the Aesculapian Society.

THE CHARGE OF THE FRESH BRIGADE.

(With apologies to Tennyson.)

Half a step, half a step,
Half a step onward,
On to the hall of Death
Came the half hundred.

"Forward, the Fresh Brigade!
No time for tears!" they said;
Into the hall of Death
Came the half hundred.

"Forward!" their chieftain cried,
At last they dashed inside,
E'en though the brave hearts knew
Some one had blundered.

Theirs not to make complaint,
Theirs not like girls to faint,
Theirs but to take the paint,
Noble half hundred!

Sophs. to the right of them,
Sophs. to the left of them,
Sophs., too, in front of them,
Crowded and thundered.

No time to raise a cry,
No time to wait and sigh,
They swore for '12 to die,
Gallant half hundred!

Fought they like Dervish bands,
 Fought with their heads and hands,
 Making heroic stands,
 Striving for glory while
 All the years wondered;

But soon they lost all hope,
 With Sophs. they could not cope,
 Somebody's darlings,
 Bound hand and foot with rope,
 Shattered and sundered,
 Fell down like autumn leaves,
 Noble half hundred,

—C. S. Worrell.

'12 MEDICINE '12.

An informal reception has been tendered the members of our class by the class of '11!! Without any thought of rivalry it was so conducted that for crowding and warmth of welcome it is said to have surpassed the other more formal "freshmen's reception," which is usually accorded to incoming classes. We hope that there will be such general satisfaction on Friday next as on Tuesday morning last. We are more "sophisticated" *now*, and it is easy to see *now* why our invitation "to come outside" wasn't accepted. That "they" were afraid is one reason—but there were others, which was rather interesting. Still, a "go" on the campus might have brought us off with colors (!) flying. Our marshall is said to have remarked, "Gen'lmen, we died game." Whereupon, it was pointed out by another member that we were *dycd* game. The *Standard* said that we were done up "brown," and evidently the poor *Whig* deals a bit in "on dit" for that glorious contest on the upper campus must have been fought somewhere between the editor's desk and the little printer's devil's stool.

It is very nice to have such glowing reports of our courage, and to be so highly commended by those much older and wiser than ourselves—and of course we quite deserve it—but still we remember as we did when we were looking for a "left" or a "right" that

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
 The saddest are these: 'Stung again.'"

McGill '11 is said to have given a banquet to year '12. We are sorry for McGill '12—but still a banquet would be very acceptable!

Notwithstanding that there is much truth in the cry, Cerebellum! Cerebrum! Medicine Eleven's on the etc., still they treated us on the straight. We trust that we shall never have reason to be ashamed of them.

Should college *functions* be held on college premises?

Divinity.

As the Theological Department does not open until a month after the other departments, the Divinity editor had no opportunity of making his introduction in the first issue of the JOURNAL. Now, after the freshmen's reception is over introductions are out of order, so we must plunge into the work unintroduced. We can give no promise regarding the quantity nor the quality of our contributions to this column, but it will ever be our aim to give an account of the happenings in connection with Divinity Hall and to discuss such questions as will be of interest to students in this department.

The past couple of weeks has been a time of handshaking and of renewing old acquaintances. We are glad to see one another again and to hear of the various summer experiences on mission fields and elsewhere. But with all our joy and pleasantries these meetings are accompanied by a feeling which is somewhat akin to pain. We miss many of the old familiar faces. Fellows whom we have known for the past five or six years are not returning, and although we are glad to hear that most of them are settled in congenial work, yet those of us who knew them most intimately cannot but feel a sense of loss when we think of what their comradeship and help meant to us in former years. Of those who were with us last session three have charges in Ontario. Mr. W. H. MacInnes is at Port Perry; John Macdonald, our last year's Pope, is now issuing his encyclics from Latchford, while W. M. Hay is looking after the higher interests of the people at Billings's Bridge. Three have responded to the call of the West. Fred. Miller is doing successful work at Strassburg, Sask. "Davie" Marshall cannot be confined to one province, but is spreading the leaven of Presbyterianism around the twin city of Lloydminster. Lacombe, Alta, has the good fortune of having secured A. S. Tod for its pastor. Messrs. A. T. Barnard and R. Brydon have not yet accepted charges.

Mr. Manougian is writing off his finals in B.D. work and intends returning to his home in Turkey in a few weeks.

We welcome back to our halls Mr. W. A. Kennedy, who has spent the last three years teaching in a college in Bardizag, Turkey. He has entered medicine, but intends taking the double course. It seems Bill believes in doubles.

Mr. P. G. McPherson, of the 2nd year Theology, is unable to return to college this session on account of ill-health. At present he is in Gravenhurst, but his many friends will be pleased to learn that he is making favorable progress and will soon be able to be around again as usual.

We are sorry to hear that Professor Macnaughton will not be with us this year. His instruction in the class-room and his addresses before the Sunday morning Bible Class were always helpful and inspiring. In all his teaching, Professor

Macnaughton has shown himself to be a man who is not content to follow along the beaten paths simply because they have the sanction of age; he explores for himself, compares and analyzes, and after having seized what he believes to be the essentials—the truth, he presents it with a vigor and enthusiasm which cannot help making an impression upon his hearers. His aim seemed to be to re-interpret truth so as to make it applicable to the present day world and needs. We will never forget the way in which he opened up new channels of thought for us and stimulated us to independent inquiry. We feel that we have received much from him that will help us to solve the theological problems that arise in our experiences.

We hope that some time in the near future, Professor Macnaughton may let the reading public have the benefit of his theological researches, which at present is necessarily confined to those who have had the privilege of hearing him lecture.

May we offer a few suggestions to students who have entered college for the first time and are looking forward to the Theological course? Nearly every student of the present day recognizes that it is essential to have an Arts degree before entering Theology. The Church recommends it and the educational conditions of our time and country demand it. But all courses leading to a B.A. or M.A. degree are not of equal value as a preparation for a Theological course. It is not our purpose here to enter into a discussion of the relative values of a Science course, a Mathematical course or a Literary course. It would be foolish for us to say that the tools used by a blacksmith are of more importance than those used by a carpenter. Each kind is essential and important for its own purpose. But a blacksmith would be unwise in spending his time and energy in acquiring a set of carpenter's tools if he intended working at blacksmithing alone. Similarly, a student who is preparing for a theological course, is unwise to spend his time and energy on, say, Mathematics when this study forces him to neglect Classics, Literature and Philosophy. Hence, every student should carefully plan his course at the beginning so as to be able to get the most out of it for the purpose he has in view. Greek, Hebrew and German are necessary tools for Theological study in addition to being ends in themselves. Everybody recognizes the value of philosophy, literature, history and sociology in the preparation for the study of Theology, but oftentimes the languages are overlooked, and yet the fact remains that without them little real progress can be made in this most important study. It is the same as a workman undertaking a work empty-handed. Students, then, that are looking forward to Theology should carefully map out their courses at once and profit by the costly experience of some who have gone before them. You may ask how much Greek is necessary. Our reply is: Get as much as you can. The regulations demand Senior Greek. That is the minimum. Take the honors if you can possibly do so. Likewise get off your Senior Hebrew before entering Theology. Unless the student has this knowledge he loses much of the value that he would otherwise obtain from the classes in O. T. study. It is true that in Divinity Hall at present we do not read much in the original German, but many of the best works in Theology and Philosophy are written in this language and if we wish to be well qualified in these subjects we must be in a position to let the master mind speak to us directly in the original tongue rather than through "the pale medium of a translation."

Education.

THE students of the faculty assembled on Wednesday evening, the 21st, for the purpose of organizing as a society. The following were elected as officers for this session: Hon. president, Dr. Stevenson; president, Mr. C. J. Burns, B.A.; vice-president, Miss O'Donnell, B.A.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. W. Bunton; prophetess, Miss Russell; poetess, Miss Laing; historian, Mr. A. D. McDonnell, M.A.

The shadows of the December examinations have already begun to loom up before us. To those of us especially who have taken our high school course "years ago," it is perhaps no small task to brush up in this work in a short while. At the same time, one can readily see that, from the professional point of view, familiarity with the academic side of the work is very essential.

The Education students are now grouped for purposes of systematic observation work in the Collegiate institute and the Victoria Public school. It cannot be out of place to mention the courteous attitude of the several teachers in these schools whose classes must be more or less disturbed on this account.

Some difficulty is experienced by many who are endeavoring to take an Arts class in addition to the professional course in the Faculty of Education. It is the old-time puzzle of 'fitting-in' a time-table. If all such students attended the same class in Arts, the difficulty could perhaps be easily solved. But, as it is, the Arts classes which some one or more are anxious to attend, are so many that in most cases they are sure to conflict with the time-table in Education. The difficulty, in fact, is one which cannot be got over to the entire satisfaction of all. And yet we are in sympathy with the effort on the part of those students to include, if possible, some of the Arts work in their courses. We are of the opinion that by so doing the professional training will mean more for them, and that the connection of the Faculty of Education with the University should thus be of greater benefit to the province at large. We are greatly indebted to the Dean and the other members of the staff for valuable advice in the arrangement of our courses.

Ladies.

AT the regular meeting of the Levana Society on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, after the usual business was done, and Miss Sanderson appointed convener of the Athletic Committee, with Miss N. Philp as committee, Miss Saunders spoke a few words to the girls about the new books placed in the consulting library. The regulations are few and simple and to observe them will ensure the success of the scheme, and we may hope later to increase the number. Let us then take the best of care of them.

The programme consisted of a very interesting address by Prof. Morrison on "The Supernatural in Literature," as a justification of the fairy tales. Among

others, Prof. Morrison referred to "Christabel," "Childe Roland," "King Lear," "Tale of Wandering Willie," etc. He pointed out that in Christabel it is not the humanity nor the romance of the tale which strikes us, it is the strange story of the struggle between good and evil; we are held by the mystery and the strangeness of it all. The same with 'Childe Roland,' this hero who surmounts all difficulties; it is the very mystery of it that makes him, for us, even more a hero than the mere story would suggest. 'Wandering Willie,' again is at first sight absurd, yet so long as we are held by the charm of the mystery of it, even so long do we believe it, though we know it is not true. In King Lear the plot is clear, we can understand it for it is simple, though deep—and it is a systematic story—whereas in 'Christabel,' for instance, we are at a loss to understand how the poet creates in our minds such a feeling of fear.

Deeper than reason, the prehistoric beliefs of our ancestors prevail, and when we fear, we have the emotions handed down from past ages. The early Anglo-Saxons feared the evil spirits and the Druids were supposed to protect them from these spirits. We find the origin of Childe Roland in Edgar's song in King Lear and this again is taken from an old ballad in which we have the old-time atmosphere of fairyland, unreality and fear. And in just such a way do the beliefs and fears and prejudices of our ancestors extend even to the present day.

At the meeting of the Y.W.C.A., held on Oct. 9th, Mr. Murray, the general secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, gave a most interesting address. He put plainly before us the fact that we are living in an age of change. Nations are awakening from their long sleep—notably China and Japan. We are facing the problem of what is to be done for these nations, and plainly nothing can be done unless we know the facts. No one can argue for or against the missions without knowing the facts. Mr. Murray strongly urged the organization of mission study classes, but the executive decided that the Q.U.M.A. really supplied this need, and that with the multiplicity of other meetings it would be too much to ask the girls to give up more time.

At a regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A., on Friday, Oct. 16th, some business was transacted and Miss Lexa Howson elected vice-president by acclamation, as Miss Dorothy Robertson will not be back this year. Then a very fine paper was read by Miss Philp on "Vacation; a time of Retrogression or Advancement." Miss Philp pointed out that vacation was necessary, and gave instances that all things needed rest and were better and improved by it. Then she went on to say that though a college girl's vacation should be a recreation time, yet she must choose wisely and should know that a change is often as good as a rest; and if we spend the holiday aimlessly, accomplishing nothing, doing nothing, for those about us, at the end we may have gained physically but we have lost morally and spiritually.

The regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. was held in the Levana room on Friday, Oct. 23rd. Some matters of business were despatched first and then the meeting was taken in charge by Misses Stuart and Cameron. Miss Cameron

gave an excellent paper on Ambition, dividing people into three classes: those without ambition, those possessed of inordinate ambition, and those with a true and noble ambition. The matter comes home to us as college girls; we have come to Queen's, and the question is whether our ambition is noble or whether we are ambitious simply for ourselves.

After keeping the freshettes in suspense a few days, it was finally announced that the usual freshettes' reception would be held on Friday evening, October 9th. To the outsider it may have meant no more than any other reception, but to the freshette, who had been warned of the occasion, the words carried a solemn meaning; and it was with fear and trembling that they wended their ways to the new Arts building, under the guidance of the stately seniors. Once there, the kindly greetings exchanged on every side may have dissipated their fears. The innocent freshettes thought to themselves "Surely these friendly girls will never harm us." Little did they know the glee with which the sophomores pass on their own sufferings, not yet forgotten, and the trembling must surely have returned as they were led one by one into a dark room, the pangs of hunger appeased by gentle but firm nurses, and an oath of allegiance administered before the bar of Queen's.

This dread ceremony over, the freshettes were able to join heartily in games suited to their tender years, such as "musical chairs" and "see the robbers coming through." After the refreshments, doubtless an important item to our youthful friends, all joined in singing college songs, then separated after "Auld Lang Syne," to look forward to another year, when they would initiate the unlucky class of '13.

GREETING.

Here we are again, girls! Old Queen's has not failed at the appointed time to call her sons from far and her daughters from the ends of—Canada, at least. For western mountain and prairie, as well as eastern town and country, have given up to her her own that they may gather again within the circle of her aspiring influence. Oh, ye maidens, who have been proclaiming in your own version a "Let there be light," in the far West, and ye also who in the more prosaic East have labored or rested with like heroic purpose—did not her message come to you, borne out on the swift winds over the golden wheat fields, or whispered by the gentler breezes of the homeland, and are ye not here assembled in answer to her call that once again ye may be refreshed for the struggle? To you, then, as well as to those who obey her summons for the first times does the spirit of Queen's possibilities extend greeting.

Is it not good to be within the charmed shadow of these grey walls and to feel stirring in your inmost soul the spirit of light and liberty that dwells therein? Does it not make your whole being thrill with the resolve that of all the 'much' that is given you here, you will endeavor to render again good measure to those who ask of you.

What if there be that raise holy hands in horror at the awful apparition they conjure up of a new woman, with her public tastes and private incapacity. Let us

remind these good people that in the realized vision of a "new heaven and a new earth" there must perforce be a new woman also. May it be ours to help in some measure to realize a new woman of much beauty and usefulness. What if, on the other hand, there be of our sex who so far misinterpret its mission as to suppose it may require their personal effort in the arena of public life. Let us leave their comfortable accommodation to the gallant care of our veteran statesman and trust that by and by they will learn that a ballot is a frail, weak weapon compared with one already in their hands, were they skilled in its use.

True enough, we are flesh and blood, bones and brains, even as are men, and as such may be put to similar uses. But it is in that we are more than these that woman's essential mission lies. It may be necessary and right for her to engage in any or all of the business of the world, yet it is *while* doing so, not *in* doing so that she does her real work. It is hers, or ought to be, to have a clearer vision of things eternal and to see, beyond the whirl of business rush and political strife, that 'Best' that is yet to be. You remember the little boy's description of the creation of woman. He explained that God made man, and when He looked at him, He said, "Well, now, I think if I were to try again I could do better." Then He made woman. To be sure, he was only a little boy, but 'Out of the mouths of babes,' you know. Be that as it may, however, the fact remains that the world expects from woman its clearest revelation of the beauty of holiness. May it be ours to see that the world is not disappointed in the Queen's women. And let us remember that now is our opportunity at the same time to form our ideals and to fit ourselves for their realization. And so, girls, does the spirit of all that is noble and beautiful in womanhood bid you welcome here.

—CONTRIBUTED. J. E., '09.

Athletics.

THE QUEEN'S-TORONTO RUGBY GAME.

THE prayers of the football enthusiast that we might have fine weather for the 'Varsity game were answered in the full, which incidentally proves that football is not the godless game some imagine it to be. For the day was everything that one could wish—just warm enough to be comfortable, the sun shielded by the purple haze, and a very light wind which gave practically no advantage to either team. In fact, everything pointed to a big crowd and a good game. Both expectations were fulfilled. The attendance proved to be almost a record one. Every seat in the grand stand and bleachers was filled, while the boundary fences on the east side were lined with spectators. Of the game, we shall speak at more length.

When the two teams walked on the field it was immediately seen that if our fellows were going to win they would have "to go some," for Varsity had a big team and every man bore the stamp of a player—and it later proved to be not all show.

Varsity seemed to win the toss, for they took the south end of the field to get what advantage they could from the light wind and hazy sun. The game was soon in full swing with both teams playing hard, and little advantage on either

side. Finally Varsity worked the ball down towards Queen's line and Williams was forced to rouge a long punt of Gaul's. A few minutes later Varsity added another point by a similar play, and the score was 2—0. Just about this stage of the game our fellows seemed to realize what was what and soon had Toronto within twenty-five yards of their own line, where, due to a couple of long punts from Williams, the score was brought even—two all. Queen's still held the play at Varsity's end and on Dixon attempting to run out one of Williams' kicks, he was tackled behind the goal by Lawson. He dropped the ball and the Queen's man was on to it instantly, for a touch. Score 7—2. The bleachers went wild, while in the grand stand the "merry widows" could be seen to flop to the tune of "Oil thigh," etc. This ended Queen's scoring for the first half, and about one minute before time was up Dixon scored a point for Toronto on a long kick. This half lasted for about an hour and a quarter, so many were the delays caused by injuries to the players. These were due largely to hard tackling and hard ground combined, but were not serious. Lee, of Toronto, had the misfortune to strain his back and was forced to retire, being replaced by Macdonald.

In the second half the play was hard and close, resulting in no gain for either side for about fifteen minutes, when Williams scored one for us by a long punt, making the score 8—3. From this point on Queen's seemed much the stronger team and were continually breaking up their opponents' line. Then by a series of runs and bucks and short kicks the ball was advanced to within Varsity's twenty-five yard line. At the next down Captain Turner gave the signal for a trick play, by which a headgear was passed out to him from the scrimmage and with the aid of Williams he managed a tandem play through the left wing followed by about half the Varsity team, while the other backs rushed the ball round the right end to within a few feet of the goal line. It was a pretty play and worked to perfection, and the next down brought the touch which was so well merited. The score then was 13—3 in our favor, which made things seem more comfortable. Soon after the kick, Hugh Macdonnell broke away for a twenty-five yard run. He passed to Elliott, who was downed about ten yards further on. Our last down was close to Varsity's line, when Williams' kick was returned by Dixon to Buck, who grabbed the ball and tore over the line for another touch, making the score 18—3. This ended the scoring and in a few minutes with Queen's inside Toronto's twenty-five yard line, the whistle blew for time.

On the whole it was a mighty rough game—fought out with an opponent game to the very last, and won through head-work and good harness training both physical and in the principles of the game itself. For this our heartiest thanks are due to Mr. Sliter, of the K.C.I., and Mr. Norman Crothers, who was also our coach of last year. These two gentlemen have practically made us a "team" out of fourteen good players. There is a difference between the two, and we doubt if the fourteen players would have pulled out the game. It was the team that won. For the physical training of the men, Messrs. McMahon and Campbell have been responsible, and are deserving of the highest praise for the manner and care with which they have looked after the players.

As regards the players themselves, there is no use attempting to discriminate. Every one played his game and did what he should have done, and that was what won for us. The teams were:

Toronto—Full back, Dixon; halves, Gaul, Cassels, Newton; quarter, Corryell; scrimmage, Hume, Bell, Ritchie; wings, Hall, Kingston, Lee (capt.), Dickson, Ramsay, Duncanson.

Queen's—Full back, Williams; halves, Crawford, Turner, Macdonnell; quarter, Moran; scrimmage, Bruce, Brewster, Gibson; wings, Gallagher, Lawson, Buck, Thomson, Elliott, Murphy.

Referee, Lafleur. Umpire, Macdonald. Both of Ottawa.

QUEEN'S II VS. R. M. C. I.

Our second team were unable to maintain their lead against R.M.C., losing the second game of the series by 11—5, and the round by three points.

It was a hard game throughout, and the score within a few seconds of the end was 6—5, when Cadets, by a series of bucks smashed through our line and went over for a touch. There was a dispute concerning the time played, but the referee claimed it was correct and his decision went. This defeat was rather a disappointment for it was the general feeling that the second team was an exceptionally good one. The teams were:

Queen's—Leckie, full back; MacKenzie, Madden, Smith, halves; Meikle, quarter; Marcellus, Gibson, MacLeisch, scrimmage; Hanson, Clarke, inside; MacKay, Young, middle; Cornack, Cook, outside.

R. M. C.—Gwynne, full back; Mackenzie, Green, Smith, halves; Reid, quarter; Ringwood, Holt, Young, scrimmage; Rogers, Hutton, inside; Parr, Arnoldi, middle wings; Goodeve, Reiffenstein, outside.

Referee, Moxley. Umpire, Bearance.

THE QUEEN'S-TORONTO ASSOCIATION GAME.

The soccer boys were not so successful as their rugby confreres. But, nevertheless, considering that they have had no systematic practice, really did well.

They were up against a splendid team and held them close throughout the play, Varsity finally winning by one goal; the score being 2—1 for Toronto. The teams lined up:

Queen's (1)—Sneath, goal; J. E. Carmichael, Trimble, backs; Pilkey, Langmore, Wardell, halves; Shales, centre; Scott, A. D. Carmichael, left wings; Mohan, Fleming, right wings.

Toronto (2)—

Mohan scored on Queen's from a corner kick, Robertson and Langford being responsible for Toronto's points.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET.

The track meet of the Intercollegiate League was held in Montreal, Friday, Oct. 16. The games are reported to have been most successful, and though we

did not bring back the championship our representatives certainly held up their end, gaining the largest score Queen's has yet made in these meets.

The following is a synopsis of the results:

Broad Jump—Halkhous (Tor.), Dowie (McGill), J. Mackinnon (Q.).

220 Yards—L. J. Sebert (T.), Hollinshead (McG.), Babcock (McG.), 22 3-5.

100 Yards—Sebert (T.), Babcock (McG.), Gundy (McG.)—10 3-5.

Half Mile—Wright (T.), Bain (McG.), Russell (McG.)—2.07 2-5.

Pole Vault—Elliott (T.), Saint (Q.), Frank (T.), McLeod—9 ft. 10 in.

One Mile—Bain (McG.), Woodley (T.), Russell (McG.)—4.40 2-5.

16-lb. Shot—A. D. Kay (T.), H. McKinnon (Q.), Robertson (McG.)—38 ft. 11½ in.

16-lb. Hammer—H. McKinnon (Q.), Kay (T.), Hughes (McG.), 105 ft. 3½ in.

Discus—Kay (T.), McKinnon (Q.), Bertram (Q.)—106 ft. 8 in.

880 Yards—Wright (T.), McBain (McG.), Russel (McG.)—2.07 1-5.

High Jump—Dowie (McG.), Gibson (Tor.), Cadenhead (Q)—5ft. 5 in.

120 Hurdles—Dowie (McG.), Good (Tor.), MacLeod (McG.)—17 3-5 sec.

THE QUEEN'S VS. M'GILL RUGBY GAME, OCT. 24.

Just as we are going to press comes news of another signal victory for our team. They have defeated McGill on her own grounds to the score of 19—5. We did not expect our boys to be badly beaten, in fact we thought they would win, but so decisive a score was certainly not looked for, more especially in the face of the defeat administered to Ottawa by McGill the week before.

The game was a fairly good exhibition throughout, but the muggy, smoky day seemed to detract somewhat from the energy of the play, and so the snap and ginger which usually characterizes our team was not in such evidence.

McGill have a heavy team, and certainly on the line out-weighted Queen's. But in spite of this, during the first half the play was almost wholly in McGill territory. During this period Queen's scored eight points. Five of these came from a touch made by Hugh Macdonnell, and the other three were made by rouges on Williams' punts. The play during the second half was more scattered. Queen's made many good gains by following closely on Williams' long, high kicks, though very frequently they were brought back by being too eager to tackle the man making the catch and so not giving him "his yards." Queen's splendid team play enabled them to overcome the advantage which McGill's superior weight gave them, and to still further increase their lead McGill scored five points in this half—three by a drop from the field and two by rouges. Queen's, however, added eleven points to their eight, five coming from a touch made by MacKay on a fumble made by a McGill back in his own goal; three from a drop kick by Williams, and three were from rouges.

The personnel of the team was slightly changed from that which defeated Varsity, MacKay taking Lawson's place, while the latter took Buck's, who had a bad knee.

During the second half, Crawford, our game little centre half, was forced to retire on account of injuries received in bucks, while Gilmour, of McGill, went off for the same reason. Fortunately their hurts are not serious.

Mr. Gordon Southam, of Hamilton, who used to be Toronto's star full back, acted as referee, and was, of course, a very efficient official.

During the progress of the game an incident occurred which is worthy of notice, both as an example of real sportsmanship and as a lesson to ourselves.

Queen's had a scrimmage right in front of the bleachers, and the hooting, etc., was so deafening that Capt. Turner could not give his signals. He complained to the referee, who, of course, could do nothing. But Capt. Gilmour, of McGill, left his place in the line and, walking to the bleachers, asked them to be quiet while signals were being given. His wishes were, of course, instantly observed, and so the men were able to hear the signals and put them in play.

Now surely we can do the same during our games here. Let everyone raise any kind of a noise he can while play is actually going on, but let the visitors as well as our own team have a chance to hear their own signals. It is only sport to do so.

This year witnessed the first determined effort to establish intercollegiate tennis, and the result quite fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine. There were three teams in competition this year—from Varsity, Queen's, and R.M.C. Unfortunately, owing to the lateness of the season, McGill could not enter the tournament, but expressed their sympathy with its aim.

On Oct. 14th, on our own courts, Queen's secured five events out of 9 against R.M.C., and on Friday following Varsity defeated R.M.C. by 6 matches to 0. The next day Queen's made a very creditable showing against Varsity, winning three games out of seven. But on Tuesday, the 20th, R.M.C. turned the tables, and by steady playing won 6 events out of 9 from Queen's.

Some very fast tennis was developed during the tournament, and when the Inter-Collegiate Tennis League becomes an accomplished fact tennis will take its proper place in college athletics. The following were the members of the team: 1, W. F. Dyde; 2, W. Dobson; 3, H. J. Black; 4, A. L. S. Mills; 5, H. McKiel; 6, J. B. Stirling and Keith McLeod.

One of the humors of Queen's visit to Ottawa was the attitude of Manager Cameron of the Kingston boys. When Manager McInnes was in charge of the yellow, red and blue, his Vandyke whiskers fairly bristled with cordiality, and he usually floated around bowing to the right and left, and in the middle, too, with the grace and ease of a promoter of near-silver Cobalt stock. But Manager Cameron is a dour lad. Efforts to get even a hint of Queen's line-up were referred to Mr. Cameron, who evinced all the warmth and good fellowship of a frozen fish. Queen's manager was suspicious; in fact, he conveyed the impression that he was in a big town for the first time, and the bunco men were after his watch. But then, perhaps, he has been in Toronto.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

Literary.

WE are coming now to the season which, for the lover of nature, is undoubtedly the saddest and dreariest of the whole year. Early autumn is full of attraction, with the tempered warmth of its days, the bountiful fulfillment of its ripened grains and bending orchards and, above all, the gorgeous coloring of its turning foliage. But when fruit and leaves are stripped together from the trees, when, under the grey skies we can no longer see even the last straggling flocks of migrating birds, when the sun shines only feebly and for short hours at a time, there is then a gloom about nature which at times communicates itself to the most cheerful spirits. It is time of decay, disappointment and death and is symbolical of such almost always in literature.

It is natural that people of northern climes should feel the sadness of this season of the year more than others, because the brightness of the summer is more precious to them than to people who have not passed through their long and severe winters. Among the legends and myths which form the background of a nation's literature, there is usually one which symbolizes this death of the brightness and beauty of the year personified in some god or hero, and perhaps the loveliest and most pathetic of all these is to be found in the Eddas, the records of the Norse mythology. We might expect that the Scandinavians would set the highest of values on the brief summer which gladdened their bleak mountains and stormy coasts and would feel a corresponding gloom at its departure, a fact which is indeed made plain in their myth of the death of the god Baldur, the Bright and Beautiful. This is the substance of the tale as told in the Norse Edda:

Baldur the Good was the son of Odin and Frigga and was much beloved by all things in heaven and earth for his beauty and goodness. There came a time when he was tormented with awful dreams, indicating that his life was in danger. So he told his fears to his assembled gods and they resolved to do all in their power to save him from the threatened peril. Frigga exacted an oath from fire and water, from iron and all other metals, from stones, trees, diseases, beasts, birds, poisons, and creeping things, that none of them would do any harm to Baldur. Odin even made a descent to Hel, the gloomy regions of the dead, presided over by the goddess Hela, to consult the prophetess Angerbode concerning the fate of his son.

The other gods, thinking of Frigga's measures for Baldur's safety quite sufficient, now amused themselves in Asgarde, as their dwelling was called, by making of him a target for their javelins and swords, knowing they could not hurt him. And indeed their weapons recoiled as from adamant, and Baldur enjoyed the pastime as much as they, considering it rather of an honor to be so singled out. Now Loki was the meanest natured of all the gods and the author of all mischief among them. He hated the bright and privileged Baldur and one day, disguised as a woman, he made his way to Frigga's mansion, and, with a purpose of his own, told her what the gods were doing at their meetings. "Ay," said Frigga, "neither sticks, nor stones, nor anything else can hurt Baldur, for I have exacted an oath from all of them." "What," exclaimed the disguised Loki, "have all things sworn

to spare Baldur?" "All things," replied Frigga, "except one little shrub that grows on the eastern side of Valhalla and is called Mistletoe, and which I thought too young and feeble to crave an oath from."

Immediately Loki went to find the mistletoe, and, cutting off a sharp twig, returned to the assembly of the gods. Here he found the blind god, Hodur, standing apart, and, because of his blindness, unable to join in the sport of throwing missiles at Baldur. Going up to him, Loki said, "Why dost thou not also throw something at Baldur?" "Because I am blind," answered Hodur, "and see not where Baldur is, and have, moreover, nothing to throw." "Come, then," said Loki, "do like the rest and show honor to Baldur by throwing this twig at him, and I will direct thy arm towards the place where he stands."

Under Loki's deadly guidance the mistletoe found its mark and pierced through. Baldur sank down in the agonies of death. Then wild lamentations arose among the gods, and only the sacredness of the place saved Loki from instant punishment. When the grief had abated a little, Frigga asked who of the Gods, out of love for her and for the departed, would undertake the journey to Hel and offer Hela a ransom for the return of Baldur to Asgarde. Then Hermod the Nimble, another son of Odin, stepped forward as a volunteer and was given Odin's wonderful steed Steipnir, eight-legged and swifter than the wind, on which to ride. For nine days and nights he rode through deep, dark glens till he came to the river Gyoll, which must be crossed to reach the kingdoms of the dead. A bridge lay across it, guarded by a maiden, who wondered of what race and lineage he might be that shook the bridge more than five companies of the dead, who had recently passed that way. Hermod questioned the maiden about Baldur and she replied: "Baldur hath ridden over Gyoll's bridge, and yonder lieth the way he took to the abodes of death."

So Hermod rode on until he came to the gates of Hel, and, without waiting for their opening, leaped his horse clear over them, and rode on to where Baldur sat in the Hall of the Dead in the most distinguished seat of all. Hermod told Hela of the sorrow and lamentation which the absence of Baldur was causing in the world and begged that he be permitted to return with him. Hela promised on one condition, namely, that all things, both living and lifeless, should weep for Baldur. But if anything refused to weep or spoke aught against him, he must stay in Hel.

When Hermod returned to Asgarde the gods at once sent messengers forth to the ends of the earth, begging every created thing to weep for Baldur. And very willingly they did so for Baldur had been much beloved. But when the messengers were returning they found an old hag named Thankt, sitting in a cavern, and when they asked her also to weep for Baldur, she refused, saying:

Thankt will wail
With dry tears
Baldur's hale-fire.
Let Hela keep her own.

So Baldur remained under the power of death and all things wept for him in vain. It was afterwards discovered that the old hag was again Loki in disguise, and, for his atrocious deeds, the mischief-maker was chained by the other gods, with a serpent hung directly above him, whose venom kept falling drop by drop upon his face.

Exchanges.

OCTOBER.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath!
 When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,
 And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief,
 And the year smiles as it draws near its death.
 Wind of the sunny south! oh, still delay
 In the gay wood and in the golden air,
 Like to a good old age released from care,
 Journeying in long serenity, away.
 In such a bright, late quiet, would that I
 Might wear out life like thee, 'mid towers and brooks,
 And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,
 And music of kind voices ever nigh,
 And when my last sand twinkled in the glass,
 Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

—William Cullen Bryant.

PROF GWILLIM, who spent part of the summer inspecting mining properties in Northern British Columbia, makes the following statement, which appears in a recent number of the *Canadian Mining Journal*, concerning the mineral resources of that country: "Ores of lead, silver and copper have been found over a very large territory, but little has been done in the way of development. The distances are great, and at present the transportation is all by pack animals. A wagon road is being built from Hazelton to Aldermore. A point sixty miles south from this trails of twenty and thirty miles branch off into the mountains on either side. The country is a favorable one to prospect, but development and cheap transportation must come before there will be any production of large tonnage."

It is interesting to note that for some years past engineers have been busy seeking the best railway passes through the mountains of Northern British Columbia. Canada owes a great deal to her engineers. But few people may have known of the toil and hardship that these men have undergone in the solitudes of the "last west" in order that these great material resources might be developed.

At the present time the main line of the G.T.P. is under construction through the district referred to by Prof. Gwillim, and it will not be long before both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. will extend their lines in that direction. Thus it would seem that the days of the pack animal in that region are numbered.

A commendable feature of some of our exchanges is the space that is devoted to discussions of public questions. A college paper should be more than a mere bulletin of student doings. The reader likes to know what the "college man *thinks*, and what he *is*, as well as what he is doing"; and, too, by a fair non-partisan discussion of passing events, the college journal should do something to elevate public morals. The "Notre Dame Scholastic" is a bright little college weekly that is making an effort to put this theory into practice.

The current issue of the "Solonian" contains a rather gruesome detective story entitled "Murder or Suicide," which rather lowers the tone of a very creditable number.

"In the daily life of every student there are little fragments of time, which, if sedulously saved, can add another story to the structure of knowledge. They might be put to good use, with the possibility of abundant reward, in reading or in memorizing some worthy lines. Men have become noted for aptness by economizing their little intervals. They are too often squandered on a smoke or an idle chat."—*Notre Dame Scholastic*.

That the students of the University of Ottawa feel a just pride in the possession of two pieces of intercollegiate silverware, may be gathered from an article in the *Review*. We quote—"There repose at present within the university halls two handsome pieces of silverware, which form a beautiful and harmonious combination, and materially enhance the classic charm of our already resplendent parlor. They are beyond all price, not indeed for their intrinsic value, but because they represent undisputed superiority in what is par excellence the college game, and undisputed superiority in the more spiritual yet none the less strenuous field of oratory and debate."

As the *Review* points out, these championships mean considerable self-denial and hard, patient preparation. No football team can hope to win without practice, and unless its members are temperate, nor can a debating team carry off championships unless they have worked persistently to gather all the available knowledge of the question at issue, and, to present it in a clear, forcible manner.

The limerick still seems to be a favorite form of jest in some of the college magazines. Here are a couple of quotations:

"There was a fellow named Miller,
Who posed as a great lady-killer;
But he soon met his fate,
And is now second mate,
While his better half handles the tiller."

—*The Collegian*.

"A wise man once said to his son:
Whenever you think of a pun,
Go out in the yard
And kick yourself hard,
And let one begin when you're done."

—*The Anchor.*

Music.

MUCH comment has been called forth from the students and others in the last two or three years on the lack of systematic singing and cheering at our local rugby matches. The matter has been discussed to some extent this fall in the Alma Mater Society and as a result of the meeting of that society on October 24 a committee was appointed whose duty it would be to organize a number of students who would be willing to lead in the singing and general "rooting." This seems to be a step in the right direction, and if the work of the committee is at all successful it will go a long way towards supplying a very necessary feature at the football matches. Nothing helps the boys on more in a critical part of the game than to hear their college mates give the yell with enthusiasm, not in the half-hearted straggling manner we too often hear it.

There is no doubt that when the students are called on to help in this matter they will give their hearty support.

In the last number of the JOURNAL, under the Arts column we noticed a suggestion that a piano be placed in the new Arts building. This matter was also brought up in the JOURNAL last year but nothing was done. It seems a great pity that the Arts Society will see the Arts building, where all its meetings are held, the only one to be without a piano. One of the first items of business of the Levana, Engineering, and Aesculapian Societies is to see that a piano is placed in the room where their meetings are held. Almost every day we hear that the singing of college songs in the class-rooms is dying out. Perhaps this is particularly noticed in the Arts classes, but how can it be wondered at when there is no means of encouraging anything of the kind? Quite a number of the men can play a little and would be only too glad to help the rest of the fellows in getting up the college songs. Again, if a piano were placed in the new Arts building the musical clubs would be able to obtain more suitable hours for practice. At present the three clubs are using the piano in Convocation Hall. Each club has two practices a week and as a result there is overcrowding, and practices in the evening are necessary, and if there happens to be a lecture or meeting in the hall that particular evening the practice must be called off. Very often at the various social functions in the new Arts building and Grant Hall two pianos are necessary, and a certain amount of expense is involved in moving the pianos from other buildings.

Surely the men of the Arts Society are entitled to the same privileges as those in the Engineering and Aesculapian Societies, and they should see that the privilege of having the use of a piano in their own building be granted them at one of the first meetings of the Arts Society this fall.

Gems of English Prose and Verse.

PROSPICE.

Fear death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
 The mist in my face,
 When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
 I am nearing the place,
 The power of the night, the press of the storm,
 The post of the foe;
 Where he stands, the Arch Fear, in a visible form,
 Yet the strong man must go:
 For the journey is done and the summit attained,
 And the barriers fall,
 Though a battle's to fight ere the guerdon be gained,
 The reward of it all.
 I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
 The best and the last!
 I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forebore,
 And bade me creep past.
 No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers
 The heroes of old,
 Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears
 Of pain, darkness, and cold.
 For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave,
 The black minute's at end,
 And the elements rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
 Shall dwindle, shall blend,
 Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain.
 Then a light, then thy breast,
 O, thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
 And with God be the rest!

—Robert Browning.

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

The following is a list of all subscriptions received since March 15th, 1908, to the above—\$25: Prof. Callander, Prof. Shortt; \$10: M. McKenzie, E. S. Malloch, A. Findlay, A. H. Gibson, E. L. Pennock, J. B. Dunkley, N. Newlands, D. A. Gillies; \$5: L. L. Bolton, G. S. Malloch, S. A. Wallace, A. Laing, J. C. Pomeroy, A. D. Macdonnell, W. H. Losee, B. Mitchell, J. D. Calvin, L. Malcolm, D. S. Nicol, A. A. MacKay, E. J. Bracken, T. J. Mateer; \$4: H. C. Bertram; \$2, R. W. Neely, Ethel Jordan, E. Henderson; \$1: Gertrude Cameron, Helen Drummond, L. Phillips, J. Elliott. Total, \$214.

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

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FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P.S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the Session*).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*).
County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

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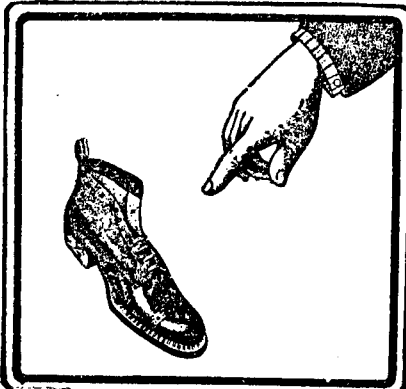
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Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year in advance for subscribers in Canada; \$1.25 per year in advance for United States subscribers. Advertising rates on application. Subscribers may secure the leading City dailies at reduced rates on application at the Sanctum

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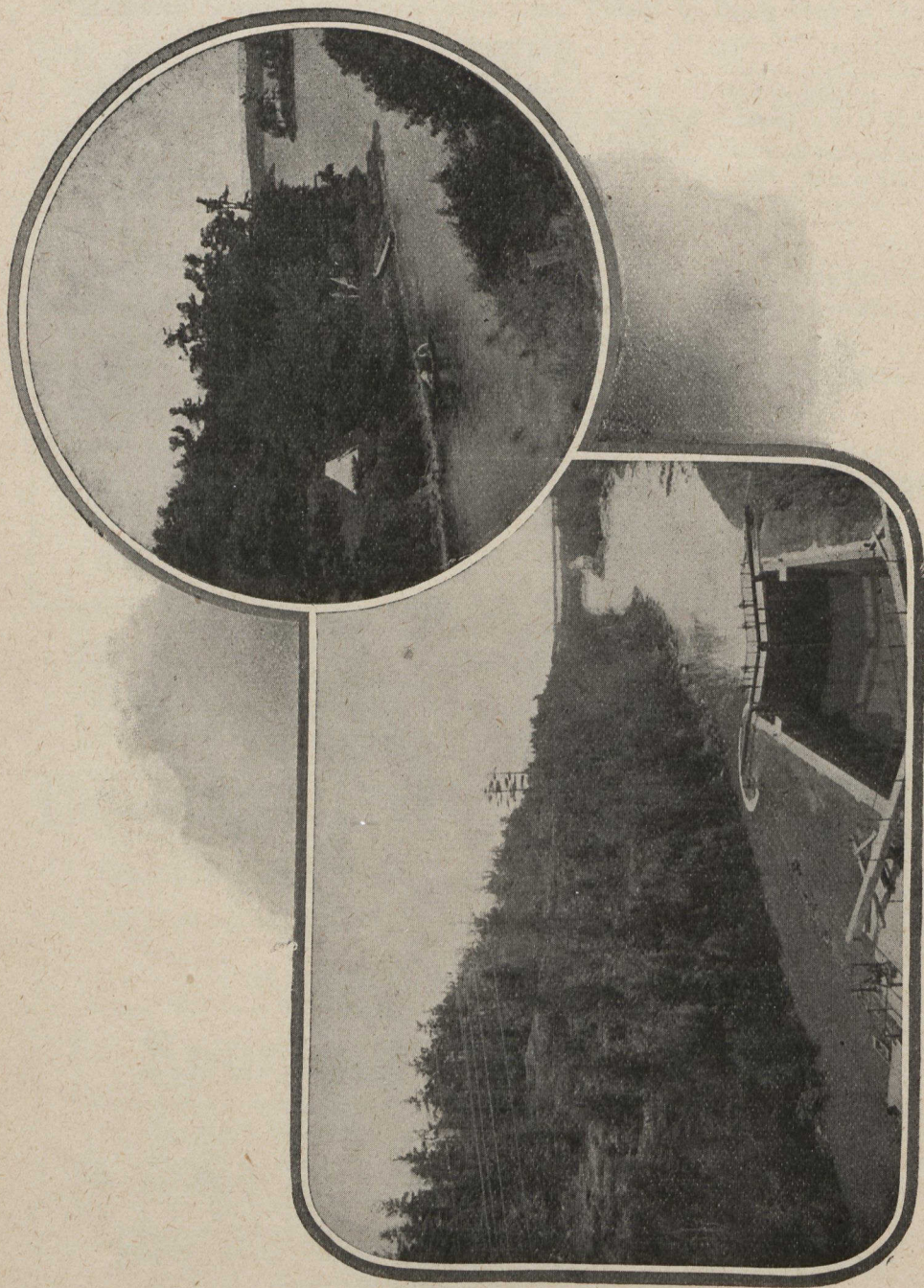
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VOL. XXXVI.

NOVEMBER 16th, 1908.

No. 3.

The Solution of Labor Problems

by Professor Adam Shortt.

AT the Alumni conference in session here over a week ago, the public was treated, in the way of special features, to two of the finest and most instructive addresses that have been delivered from the platform of Convocation Hall for some time past.

On the evening of Wednesday, November 4, Prof. Shortt, of the Civil Service Commission, delighted a crowded hall with a presentation of the methods of the solution of difficulties which arise between labor and capital. As the speaker ascended to the platform, and again as he rose to speak, the College slogan rang forth from every mouth, showing that the men of Queen's still have a warm place in their hearts for the professor who lately left our halls to enter the larger sphere of public service. Professor Shortt touched the right spot, when, on the cessation of the second outburst, he informed the audience that "it sounded all right."

The speaker led up to his subject by showing that, owing to the infirmities of human nature, difficulties were constrained to arise between those two nowadays tremendous forces of capital and labor. In former times, when the capitalistic organization of society was practically unknown, each man furnished for his work the two necessities, namely, the goods required to work with and on, as well as the actual labor. As time went on there was witnessed the growth of a class of people who devoted their time to working for others in the production of wealth. Society was then held by fast and firm class distinctions, by long apprenticeships and other means that reserved for capital the upper hand. Contentment with present status was witnessed on every side. However, as the necessities and luxuries of life were demanded in increasing numbers, production had to be carried on, on a much more extensive and intensive scale, and the laboring classes soon felt the need of some organization through which to protect themselves against the growing power of the manufacturers. This gave rise to the institutions which are called labor unions. Owing largely to these, and to a strong tendency in human nature, the laborers became discontented with their status, because of the possibilities of advancement and betterment. Even in their condition at that time they were much better than their grandfathers and were far past the living wage state. Nevertheless, it is not man's nature to be contented—even John D. Rockefeller is not satisfied. According to the Professor, it is now more and more a case of the capitalist being after more profit and the laborer after higher wages. Troubles

are, therefore, bound to arise between these two rival forces, and for the well-being of the community they have got to be amicably settled. Owing to the interdependence of branches of industry and enterprise, a cessation of any one part necessarily affects injuriously the continuance of the others. Every centre of population is within from six to forty-eight hours of starvation, if the food supply should suddenly be shut down. By considerations of this sort we can see the importance of the adjustment of all difficulties concerning the factors of production, and we can see the real value of the work that Prof. Shortt and others have been doing along this line.

Until the coming into force of the Lemieux Act, the necessary consequences of a rupture of working relations between capital and labor, was a lock-out or a strike. These are both injurious to the community, and in the history of our own country, many examples of their baneful effect can be shown. In the ordinary course of events, the public tend generally to side with the laboring element, and this sympathy would only tend to increase the period of enmity. It has lately been considered the duty of the government to step in and end a strike, or lock-out, but from the nature of the thing this can be seen to be more easily said than done. The government is unable to force men to work under distasteful conditions, and it is also unable to force both sides to a quarrel to accept a verdict arrived at by arbitration. The application of force would simply ruin our industrial machinery. In view of this and also of the fact that something had to be done, the Lemieux Act was passed. Prof. Shortt emphasized the fact that the working of this Act cannot itself settle any difficulty. By means of it, either party to the trouble may apply to the government for a board of investigation, and the government asks both sides to appoint a representative. If either refuses, the government is entitled to step in and appoint one for the recusant party. These two men agree on a chairman, whose interest in the matter is neutral. Failure to agree on a third man occasions the selection of one by the government. The chairman conducts the investigation with both parties present at the same time, and endeavors to reach an amicable adjustment. The only point where the law steps in, is in making it unlawful to strike or lock-out until the investigation has been held and the case presented to the public in the papers. After that time, and within a certain period, either party can shut down as a result of being dissatisfied with the conclusion reached.

After giving a general outline as above of the method of working of the Act, Prof. Shortt proceeded to show how it actually worked out in his own experience. He has been chairman on eleven boards, and he informed us that the conditions of the trouble were different in each case. A decision could practically never be reached by a simple splitting of the difference. Two methods have to be employed from the beginning—local conditions have to be closely studied, and the representatives and committees of both parties. The same set of scientific principles cannot be applied in any two cases. The facts are peculiar to the case, and it is the facts that have to be treated and the adjustment reached over the head of them. Common tendencies are, of course, everywhere visible, because human nature is forever the same. But man is a very complex machine, and no two men

correspond to the same treatment. Different individuals are brought up in different schools and experienced in certain lines—and it is with this sort of men with whom the Chairman has to argue. As a general rule the prejudices of the labor party are deep-seated, and the reasonableness of the individual representatives largely depends on their experience in handling labor problems of minor or major importance. Doubt and suspicion concerning the sincerity of the capitalists in their relation to labor unions are deep-seated in the minds of the laborers, and it would only be from a third party, unprejudiced toward capital, that the representatives of the unions would accept a compromise.

In getting at the facts of any case, Prof. Shortt draws out the points from the two representatives sitting in common session. The act permits the swearing of witnesses, but the speaker said that in his cases this was unnecessary, as the witnesses did not contradict each other. Both parties granted the facts but did not want to compromise. The whole matter came to be one of adjustment. A great many of the difficulties arise as a result of disputes as to dismissals and promotions. The corporation says that it has absolute control of its own business and of the selection of men for special branches of the work. But the unions refuse to sanction many of the actions of the company in this respect. Who, then, is to say whether a man is to be promoted or dismissed? Both sides claim that they know their own business best. Who is to say how the business is to be run? Here it is again a case of the examination of all the facts—where the matter affects greatly the organization of the union, the union ought to have the deciding voice, but the men should have no right to dictate to the corporation how its end of the business is to be run. One principle should be recognized in the beginning by both elements, and this would greatly minimize the number and acuteness of the troublesome situations that would arise, namely,—that it is wrong for either party to have among the officers of its organization, men who are bound to cause trouble with the other party.

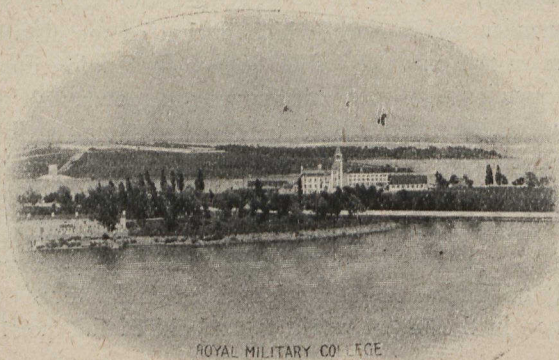
It is coming to be more and more of an established fact that the corporations have got to officially recognize the unions and the part they play in the present capitalistic constitution of society. Unions cannot be prevented—it is not human nature to get along without organization. What, then, does recognition of the union mean? There are two views of it; firstly, that union men are not to be discriminated against in the shops; and secondly, that no one but union men should be employed by corporations. The first view is just and appeals to ordinary common sense; the second one, however, which is that of the closed shop, is objectionable and unjust in the extreme. The sooner that union men get equal consideration in all industries with non-union men, the sooner will many of the controversies disappear, which often culminate in lock-outs and strikes.

One aspect of unionism which presents an objectionable feature in the eyes of the corporations is that of its international organization. The capitalistic element is opposed to a foreigner who may be the head of a union, stepping in and taking hold of the labor end of the difficulty in which he is concerned. But, as Prof. Shortt clearly pointed out, the difficulty is often far more easily adjusted, if one of these big men in the union world takes hold of the question. The inter-

national man is the most reasonable every time. He must, by virtue of holding his office, be one of the most capable and best equipped men in the ranks of the union. Owing to great variety of subjects that come under his observation, he is generally possessed of a reasonableness and coolness of judgment that is not often found in the ranks. The higher officials do their utmost to prevent strikes, as they have enough to keep in touch with in their regular work. In the case of local or recently organized unions, such qualities are not possessed by their leaders. Small unions think they can do anything, and it is among them that the troublesome "fire-eaters" flourish. Naturally, then, the possibility of getting a strike quickly and satisfactorily settled increases with the age and extent of the union concerned.

The work of the chairman of a board of investigation is by no means finished as soon as he convinces himself of the verdict he is going to pronounce. Prof. Shortt said, jokingly, that it was only since he had been employed on the boards that he understood what an easy time of it judges have. They announce their verdict and that is all there is to it as far as they are concerned. The law takes up the matter from that point. In the case of the Board of Investigation and Conciliation the chairman has got to get his verdict accepted by both parties. This matter often takes weeks, and it is a process of arguing backwards and forwards with each of the representatives in turn until you get something that will satisfy both parties. Splitting the difference will not work. Both parties have to be shown that only by accepting the finding can they get along smoothly. The cost of a lock-out or strike has to be impressed on both, and in most cases it is not worth the candle. In every case of conciliation the chairman decides on the best course, and endeavors to bring the two representatives round to his point of view. Sometimes about nineteen-twentieths of a decision goes one way, but acceptance of this is the best course possible. After the results of the investigation are published, the public will stand by the party which shows the greatest fairness, and the force of public opinion reacts on the other party.

The Lemieux Act is only tentative in its features, but it is a step in the right direction, and in the short space of time since it came into force a great deal of good has been accomplished through its means. The students congratulate Prof. Shortt on the important part he has taken in this work, and we know that a great deal of his success is owing to his being brimful of human nature.



ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

The World One City

by Dr. Bonar.

ON Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, the Conference and its friends had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Bonar, Master of the Mint, at Ottawa, who devoted an hour to a discussion of a topic which he entitled "The World One City." The idea which he very successfully developed was the tendency of the world to-day towards cosmopolitanism.

In his opening remarks Dr. Bonar read the passage from a Latin writer which contained the words which he chose as his title. The world one city was, he showed, truer, in the literal sense of the words, in the days of the Roman world than in our times. In the period when Roman authority was at its zenith, all that was known of the world was under the dominion of the one government, and was administered by governors appointed by Rome. However, before he had gone far with his address, he showed conclusively that to-day the world is more nearly conformable to the idea of a city than ever before. The new cosmopolitanism is brought about mainly through the agency of scientific inventions. Steamship and railway lines have enabled people of different nationalities to see each other frequently and to deal with one another in person. This in itself is good, for men have respect for others with whom they have constant dealings. Development of commerce is another important factor. Nowadays every country is dependent on every other to some extent for the satisfaction of its daily needs, and one country spends its efforts in special lines of production, knowing that it can exchange its products for those of other peoples. Commercial solidarity enables the scarcity in one country to be supplied by the abundance of another.

Even by retiring into rival solitudes we are unable to withdraw ourselves from the incessant pulsation of life everywhere in evidence. The telephone, the telegraph, the press, reach us whether we will or no, and in Dr. Bonar's words, "we can't get outside of the city walls." By the term "world," of course, he means civilization, and by "city," a society without government. In the world city there is nothing analogous to a central constitution, or even political union. The unifying tendency is not along these lines—the idea of nationality is still very deeply rooted, but the aspect of man's being part of a larger unity, namely, the human race, is rapidly growing in significance.

Lately there has been developing a feature which may have more weight in bringing the nations together in common interest than any political union, and that is a wholesome international public opinion. A nation is now not a mere unit, absolutely separate from every other, but part of a community of nations bound together by ties of trade, common interest, diplomacy, science, literature, etc. Inventions, ideas, capital, are to-day international property, while trusts and labor unions know no national boundary.

The preservation of peace is a necessary condition to the growth of this cosmopolitanism. Wars are the result of accidents, misunderstandings and bigotry and only emphasize differences which the other elements are tending to obliterate.

The real essence of the idea of the world one city is in the intangible interest that is everywhere seen in the affairs of foreign countries. Political sovereignty is only an accident and does not affect this sort of unification. Common language is one of the most powerful elements in this direction, but the attempts so far made have unfortunately not been crowned with marked success. A common tongue would necessitate either bilingualism or the having of interpreters, and both of these are yet a long way off.

A strong undercurrent of optimistic belief was prevalent throughout Dr. Bonar's paper, and it is only by holding opinions and having feelings of this sort that the cosmopolitan tendency may be increased in extent and intensity. The audience by its loud applause showed that it fully appreciated the excellent address.

Convocation.

ON Thursday, Nov. 5, fall convocation was held at the College, at eight o'clock in the evening. The hall was crowded and the business of the meeting was carried to a satisfactory conclusion. After the devotional exercises, which were conducted by Dr. Macgillivray, Dr. Ross presented Mr. S. B. Manoukian for the degree of B.D. The laureation of Mr. Manoukian was a signal for much applause, for he came all the way from Armenia to study at Queen's.

Principal Gordon then formally introduced to the Chancellor Prof. Skelton to be inducted into the chair of Political Science. He spoke for a short time of the great gap in the ranks produced by the removal of Prof. Shortt, and of the confidence of the staff in the abilities of Prof. Skelton to take up the work. The latter afterwards, devoted a few minutes to the expression of kindly sentiments toward Prof. Shortt, and said that Dr. Swanson and himself intended to follow up the method employed by their former teacher in lecturing to his students. He also dwelt on the importance of the subject of political science to every student who intends to enter into any branch of professional life. Political and social problems, he said, are always to the front, and have to be met and dealt with on every side. His enthusiasm for his subject gives him courage to take up the work of Prof. Shortt.

Another installation which apparently delighted the audience was that of E. F. Scott, M.A., the new Professor of Church History and History of Dogma. He was introduced by Vice-Principal Watson, who spoke very highly of his qualifications for the position. The trustees felt that it would be difficult to get another such man as Prof. McNaughton, until Mr. Scott was brought to their notice. Prof. McNaughton, after reading his book, entitled "The Fourth Gospel," said that he was convinced that Prof. Scott knew more about Church History than he did himself. After giving a short sketch of our new professor's career, and of his college training under Professors Jebb and Caird, Dr. Watson introduced him to the Chancellor, who welcomed him to the college fold.

Prof. Scott's inaugural address consisted of a very interesting paper on the historical development of the position of theology among the sciences. He was

glad to come to Queen's for two reasons,—firstly, because he knew of the great liberty of thought for which Queen's is noted, and secondly, on account of the prominent place allotted to theology on the curriculum of the University. He dwelt on the comprehensiveness of this science in the early days of the world, and how, from it, as a centre, sprang all the other branches of science. The universities were originally theological schools, conducted by ecclesiastics, but were the only centres of learning of any kind in the land. In these days, however, there has been a marked disintegration of the former all-inclusiveness, and theology is, to a large extent, relegated to one sphere, leaving the exponents of the other branches of science absolutely unfettered. It is no longer recognized as the "Queen of the Sciences," but its position is still a central one, and by means of its overseeing power, it controls the whole system of knowledge. It is the necessary counterpart of the other sciences; it is the science of ultimate reality after which they all strive. The very fact that in Queen's theology is taught on an equal footing with medicine, practical science and education, shows that its true value is here recognized, and the constant contact of it with those other branches of science necessary redounds to the equal advantage of all. At the end of the address, Dr. Macgillivray brought the proceedings to a close by pronouncing the benediction.

Comments on Current Events.

A GROWTH OF HEALTHY PUBLIC OPINION.

DURING the last couple of weeks general elections have taken place in Canada and the United States, and in both countries the party previously in power was returned by decisive majorities. In Canada, both parties appealed to the electorate with practically the same platform, and no issues of any importance were in the forefront. The absence of issues was claimed by many to redound to the credit of the party in power, but whether this is so or not, the same lack of issues caused a campaign of mud-slinging, scandal charges, and cries of graft. In the eyes of the nations this sort of things greatly damages Canada's reputation, for the older nations look for something better from a young and progressive country like ours. However, when we investigate the meaning of the election results, we see a far more wholesome force in operation, which a certain newspaper described as a "healthy reaction away from the get-rich-quick and eat-drink-and-be-merry ideals of life." The influence of a sound public opinion was seen in the defeat of some men, and in the bringing forward of others, in both parties, and the whole result is a mandate to Sir Wilfrid not only to "finish his work," but also to clean house, and to dismiss from public office all those men with tainted characters who cannot be trusted to do their work honestly, efficiently and in the interest of the public.

In the United States the state of affairs was similar in a way to that of Canada. The moral note was everywhere predominant, owing largely to the stainless character and forcible personality of the defeated candidate for President. The election for Governor of New York presents many features which deserve high commendation. During his last incumbency he forced on the state laws

which rendered illegal, boodling and gambling, especially in connection with horse-racing. As a result, his nomination was vigorously opposed by the officials of his own party. But the growing sense of morality in the public opinion of the State was too strong for them, and the name of Governor Hughes was once more before the electors, and his measures of moral and social reform were unmistakably enforced. The result indicates the influence and power of a man of high-minded purpose, even when opposed by the corrupt forces in both parties organized for his defeat.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The long-looked-for Presidential elections are over, and Mr. Taft, the republican candidate, is elected by an overwhelming majority over Mr. Bryan, who has now been defeated for the third time. It seems difficult to tell just what defeated Mr. Bryan and his party.

One thing may be the tendency evidenced in American democracy, namely, that once a party gets into power it is able so to entrench itself there, that nothing but a great political upheaval is sufficient to drive the party out. This may be seen both in Canada and in United States, where only one Democratic nominee has been president within the last fifty years.

In this time of change, and in a democracy like that of United States where the utmost liberty of opinion exists, this stability is somewhat surprising. But perhaps it is due partly, at least, to the fact that a change of government means more or less change of policy, which change might cause considerable confusion in financial and commercial matters. This would be especially true in the case of Mr. Bryan's election. Mr. Bryan is a man of magnetic personality, of great oratory, but he is also known as a "flighty" man, whose election would be extremely unsettling to business and leave a disquieting sense that the nation was unstable and notional. That this view was taken by many can be seen by the gains of the republican party in some of the greatest business centres.

But perhaps Mr. Taft owes more to his predecessor and his influence in his behalf than to any other cause. Mr. Roosevelt was a very popular man, and had a great following. It used to be said of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose election was almost always due to his great personal influence on men, "You can't beat the old man." And perhaps it was to such an influence which Mr. Roosevelt had gained over the American people, to this dominant personality of his, that the election of Mr. Taft is due to a large extent. Mr. Roosevelt could not run again, and so the people voted for his nominee.

TAXATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES IN CANADA.

In the Canadian Mining Journal of November 1, is an article by Prof. Skelton on "The Taxation of Mineral Resources in Canada," which should be of interest not only to political science students, but especially also to students of mining engineering. The writer reviews succinctly a few of the general principles

of taxation, and shows how they apply to the subject in hand. With the purpose of setting forth Canada's contributions to the vexed question of taxation of mineral resources, he describes what the different provinces have done in this respect. In the case of Ontario, which most directly concerns us, the existing mining policy is of very recent origin, coincident, in fact, with the Cobalt boom. The popular demand for some systematic action at the time was the more insistent because it was through the building of a government railroad that the silver field had been discovered, and largely by the aid of government officials that it was developed. The sources of revenue from mines in Ontario are divided roughly into five classes: first, that obtained from the provincially-owned silver mines on the Gillies Limit; second, that received from special bargains or sales made on the basis of a cash bonus, together with a royalty of varying amounts (these are not instances of a general scheme of taxation, but merely portions of the purchase price of claims sold under exceptional circumstances); third, taxation of net receipts (this is the basis laid down in the Act of 1907); fourth, a tax on natural gas if not consumed in Canada, and also one on iron ore mined but not smelted within the country; fifth, a tax of two cents per acre is imposed on all mining claims in unorganized portions of the province; sixth, fees for prospectors' licenses, claim-staking, recording and transferring claims, etc.

In Nova Scotia, where mining is a chief line of industry, mining taxation provides over forty per cent. of the provincial income. Here they still adhere to the traditional policy of granting only leases of the mining lands, deriving a revenue chiefly from rentals and royalties. In British Columbia the system of taxation is comprehensive and well-devised, and the prevailing policy is that of granting lands in fee simple. A short discussion follows concerning the amount of revenue the Dominion derives from mining sources; and then some brief comments on the merits of the different methods of taxation in vogue in Canada.

This paper was read by Prof. Skelton before the International Tax Conference, Toronto, on October 8, 1908, and it embodies a subject which it behooves Canadian mining men to take up for their own advantage. Prof. Skelton's style is fresh and forceful, and in the presentation of his case he has endeavored to get down to the firm foundation of solid fact.



VIEW IN LOST CHANNEL

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

THE NEW REFERENCE LIBRARY.

A NEW addition is being made to the wealth of the Consulting Library in the old Arts building in the shape of a department of purely reference literature. The new scheme originated on the initiative of Miss Saunders, who obtained a large sum of money from the trustees to be put to this purpose, with the promise that, if it met with reasonable success this session, a like sum would be granted a year from now. The advantages accruing to the student from the frequent use of this new library must be said to be immense. Even at present the shelves contain such valuable sets as Moulton's "Library of Literary Criticism of English and American Authors" in eight large volumes, which alone to the student of English literature is one of the most helpful and comprehensive works in publication; the "Cambridge Modern History," complete to date, which contains the most authoritative information on the subjects it treats; as well as the "Cambridge History of English Literature," "Chamber's Encyclopaedia of English Literature," "Dictionary of Political Economy," "New Encyclopaedia of Social Reform," "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," "Dictionary of National Biography," and other general books of reference. A cursory glance over the titles, and list of subjects treated by the different books is sufficient to convince one of their immense value.

The use of all these volumes is absolutely free to students of all faculties. No deposit is necessary, the books are in open shelves, and may be used in the library as long as the doors of the building are open. Permission may be obtained from the Librarian to take some of them home for one night at a time, by signing a requisition slip furnished for the purpose. Regarding the use of the library, there are a few necessary rules. The books are equally for the use of every student, and the regulations adopted are fitted for this purpose. Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, etc., must on no account be taken from the Consulting Library, but books on special subjects may, as pointed out above, be taken out for one night. There is one other restriction which has to be placed on those who use the books, and

that is, the volumes must not be mutilated or the pages written upon in any shape or form. Such usage as this would compel the authorities to withdraw the advantages conferred by the establishment of this new department. The room itself is replete with tables and chairs and every convenience is supplied for the use of the books right there in the room. Each student is requested to return the book he is using to its place on the shelves before he leaves the room.

There is a high probability that there will also be placed in the library books for reference in relation to essays prescribed by the professors for the different classes. As soon as the essay is assigned, Miss Saunders hopes to be able to place on the shelf those volumes from which the student will be able to get material assistance. There is no doubt that this practice will greatly tend to bring to the students' notice the value of the library as a whole.

Let every student, therefore, make frequent use of the new volumes, and also let each one consider it his special duty and privilege to see that the regulations are complied with, and the growth of the library assured. Even at the very inception of the scheme it is found that one volume is missing, and someone has voluntarily, or involuntarily, neglected to comply with the regulations. Continued action of this sort must necessarily defeat the purpose of the scheme and require its abolition. Every student is urged to make the best use of the advantages offered, and also to see that they are not abused.

THEATRE NIGHT.

Again the subject of "College Theatre Night" is staring many of us in the face. The event is indeed one that deserves the greatest encouragement, and to be a success it must be supported by the large majority, if not all, of the students. Various ideas are expressed as to the nature of the performance on which we should confer the honor of the evening. On all sides it is agreed that the type of production which we secured last year is not the kind that deserves to be selected for this honor. Of course, we do not intend to cast any insinuations at "The Time, the Place, and the Girl"—it is an ordinary musical comedy, and no doubt a good one of its kind, and all right in its place; but the student body recognizes the mistake it made in its choice last year. The country, which looks to the universities as the centres of the best life, expects the colleges to live up to this standard. University Theatre Night, if it is to be endorsed by the Alma Mater Society and regarded as a commendable college function, must have for its attraction a play of a moderately high standard. This is the least that can be expected of university students. In this country, at least, we have not yet attained to a right conception of what a University Theatre Night ought to be. We tend to regard it as a night for fun and general amusement, and hence demand a play suited to this frame of mind. This is all right so far as it goes, and many comedies of a highly commendable nature appear from time to time which would answer this purpose well. But if we are going to make Theatre Night a regular university function, invite the Principal and our professors to be present with us, and have the matter re-

ported through the newspapers from one end of the country to the other, it certainly behooves us to secure a play of a somewhat academic nature. No further thought would have been given to the production put on for Theatre Night a year ago if the students had gone to it in a body, but in an unofficial manner, and had the fun just the same. But there is no doubt that the prestige and reputation of Queen's throughout the country is not heightened by the selection of a musical comedy for annual college night at the theatre.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICES.

The series of Sunday afternoon services in Convocation Hall were begun on November the first, Principal Gordon leading the worship. On the following Sunday, Dr. Eber Crummy, of Toronto, was with us, and took the service. The programme for the rest of this session is as follows:

November 15—Professor Fraser, LL.D., Montreal.

“ 22—Professor Jordan, D.D., Queen's.

“ 29—Rev. Canon Cody, D.D., Toronto.

December 6—Professor Scott, M.A., Queen's.

“ 13—Principal Patrick, D.D., Winnipeg.

These services deserve to be much better attended on the part of the students than they generally are. The speakers selected for the occasions are chosen from among the best and most representative men which we have in the country, and every student, no matter what his religious denomination, ought to consider it his duty to attend these services, not only for his own good, but also to encourage the College Missionary Association in securing the very best men for the occasions. Convocation Hall is not large, and considering the large number of our city friends who patronize these Sunday afternoon addresses, it ought to be a matter of no difficulty to the students to fill the remainder of the hall.

UNIVERSITY COLLECTING P. O. BOX.

There is a matter which was well threshed out in the columns of the JOURNAL last year, but which we intend again to mention, in order to keep it well before the student body. This is the matter of having a post-office collecting box placed somewhere within the college grounds. There is an excellent post-office in the old Arts building for the distribution of mail matter, and we are convinced that if anything like one-half the amount of mail would go out that comes in, daily, the collector would have considerably more to take away with him each time from the college box than from any half-dozen other collecting boxes in the residential parts of the city. There is the daily mail matter of over a thousand students, as well as all that of the different offices concerned with the management of the University. It is hoped that in the near future something in this line may be done to alleviate the inconvenience caused by the present state of affairs.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL expresses its gratitude to the Kingston *Standard* for kindly loaning it the cut of the senior rugby team which appeared as the frontispiece in the last issue.

During his remarks when he was introducing Prof. Scott at the Convocation proceedings, Dr. Watson announced that he had just received a telegram from Dr. Bonar, of Ottawa, announcing the death of Prof. Edward Caird. The deceased was Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and the most eminent philosopher in the world. Both Dr. Watson and Prof. Scott had been his pupils and the former declared that he was the finest lecturer he had ever heard. His inspiration was tremendous and his example unexcelled, and his students always felt that to go into his presence was another step in advance. Every institution of learning will sincerely regret the loss of so brilliant and high minded a scholar.

Just before going to press comes the announcement of the retirement of Dr. Eliot from the presidency of Harvard University. No reasons have been assigned by him so far for this step, but there is no doubt that he feels that he has done his share for his university and his country. He certainly has won a well-merited rest. Under his academic administration at Harvard, which has lasted forty years, much valuable work in the line of organization of college courses has been accomplished. He was the means of the introduction of extensive elective courses into the curriculum of nearly all the universities of this continent, and the educational value of this method has been sufficiently proved in practice.

One of the most interesting features of the Alumni Conference this year was the series of lectures delivered by Dr. Dyde in connection with the Chancellor's lectureship. Since this lectureship has been instituted by the Chancellor, the Alumni Association has been very fortunate indeed in securing its lecturers. And this year the Association was no less fortunate, for certainly Dr. Dyde's inspiring lectures were much appreciated by a great many who attended them. The course of four lectures was on the Philosophy of Art and Imagination. The first lecture was on "What is a Work of Art?"; the second, "What is Imagination?"; the third, a criticism of Ruskin's "Pathetic Fallacy," and the last, "Tragedy, Comedy, Humor." We are indeed sorry that lack of space prevents us from following the lectures in any detail.

The annual parade passed off successfully on Saturday night, November 7. The weather was not highly favorable, and owing to previous falls of rain and snow, the roads were extremely muddy. The turnout was fairly large, and the whole presented an imposing appearance. The death scene put on by the medicals

was interesting and elaborate, and the weird do-not-pronounce-my-name-in-one-breath vertebrate of by-gone ages, led by the Science men, was a source of continual curiosity and annoyance to the spectators. Owing to the victory of the senior fourteen in the afternoon, the boys were in the highest of spirits, but we learn that many were unable to turn out owing to very sore upper left arms. The parade is one of the affairs that the citizens annually look forward to with the greatest pleasure, and this year the students certainly did not disappoint them.

Arts.

THE Freshmen's Reception of 1908, it seems safe to say, will be remembered for some little time as one of the most pleasant and altogether satisfactory affairs of the kind. The credit, of course, is due in the first instance to the executives of the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. It was their task to remodel the old "Reception" of which it has been said that all the seniors enjoyed themselves to the full, and most of the juniors had a good time, but that few of the sophomores got enthusiastic on the subject, and most of the freshmen had an awfully "thin" time. Obviously, such a state of affairs was rather unsatisfactory, since the "reception" of the freshmen was about the one thing the Freshmen's Reception did not succeed in effecting. However, with regard to this year's affair, the most critical person would hardly venture to bring such an accusation. And the fact that the freshmen fared better, did not, so far at least as such things are publicly known, mean that the other guests of the evening fared worse. On the contrary, the general opinion undoubtedly was that the reception was a decided improvement on others of its kind.

The thanks of the students are due to the College Orchestra, which so capably supplied the music at the "Reception." It is always a thing to be desired, to have college talent providing entertainment at college functions, and the health and strength evinced by the "Orchestra" should mean that this is to be a good year from the point of view of music. It is unnecessary to assure the members of the "Orchestra" that the students appreciated their work on the evening in question, especially as it must have meant more or less inconvenience.

Before leaving the subject of the "Reception," it might not be out of place to say that the refreshment arrangements were the least satisfactory. The scene in the reading room was anything but delightful, and it is not surprising that one of the guests was forcibly reminded of the strenuous scramble of a Sunday School picnic. Though it is by no means desirable that the refreshments at such a function should be elaborate or expensive, yet surely it should be possible to carry out what we do attempt, decently and in order.

Though at the beginning of the session the Y.M.C.A. had rather a gloomy outlook, owing to the loss of so many capable men, things have now taken on a different aspect, and if the students in general do their part in seconding the efforts of the executive, the best year in the history of the organization ought to be the result.

The re-organization of the Y.M.C.A. was well conceived. The Society was not growing proportionately with the growth of the University and the men of the Science and Medical faculties, especially, were getting out of touch with its work. Now, however, with its representative executive and the widening of its scope and interests, it bids fair to take that place in college life which is its own by right—the most important place after the class-work itself.

Presumably the ideal thing for the work of the Y.M.C.A. would be to have a building, corresponding to the "Students' Union" of other universities, devoted entirely to its work. As things are now, it has really no "local habitation" except the office of the General Secretary, and such a lack must be seriously felt. Students have no place for meeting one another in the evening and at other times outside of class hours. However, even without such equipment, which it is to be hoped will be forthcoming before long, there is no reason why the most useful work should not be done.

The election of officers for the Arts Society and for those of the *Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis*, was held on Saturday morning, Nov. 7th. The following were elected.

Arts Society—Honorary president, Prof. J. L. Morison, M.A. (acclamation); president, A. Donnell (acclamation); vice-president, W. R. Leadbeater; secretary, P. L. Jull; treasurer, W. J. Lamb; auditor, D. A. McArthur, M.A.; critic, D. C. Caverley, committeemen, W. A. Dobson, W. H. Burgess, G. N. Urie, A. D. Pringle, J. G. Ross.

Concursus—Chief justice, H. W. Macdonnell, junior judge, C. H. Elliott; senior prosecuting attorney; R. E. McLaughlin; Sheriff, A. B. Turner; clerk, S. S. Cormack; chief of police, G. B. Kendrick; junior prosecuting attorney, E. B. Wylie; crier, G. E. MacKinnon; constables, W. Dobson, J. H. McDonald, G. E. McDonald, G. S. Otto, H. D. McCulloch, J. W. McIntosh, R. Bruce and R. H. McKinnon.

Science.

THE annual elections of the Engineering Society were held on Saturday, Oct. 31st. A new departure was made this year—a mass meeting being called the day before elections at which the candidates for the various positions were called upon to speak. As one result the number of votes polled was about seventy per cent greater than last year. The results were as follows:

Honorary president, Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick (acclamation); president, E. L. Bruce; first vice-president, C. W. Drury; second vice-president, K. S. Clarke; secretary, J. V. Dobson; assistant secretary, A. K. Kirkpatrick; treasurer, J. Marshall; committee, '09, A. C. Young; '10, A. M. Bateman; '11, W. H. Losee; '12, A. E. Rudd.

Vigilance Committee—Senior judge, W. M. Campbell; junior judge, A. A. McKay; senior prosecuting attorney, T. B. Williams; junior prosecuting attorney,

ney, A. W. Scott; Sheriff, S. King; clerk, W. J. Fletcher; crier, W. Codner; chief of police, J. B. Saint; constables, '09, A. C. Neilson and T. D. Campbell; '10, O. G. Gallagher, and G. George; '11, N. Malloch and T. J. Reid; '12, Hugh McKinnon and M. Ackroyd.

A Dinner Committee has been appointed and will get to work immediately. It will prove no small task this year, as it is expected that nearly all of the two hundred and seventy-five science students will attend. These, with the members of the faculty and guests will bring the number well up over three hundred and fifty, so that even Grant Hall, spacious as it is, will be taxed to the limit.

Another and equally important question will be the old, old problem, as to whether or not the dinner shall be "dry." Good arguments have been advanced for and against, and it is likely that considerable discussion will take place before the matter is decided.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

We welcome W. C. Way, M.Sc., '06, back to Science Hall. This time, however, as an instructor, not as a student.

R. O. Sweezey, '08, was a visitor around college last week. It seemed like old times to find Bob strolling aimlessly (?) around the grounds.

Our modesty compels us to disclaim all credit for the original limerick that appeared in this column of the last number. So far the muse has failed to supply any inspiration along that line.

Scotty McLaren, '07, A. H. Murphy, '06, and J. F. Pringle, '08, found time during the past few weeks to spend a day or so in Kingston.

Medicine.

THE annual Medical dance will be held in Grant Hall on November twentieth. The committee in charge have been busily engaged making preparations for the past two weeks. The Medical dance of last year was one of the best of the season, and in fact one of the best that Medicine had ever held, but the dance this year promises to surpass even it. Merry's orchestra of Ogdensburg have been engaged to supply the music. There is no doubt whatever but that the efforts of the committee will be fully rewarded.

The various years in Medicine have been busy for the past week making preparations for the annual parade.

Messrs. R. J. Ellis, '09, I. F. Longley and G. F. Meyer, '10, arrived back at college last week.

Mr. J. J. McCann, '09, has sufficiently recovered from his football injury to attend classes.

This year's annual meeting of the Aesculapian Society showed the affairs of the society to be in a very flourishing condition. The report of the treasurer showed a good surplus to begin business with this year. After the annual meeting the installation of the officers elected for the ensuing year was held.

Mr. H. R. Thompson, '10, paid a short visit to his home in Morristown, N.Y., this week. The chief object of the visit was to cast his vote for Taft.

Lost.—A stethoscope. Will the gentleman(?) who took the same please return to J. T. P-w--s, '10.

Dr. Beggs, '08, was in town during the past week.

Prof. to Class—Am I right?

J. T. P-w-r—Ye-e-es, I think so.

Ladies.

IN Canada the Y.W.C.A. cannot as yet boast of a conference. Our national board was to take that matter into serious consideration this year in the hope of being able in a second conference to give us something more distinctly applicable to Canada. Meanwhile we have been accepting the kind invitations of our sister societies in the U. S. and have assembled ourselves at the one of their conferences which is nearest us—the one at Silver Bay, New York State.

This year the students' conference met there June 20-29, and the number of delegates, although less than usual, was over 500. To this total the Americans contributed about 462, representing 65 different institutions, while 11 Canadian institutions mustered 38 delegates. The largest number was sent by Victoria College, Toronto, in her delegation of 10, and the Royal Victoria, McGill, was next with 6. Queen's sent 2, Miss Muriel Shortt and Miss Jessie Muir.

The delegates from Ontario and Quebec assembled in Montreal, and Friday evening at 7.30 left by rail for Plattsburg, at the northern end of Lake Champlain. Here we left the train, went on board the steamer, secured our berths, and retired for the night. Next morning at 7 o'clock we were on our way down Lake Champlain, among some of the most charming scenery imagination could depict. The lake is at its broadest at the northern end, although nowhere more than ten miles wide, and around it stand the hills, not just one range, but hills behind hills, until they are blue in the distance. At noon we disembark at Fort Ticonderoga, and take the train for Baldwin at the northern end of Lake George,—a ride of three-quarters of an hour. Here we again take steamer and are off down this second lake, which is really more lovely again than Lake Champlain. It is narrower,

bringing the hills nearer us on every hand and forcing the steamer to follow a more winding course, which is always bringing forth some new beauty hidden a few moments before by some tall promontory. At last we enter a wide bay and see from a distance houses clustered at the foot of a high sloping hill. Presently we can make out a large hotel, many cottages, and a number of other buildings which we learn are an auditorium, a store, a post-office, a museum, and several halls. The steamer comes in at a little wharf, where there are very few loiterers, as the rules request, and we are really at Silver Bay, and charmed with it already.

One of the first things which strikes one at Silver Bay is the perfection of the organization. We are ushered into lunch, our names and all necessary information concerning us secured, our railway certificate placed on file, our rooms assigned, our baggage sent up,—and all without confusion, by a score of people thoroughly at home with their business. This follows us all the way through the conference; nothing is left to chance; the most minute details are attended to, and no time is lost anywhere. The arrangements are all under the control of Miss Louise Brooks, whose very presence convinces you that she is capable, and gives you the feeling that no one need worry—she will see that everything is just right. In fact, more and more as the conference goes on are we struck with the type of leaders assembled at Silver Bay. Both men and women, they are worthy of our admiration, refined, cultured, broad in their interests and sympathies, thoroughly well informed and prepared to command attention. One is proud to count them among our Y.W.C.A. workers.

The Silver Bay day commences at 7 o'clock when the "rising bell" is heard. This signal, as are all others, is given by a bell on the main auditorium, and it is wonderful how accurately the programme can be marked out by this means. At 7.30 comes "first" breakfast. The company is too large to dine all at the same time,—accordingly every meal is served to "first" and "second" tables, the second being three-quarters of an hour later than the first. Those having early meetings are accommodated at the first table, and are thus ready for President's Council at 8.00. This gathering is for the purpose of discussing the aims, helps, hindrances and work of a Y.W.C.A., the functions of the various committees and the duties of the different officers. At 9 o'clock the Council was over, and its members hastened to their various Bible Study classes. These were five in number, all going on in different halls at the same time, and each girl was allowed an entirely free choice of which one she would attend. One of our Queen's girls attended Dr. White's course on "Old Testament Institutions," which was really a study of "Hebrews"; the other attended Dr. Francis McConnell's class on "Christian Fundamentals." At 10 o'clock all were once more dismissed, and divided again into five groups, this time for mission study. Queen's chose "The Unfinished Task," by Miss Calder, and "The Problems of the City," by Miss White. From 11 to 11.15 we had recess, and at 11.15 we all assembled in the auditorium for a platform meeting. This always consisted of the singing of hymns, prayer, and a half-hour address by some one person, or several short addresses. At 12.15 "first" dinner was served, and the afternoon was usually free for any amusement until first supper at 5.45. During the conference both tennis and basket-ball tournaments were

played off, occupying a good part of the afternoon. The other girls watched this and cheered on the competitors, or went boating, bathing, tramping about woods and mountains, seeing the museum, or writing long letters home. At 7.45 came another platform meeting in the auditorium, and at 9.00 the delegation meetings. Each delegation met alone, or, where very small, combined with other small ones. The Canadians all met together in the centre of the wide verandah around our cottage, "Forest Inn." It is indeed a charming close to the day. Somewhere in the gloom to the west of us is Syracuse, to the east Bryn-Mawr. Above the hills before us, dimly outlined in the darkness, shine the stars, a little evening breeze strays around us, and stirs the porch lanterns. Some one is thanking our Heavenly Father that we have been permitted to come to Silver Bay, and our hearts say, "Yes, yes, yes." Soon after dark we are frolicking to bed, the bell rings at ten, lights go out, and except for a few giggles or whispered confidences between room-mates, we are ready to drift off into slumberland.

There were, of course, some small exceptions to the regularity of these days, and two very important ones,—college day and the aquatic contests. On several evenings we had meetings at 7.00, one of which was an open Student Volunteer meeting, and two others were "Health Talks" by Dr. Anna Galbraith. College day—awaited with great expectancy—was on Wednesday, June 24, and after the usual morning work the whole afternoon was devoted to its exercises. Every girl donned a white dress and the special decorations chosen by her college for the occasion. Smith College wore capes of yellow cheese-cloth and carried fans; Syracuse wore enormous yellow merry-widow hats, fully a yard across, and were prepared further to shelter themselves under parasols three or four inches in diameter; Barnard was transformed into a bevy of angels by the addition of dainty blue wings; Mt. Holyoke, into sweet-faced nurses with blue caps; Brown appeared as six swarthy Indian maids; Vassar came with a slender imitation of the famous "daisy-chain," and so on down the list. The Canadians, being a mixed multitude, carried Canadian flags and Union Jacks, and distinguished their various institutions by wearing the banners of the colleges across their breasts. When all were assembled in the orchard, a grand procession was formed, eight abreast, and all marched up onto the lawn in front of the hotel, where they seated themselves in a semi-circle. As each college was called for, its adherents marched into this ring, sang their songs and went through a pre-arranged performance, then took their seats to watch the others. "Canada" was called as one delegation, and came on, two abreast, with flags flying, and the rousing strains of the "Maple Leaf" amid most generous applause from our American friends. When the double line was straight they halted, then formed a maple leaf, counting to their positions by shouting C-A-N-A-D-A, *Canada*, whereupon they broke out into their Silver Bay song, written for the occasion by Miss Short, of Queen's, and sung to the tune of "Litoria,"—

"To Silver Bay we now have come,
Hurrah for Silver Bay!
We'll come again if e'er we may,
Hurrah for Silver Bay!

The things we've heard, the things we've learned,
 We hope to good may soon be turned,
 Hurrah for Silver Bay!

"Oh, Silver Bay, oh, Silver Bay!
 Good friends we make, good things we learn,
 Oh, Silver Bay, oh, Silver Bay!
 Hurrah for Silver Bay!

After this they counted themselves into position again by shouting C-A-N-A-D-A, and on the shout of *Canada*, each line faced the other and took a step backwards; at the same time up went all the Union Jacks to form an arch. Under these they all marched, two and two, coming up from the rear, and thus left the ground once more to the strains of the Maple Leaf. Canada was quite pleased with itself that everything went off so smoothly. No practice could be held, of course, until they reached Silver Bay, as the girls came from places so far apart, so that every girl was trembling for the honor of her country as she took her place in line on College Day. To have it all over so nicely was such a relief that probably somersaults on the grass would best have expressed our feelings. But we were very decorous, and eased the pressure of enthusiasm by vigorous applause of the rest.

The aquatic sports were held on Saturday afternoon, and at the appointed hour every available position along the pier, the shore and in the boat and bath-houses was occupied, while launches and skiffs patrolled the bay. Rowing, swimming and diving comprised the programme, and here Canada was thrown completely into the shade, as not one "aquatic" girl had we to offer. Most of the prizes fell to Radcliffe, Wells and Wellesley, and some excellent work was done to win them, calling forth applause, college yells and songs from the spectators. At the close of the sports many spectators hastened to don their bathing-suits, and join the competitors in the water, thus making a fitting close to such a day.

Viewing the Conference now in the perspective lent by time, one of its outstanding features was its missionary interest,—the anxiety of its leaders to have us all feel that whether God calls us to "go" or to "stand and wait" at home, our work is very real, very vital, and very necessary. Miss Calder's class, "The Unfinished Task," was an attempt to set before her students, in some measure, the magnitude and the necessity of the task left to those who know His name. Several speakers, whose names are famous in missionary annals, were also there,—Mrs. Labaree, Dr. Anna Brown, Miss Agnes Gale Hill, Rev. C. A. R. Janvier, Mr. J. R. Mott and the recently-returned reporter, Mr. W. T. Ellis. If the others laid their stress rather on the work and the amount of it, Mr. Ellis at least sang its song of triumph. He had journeyed around the world studying missionary conditions, and his opinion was summed up in Dr. Johnson's phrase, now degenerating into slang, "There's something doing." Everywhere he found it, an awakening as if out of ages of sleep, a shaking-off of old and worn-out forms and hampering customs, a quickening of the sluggish pulses, an eager reaching out after something they scarcely knew what. The call that is sent forth is one

of helplessness and confusion, not at all a conscious call for God, but to the mind of the intelligent onlooker the finger of God was visible even as the poetess saw it when she wrote these mighty lines,—

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on."

—Contributed.

Among those who have come in during the past week are Miss Corkery, '09, Miss D. Stewart, '09, Miss Pierce, '09, Miss Nesbitt, '10, Miss McKechnie, '10, and Miss Hudson, '11. The girls have all been teaching in the west, and seem to have enjoyed their experiences there.

At the meeting of the Levana Society on Wednesday, Nov. 4, the programme took the form of an inter-year debate. The subject was, "Resolved that the American War of Independence of 1775 was justifiable." The affirmative was upheld by Miss H. Drummond and Miss M. Chown, '10, and the negative by Miss G. Cameron and Miss M. Macdonnell, '09. Both sides were presented clearly and in a most interesting manner, but the judges felt that the negative had the victory. In giving their decision, however, Miss Saunders declared that it was one of the best debates she had ever heard in the Levana Society.

SILVER BAY.

A bevy of white-robed maidens,
At study, or rest, or play.
Laughter the purest and sweetest,
And this is Silver Bay.

A hymn of praise in the evening,
A quiet gathering to pray,
While the calm stars shine above us,
And this is Silver Bay.

May it follow us all the world over
To scenes both grave and gay,
May the memory e'er inspire us,
Of dear old Silver Bay.

—J. M., '07.

Divinity.

THE Alumni Conference, which was in session here from Nov. 2nd till Nov. 6th, was one of the most successful from points of attendance and interest in its history. It would be impossible for us in the space at our disposal to give even a synopsis of the papers read and discussed. How could we compress into a page or two the substance of two dozen carefully prepared papers? We could not give our readers an adequate idea of the subjects treated and the conclusions arrived at, nor would such scant treatment be fair to those who prepared and read the papers. Accounts of some of the lectures may be seen in other parts of the JOURNAL.

In the strictly theological part the following books were under discussion:—Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, The Acts and Revelations. As one sits and listens to paper after paper he feels that he is getting too much of a good thing at one time, and wonders if it were not possible to have these papers printed so that he might have the privilege of pondering over them at his leisure. True it is that any one of the papers read at this Conference would be worthy of such treatment. If a man spends months of special study on a subject, the results of his efforts should be of sufficient value that we could profitably spend some days at least in reading and thinking about them. As it is at present, much is soon forgotten. The facts soon go. The method of study alone remains.

The results of the fall examinations in Theology were posted a few days ago. Mr. Manougian, of Bardizag, Turkey, received B.D. degree, and Mr. R. Brydon, B.A., his testamur.

The Matriculation Scholarships were awarded as follows:

1. David Strathern Dow. Value, \$75. A. D. Cornett, B.A.
2. Dominion. Value, \$70. W. A. Dobson.
3. Buchan, No. 1. Value, \$65. A. Laing, B.A.

R. H. Leggett, B.A., won the Leitch Memorial No. 2, value \$80, and tenable during three successive years.

We extend our congratulations to the above named gentlemen and welcome them into the Theological Department.

We are pleased to see R. C. Jackson around our halls again after a year's absence. Last fall Mr. Jackson entered Yale and pursued theological studies in that institution, but in March was forced to leave on account of ill-health. He went west, and from that time until leaving for Queen's he has been first assistant to Rev. Norman Skinner in the city of East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Education.

THE students' annual parade this year was, as usual, a success. The event is past now, and any reflection upon it will not perhaps serve for much, unless as an aid to the students of coming years.

The three largest faculties of the University were well represented, but the students of Education were conspicuous only by their absence. Education, in fact, decided not to enter the parade this year. The number of men students is small, and the faculty as a faculty does not seem yet to have got into the full swing of university life.

These may have been good grounds for not taking part this year, but it is important that no such difficulties should again bar the way. The Faculty of Education has been incorporated as an integral part of the University, and it is plain that it should fill its place in any affair which is intended to present in some way the University as a whole. The annual parade is such an affair; and it must necessarily be incomplete, unless all the faculties are represented. The Alma Mater Society, under whose management the parade is always held, this year assigned a place to Education in it, and will do likewise next year. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this faculty will not in future years fail to fill creditably its place.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Stevenson we are able to give some information regarding many of last year's class in Education. It is not at all surprising to find these filling important positions in the education work of Canada. We mention at present only a few of these names.

Mr. A. W. Baird, M.A., is English Master in Renfrew Collegiate Institute.

Mr. W. D. Lowe, M.A., is Classical Master in Windsor Collegiate Institute.

Mr. G. B. Stillwell, M.A., is Science Master in Moose Jaw Collegiate Institute.

Mr. W. J. Feasby, B.A., is Modern Language Master in Listowel High School.

Mr. H. B. Houser, B.A., is Mathematical Master in Ingersoll Collegiate Institute.

Mr. H. P. May, M.A., is Principal of the Battleford Schools, Saskatchewan.

Miss Ethel Alford, M.A., is teaching in St. Catharines' Collegiate Institute.

Miss Helen MacIntosh, M.A., is teaching in Markham High School.

Miss Edna Spotswood, B.A., is teaching in Riceville Public School.

Miss F. Dunlop, M.A., is teaching in Sydenham High School.

Mr. J. G. McEachren, B.A., is teaching in North Bay High School.

We are pleased to see Miss Reid, who has been ill for some time, in class again.

The organization of the Library Society was practically completed at the meeting held on Oct. 28th. Where were the men element of the society that evening? The weather was somewhat rainy, but—

Instructor in Color Work, to Mr. J-c: "Your drawing does not show enough distance."

The student concerned (an inexperienced artist, by the way), is not sure how to interpret the statement.

Literary.

I

BATTLE PIECES FROM THE MASTERS.

So spake the Son, and into terror changed
His countenance, too severe to be beheld,
And full of wrath bent on his enemies.
At once the four spread out their starry wings
With dreadful shade contiguous, and the orbs
Of his fierce chariot rolled, as with the sound
Of torrent floods, or of a numerous host.
He on his impious foes right onward drove,
Gloomy as night; under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. Full soon
Among them he arrived; in his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infixed
Plagues: they, astonished, all resistance lost,
All courage: down their idle weapons dropped:
O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
Of thrones and mighty seraphim prostrate;
That wished the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a shelter from his ire.

—Milton—*Paradise Lost.*

II

As the wolves, that headlong go
On the stately buffalo,
Though with fiery eyes, and angry roar,
And hoofs that stamp, and horns that gore,
He tramples on earth, or tosses on high
The foremost, who rush on his strength but to die;
Thus against the wall they went,
Thus the first were backward bent;
Many a bosom, sheathed in brass,
Strew'd the earth like broken glass,
Shiver'd by the shot, that tore
The ground whereon they moved no more;
Even as they fell, in files they lay,

Like the mower's grass at the close of day,
 When his work is done on the levell'd plain;
 Such was the fall of the foremost slain.
 As the spring tides, with heavy splash,
 From the cliff's invading dash
 Huge fragments, sapped by the ceaseless flow,
 Till white and thundering down they go,
 Like the avalanche's snow
 On the Alpine vales below;
 Thus at length outbreathed and worn,
 Corinth's sons were downward borne
 By the long and oft-renew'd
 Charge of the Moslem multitude.
 In firmness they stood, and in masses they fell,
 Heaped, by the host of the infidel,
 Hand to hand, and foot to foot;
 Nothing there, save death, was mute;
 Stroke, and thrust, and flash, and cry
 For quarter, or for victory.
 Mingle there with volleying thunder,
 Which makes the distant cities wonder
 How the sounding battle goes,
 If with them, or for their foes;
 If they must mourn, or may rejoice
 In that annihilating voice,
 Which pierces the deep hills through and through
 With an echo dread and new:
 You might have heard it, on that day,
 O'er Salamis and Megara;
 (We have heard the hearers say,)
 Even unto Piræus' Bay.

—Byron—*Siege of Corinth.*

But as they left the dark'ning heath,
 More desperate grew the strife of death,
 The English shafts in volleys hail'd,
 In headlong charge their horse assail'd;
 Front, flank, and rear, the squadrons sweep
 To break the Scottish circle deep,
 That fought around their King.
 But yet, though thick the shafts as snow,
 Though charging knights like whirlwinds go,
 Though bill-men ply the ghastly blow,
 Unbroken was the ring;
 The stubborn spearmen still made good

Their dark impenetrable wood,
 Each stepping where his comrade stood,
 The instant that he fell.
 No thought was there of dastard flight;
 Link'd in serried phalanx tight,
 Groom fought like noble, squire like knight
 As fearlessly and well;
 Till utter darkness closed her wing
 O'er their thin host and wounded King.

—Scott—Marmion.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S I, 27; M'GILL I, 4.

QUEEN'S defeated McGill once more by the very easy majority of twenty-three points. A fresh, cold wind caused considerable discomfort to both spectators and players. McGill won the toss and played the first half with the wind in their favor. Queen's secured the ball from the kick-off and by scrimmages rushed it up close to McGill's line and Williams kicked over the dead line for one point. A few minutes later he repeated the play. Aided by the wind McGill carried the ball into Queen's territory and Gilmour punted for a touch in goal. Play see-sawed for some time in Queen's territory, till Gilmour netted another three points for McGill by a neat drop over goal.

Queen's braced up, and Williams kicked into touch for another point, adding another over the dead line just before the half closed, leaving the score four all.

With the wind in their favor, everyone expected Queen's to do the scoring. They did fast following up on Williams' punt, forcing McGill to kick behind the line. In a few moments Williams kicked into touch for another point. Two tackles in goal, a kick over the dead line, and two more tackles in goal netted Queen's five points, and then there was a lull in the scoring. On McGill's ten-yard line Turner secured the ball from the scrimmage, worked a nice faked pass and crossed the line for the first touch. Williams failed to convert on a difficult kick. Hughie made the next touch, tricking through the line from ten yards out, but no convert was made. The next and last score was also made by Hughie who picked up a long pass from Turner and planted the ball right behind the posts. Turner converted. The line-up was:

Queen's—Williams, full back; Leckie, Turner (capt.), Macdonnell, halves; Moran, quarter; Gibson, Brewster, Bruce, scrimmage; Lawson, Gallagher, Buck, Thompson, Murphy, Cormack, wings.

McGill—Powis, full back; Gilmour (acting captain), Raphael, Reid, halves; Forbes, quarter; Smith, Pannell, Aikin, scrimmage; Aikin, Lailman, Wallace, Mathewson, Gilmour, Cassils, wings.

Referee, Mr. Lafleur, Ottawa; Umpire, Mr. Fahey, Ottawa.

Queen's played a very much better game than McGill, but hardly as good as they played against Toronto. It is hard to say just where they were lacking,—there was no fumbling, the tackling was good, yet the team as a whole seemed to lack ginger. McGill evidently realized that Macdonnell was dangerous and watched him closely with the result that his plunges into the line were usually futile. On runs around the end, with a clearer field and more chance to get started, his play was more effective.

Queen's were penalized at least five times as often as McGill for offside interference in scrimmage. A number of free kicks to the opposing team with such a wind as there was, might easily have lost the game. Besides, it's not good football.

Leckie has no apologies to make, though Crawford's head work was missed.

Cormack played a good game. He is a little light as yet, but is a comer.

Williams easily outpunted any McGill man. It's getting to be a habit with "Ken."

Raphael of McGill did some pretty catching and punting, but displayed poor judgment in kicking so often against the wind.

The efforts of the "Rooters' Committee" to have organized cheering and singing have been fairly successful. It is to be hoped that such a committee will be appointed each year. A noticeable feature was the quiet maintained to allow the captains to give their signals.

QUEEN'S III, 10; R.M.C. II, 8.

R. M. C. II went down to defeat once more at the hands of Queen's Indians. By a series of tricks Queen's forced Cadets back and in five minutes had secured a touch which was not converted. Cadets made the next score, kicking the ball behind the dead line for one point, and followed this up by a touch which was converted by a beautiful kick from the side.

After half-time Queen's had the wind, and Barker got over Cadets' line for another five points. Play was much more strenuous in this half, Cadets successfully opposing Kirkpatrick's tricks. Cadets made the last score on a dribble, putting the ball into touch behind the goal line.

Queen's were very weak in tackling. Time and again the Cadet backs slipped through the fingers of three or four men in succession. Taking into consideration that the team has existed only a fortnight, their offensive play is a credit to their coach, Ken. Grimshaw, but there is room for improvement in the defence.

Cadet Reiffenstein made a very efficient and impartial referee, and "Curly" Campbell as good an umpire. The line-up was:

Queen's III—George, full back; Berry, Smith, Macdonnell, halves; Kirkpatrick, quarter; Reid, Barker, Smith, scrimmage; Spearman, Battersby, De Brassy, Hamilton, McLeish, Losee (capt.), wings.

R. M. C. II—Gordon, full back; Watts, Nordheimer (capt.), Adams, halves; Wheeler, quarter; Dunbar, Fisher, O'Reilly, scrimmage; Stewart, Wright, Ball, Peters, Hanson, McPherson, wings.

ASSOCIATION—QUEEN'S, 1; M'GILL, 0.

Queen soccer team won out over McGill once more by the small score of one, nothing. Queen's secured their point early in the first half, the forwards cleverly drawing out McGill's defence. From that on the game was closely fought, McGill having somewhat the better of it in the attack, but they could not manage to put the ball through Queen's goals, though several times coming very close. Queen's defence was magnificent, Capt. J. E. Carmichael calling forth many favorable comments for his good work. He played the best game on the field, with Bissette, McGill's goal, a close second. Several times Bissette averted what looked like sure scores. Sneath, Trimble and Pilkey also played good ball. The teams were:

Queen's—Goal, Sneath; backs, Neville, Trimble, halves; Longmore, J. E. Carmichael (capt.), Pilkey; centre, Williams; right wings, Fleming, Mohan; left wings, A. D. Carmichael, McArton.

McGill—Goal, Bissette; backs, Stevenson, Slingsby; halves, H. Hatcher, Adrian, Archibald; centre, Buttenshaw; right wings, Routledge, Cowley; left wings, Scott (capt.), A. Hatcher.

Referee, Prof. Matheson.

 QUEEN'S, 17; OTTAWA, 11.

The start of the game was delayed over half an hour by a vexatious dispute over officials, two sets having arrived, one from Montreal and one from Toronto. Failing an agreement between Ottawa and Queen's, Vice-Pres. Lee, McGill, appointed Reynolds, who brought his own umpire, Austin Pratt. Pres. McCarthy, of Ottawa, hearing that Mr. Lee was not in Montreal, wired Toronto to send officials. Although Reynolds and Pratt were the properly appointed officials, Ottawa refused to play under them, and threatened to withdraw. Rather than disappoint the spectators, Queen's agreed finally to accept one of each, and Referee Reynolds appointed Dr. Woods as his umpire.

Ottawa won the toss, and Queen's started off with a rush, Williams kicking on the third down, and Elliott following up tackled Corkery in goal for one point in about a minute of play. A few minutes later Williams got away for a very nice run around the end but lost the ball when tackled on Ottawa's 25-yard line. Another point was soon added to his kick, Corkery being grassed behind the line. Queen's had everything their own way now and College was forced over the line for a safety touch for two more points, to be followed very shortly by one point each for a tackle in goal and a rouge. Score, 6-0 for Queen's.

On Queen's scrimmage, Williams kicked over the line and Corkery was tackled, losing the ball. Gibson fell on it for a touch, which Williams failed to convert. Leckie brought the bleachers to their feet by a pretty run, passing to Hughie, between them making twenty-five yards. On Williams' kick again, Ottawa was tackled behind their line for the last point of the half. Score 12-0 for Queen's.

In the second half Ottawa braced up and Queen's went to pieces. The back division was better than the line, which was completely demoralized. In Otta-

wa's scrimmage on Queen's 20-yard line, Bawlf kicked, and Smith secured and went over for a touch. Just how the referee decided it was an inside kick is a mystery, but it stood and Bawlf converted. Score 12-6 for Queen's.

Play went down to Ottawa territory now, but with the ball only a few yards from the line Queen's could not get over, and Ottawa forced them back to mid field. Hughie secured the ball from Queen's scrimmage, and circling the end, eluded man after man till within a few yards of Ottawa's line, where he was brought down. Leckie, coming up behind him, took the ball, and went over for Queen's last score. Turner failed to convert. Score, Queen's 17, Ottawa 6.

Ottawa were having much the better of the game, breaking through the line frequently and making their yards on downs several times. Corkery followed a dribble across the field and fell on it for a touch, which he failed to convert. Score, Queen's 17, Ottawa 11.

This finished the scoring, but there were still some minutes to play. It was getting dark, and football by moonlight was instituted. Queen's forced Ottawa back to their ten-yard line but failed to get across. In the last two minutes play was in Ottawa territory but no score resulted. The teams were:

Queen's—Williams, full back; Leckie, Turner, Macdonnell, halves; Moran quarter; Bruce, Brewster, Gibson, scrimmage; Elliott, Murphy, Buck, Thompson, Gallagher, Lawson, wings.

Ottawa—Bawlf, fullback; Richards, Fleming, Corkery, halves; Dean, quarter; Street, Chartrand, Costello, scrimmage; O'Neil, Smith, Haggerty, Daulty, Harrington, Conway, Wings.

Referee, Babe Reynolds, Montreal. Umpire, Dr. Woods, Toronto.

Elliott played well in the first half, but in the second his tackling was far too high to be effective.

Hughie was the best man on the field. Leckie played a good game, so did Williams.

Bawlf, Smith, and Corkery were the pick of the Ottawa team.

"Babe" Reynolds might be able to referee a game of marbles, but football—never.

VARSETY III, 15; QUEEN'S III, 4.

Varsity III won out over Queen's Indians quite easily. The upper campus was wet and heavy and superior weight told against our boys. Varsity played better ball and deserved to win, breaking through our line almost at will. The tackling of the Indians was very weak, letting the man with the ball elude them time and again. They have a chance to turn the tables next Saturday, but not a very good one. Varsity looks good to land both Junior and Intermediate honors this year. The teams were:

Queen's III—George, full back; Macdonnell, Erskine, O'Connor, halves; Kirkpatrick, quarter; Gibson, Barker, Reid, scrimmage; McNeish, Spearman, Des Brissey, Hamilton, Ramsay and Losce, wings.

Varsity III—

Owing to the inclement weather and heavy going, the six-mile road race which was to have been run on the 7th, was called off.

Music and Drama.

THE Students' orchestra made its first public appearance this term at the Freshmen's Reception. Of course it is very difficult to judge the work of any musical organization at such an affair as this, but on the whole the work was pronounced very creditable, especially since the reception came on so early in the term, giving the club such a short time to get rounded into shape.

Everyone will agree that this organization is doing much better work than last year, due no doubt to the increased number and variety of instruments used and a term's experience, which means a great deal. Last term the string section were greatly in the majority, but this session there are about equal numbers in the wind and string sections, enabling the members to play with much better balance. The material turning out is certainly good and with hard practice the club should acquit itself well at the annual concert or any time it may be called upon.

It is pleasing to note the style of music used not only in the Students' Orchestra, but in all of our musical organizations, and the instructors and executives of each club should be congratulated on the good judgment shown in making their selections.

At the Freshman's Reception, while the promenading was going on in Grant Hall, a good musical programme was taking place in the English room. The programme was as follows: Piano solo, Miss P. Knight; vocal solo, Mr. N. B. MacRostie; vocal solo, Mr. G. B. McCallum; violin solo, Miss Lenore Sanderson; vocal solo, Miss Farraw; piano solo, Miss Elder; men's quartette, G. B. McCallum, L. N. Armstrong, E. H. Orser, N. B. MacRostie; piano solo, Miss Mitchell; recitation, Miss Ada Chown.

Perhaps the feature of the programme was the fact that only students of the University took part, this being the wish of the Programme Committee. It is a great matter of satisfaction to those interested in musical affairs around the college that a successful programme can be arranged among the students; it is a thing which should be encouraged as much as possible by the programme committees of each year.

MEN'S GLEE CLUB.

During the past year many new members have joined the club and are rapidly finding the places to which each is best adapted. And until each one comes to know those with whom he is to sing, it is impossible to have the best results. The membership and attendance is certainly a record one, and we are very much inclined to prophesy that the work done will be directly proportional to the attendance. One of the aims of the organization is to increase the interest—or rather to create an interest in singing from time to time during the day, or on any occasion, when students as a body are assembled. Particularly at the football field should this be encouraged, and for this purpose printed medleys were distributed at our last games. And here, it might be said that we are indebted in great measure to M. A. Kemp, '12 Science, for his contribution of poetry.

Another matter which should be of especial interest to our members is the recent appointment of our instructress, Miss L. Singleton, as leader of the choir for Sunday afternoon services in Convocation Hall. Should not every student who can sing—whether he belongs to the Glee Club or not—consider it his duty to help make this part of the service better and more attractive? It is necessary for us to uphold our college in every way possible, and we sincerely hope that as many members of the club as possible will occupy their places on the platform Sunday afternoons and benefit not only themselves but others.

MANDOLIN AND GUITAR CLUB.

The practices of the Mandolin and Guitar Club are progressing favorably, but it is hoped that more of the older members of the club will turn out. All of us understand that in our final years the work piles up, but two hours a week spent at our practices will be time well spent, not to mention the proficiency we are sure to gain on our instruments under the guidance of an able instructor. Practices are held regularly in Convocation Hall on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.

To the Music Editor,—

Dear sir,—In the light of that which has been so often written in the JOURNAL and mentioned again in your last issue, it is with some surprise that I learn that there is an influence at work to discourage the singing of college songs in the class-rooms.

It was recently brought to my attention that the Levana Society puts down with a strong hand any attempt on the part of any of its members to start a song during college hours. This, in fact seems to be particularly taken in hand by that august body, the Levana Vigilance Committee. That this should be the case, seems to the writer to be particularly regrettable. The songs never sound so well as when heard in the class-room, and surely there is nothing unseemly in the ladies joining in and thus encouraging a feature of the college activity which seems to be declining. It is possible to stick too rigidly to old customs which never had a proper foundation.

"CHA GHEIL."

Alumni.

Among the Alumni seen at the Conference were Rev. James Wallace, Lindsay; Rev. James Antony, Waterford; Rev. W. W. Peck, Rev. Harper Gray; Rev. I. N. Beckstedt, Athens; Rev. Mr. Daly, Almonte; Rev. D. Strachan, Brockville; Rev. A. T. Barnard, Hamilton; Rev. G. A. Brown, Burk's Falls.

R. C. Jackson, '06, has returned to Queen's after spending a year in Theology at Harvard.

G. A. Platt, M.A., last year's editor-in-chief of the JOURNAL, came up from Ottawa on Nov. 7th, to see the Queen's-Ottawa game.

Mr. Atwater, B.A., '07, has received a well-deserved promotion. Mr. Atwater has been appointed head of the missing letter department in the Post Office at Ottawa.

W. S. Cram, B.A., is in charge of the High School at Yorkton, Sask. Waldron is the first principal the High School at Yorkton has had.

Mr. Robert Ross, '08, was in the city for the past two weeks, and visited Queen's. Dr. Ross, along with Dr. H. A. Connolly, M.A.,—business manager of the JOURNAL, '06-'07—is in the Western Hospital, Montreal.

R. Jeffery, B.Sc., '08, and J. Jeffery, B.Sc., '08, came down from Hamilton to spend Thanksgiving with friends in the city.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. J. C. Byres, '08, is in the General Hospital with typhoid fever, and hope to see him up again soon.

J. R. McCaskill, who has been in the General Hospital, is back at classes in Theology again.

In the results of the Ontario Medical Council examinations, the JOURNAL was glad to see the names of the following graduates: Dr. R. K. Patterson, '06; Dr. A. Donevan, B.A., '07; Dr. W. Beggs, B.A., '08; Dr. A. MacDonald, '08.

Dr. Dan McLellan, B.A., '06, is practising in Winnipeg.

Dr. G. H. V. Hunter, '08, has charge of the smallpox patients in the Isolation Hospital at Fort Henry.

A. D. Cornett, B.A., '07, has returned to Queen's and entered Theology.

Mr. Sarkis Manoukian, having completed his studies in Theology at Queen's, has left for his home in Turkey-in-Asia.

Exchanges.

OUR various college exchanges furnish perhaps the best available means for getting glimpses of life and thought of other universities. Most of these papers are published by students and reflect with more or less accuracy their ideals and purposes. And to learn what these are is in itself most interesting. But, too, it is necessary that we endeavor to broaden the field for the best work found in these magazines, by giving it as far as possible, mention in our own, for, as Emerson says, "Next to the originator of a good sentence, is the first quoter of it." We are anxious to be the first quoter of the good sentences that may be found in these papers, so as to add what little we can to their usefulness.

WORK.

"Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
"Of all who live, I am the one by whom
"This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best."

—Henry VanDyke.

In the list of freshmen at Hertford College, published in a recent number of the Oxford Magazine, we are pleased to see the name of Mr. G. S. Fife, of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

We are glad to welcome the "News-Letter," published by the students of Johns Hopkins University. The magazine is not large but it is well written and arranged. It is the intention of the staff to use a new cover design for each issue, the designs to be the work of the students. This looks like an attempt at mimicking some of the American monthlies, but if the standard set in the first number is maintained, this new feature will be a pleasant novelty.

The "Acta Victoriana" for October is a very creditable number. The general appearance is attractive, and the literary and scientific articles it contains are especially well worth reading.

THE MODERN HIAWATHA.

"He killed the noble Mudgakivis.
 Of the skin he made his mittens,
 Made them with the fur side inside;
 Made them with the skin side outside,
 Put the inside skin outside,
 He to get the cold side outside,
 Put the warm side fur side inside.
 That's why he put the skin side outside,
 Why he turned them outside inside."

—*Exchange.*

Doctor—Do you know that your inside is in such an ulcerated condition that another glass of whisky would kill you?

Maclush—Ah, weel, I maun be contented with the half glass. We dinna want onmy risks.—*Exchange.*

A number of newspapers throughout the country seem to look on college "scraps" as an indication that the students—all and sundry—are on the "primrose path."

During the past few weeks the students at Toronto have had a number of clashes with the city police. It is to be regretted that these should have received so much attention from the city papers, for in this lies the chief danger of college parades. The rowdy element seeks notoriety, and is not over-particular about the means so long as this end is attained. If by performing some heathenish rites on guileless freshmen, or by making raids on down-town sign-boards, this element can get a write-up in the papers, the rites will in all probability be performed, or the raids made. That this state of affairs is not peculiar to Toronto is evidenced by the fact that many of our exchanges deal with the matter as it exists in their several colleges.

In placing the blame for the troubles in Toronto, "The Varsity" says:—"Blame, therefore, may be lodged among the newspapers, police and students. The attitude of the press has been censured by citizens, police and students alike. Likewise, both students and police recognize that they are far from blameless. May the heroes in this little drama discover the hidden treasure of common sense, and in its possession live happily ever after."

PROGRESS (?)

Does the world in its march through the ages
 Never weary of all it has won?
 Does it never reflect that the sages
 Have almost extinguished the fun?
 We fool with elaborate folly,
 We play on the very best plans—
 Yet is our existence more jolly
 Than Primitive Man's?

Don't rake up the Ichthyosaurus,
We know it was far from a pet;
But the motor-bus prancing before us
With little more rapture is met;
And you cannot throw darts at the latter
(The law interposes its ban),
While a beast more or less didn't matter
To Primitive Man.

Whereas Atavus Smith had a fancy
To pulverize Atavus Jones
For clubbing his fifteenth fiancée,
Or moving his ancestors' bones,
He took and he sharpened his hatchet,
And Jones either fought him or ran,
(The weaklings, we fear, used to catch it
From Primitive Man).

Then woman—our sires had a loathing
For females addicted to books;
The maiden accomplished was nothing
Compared to the plainest of cooks.
If physical force were the factor
They knew it when marriage began . . . !
When his wife went processing he smacked her,
Did Primitive Man.

—W.W.M., in *Oxford Magazine*.



CITY BUILDINGS.

Book Reviews.

The Philosophy of Kant Explained. By John Watson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Queen's College, Kingston Canada, author of "An Outline on Philosophy," "Hedonistic Theories," etc. Glasgow: Jas. Maclehose and Sons, 1908.

THE art of giving form to the nebulous and clarity of the obscure, that is the art that is pre-eminently Professor Watson's own, and one which has been given splendid scope in this, his latest work. In his prefatory notes he says,— "his book is the result of a not unsuccessful experiment in the art of teaching continued over many years, the main object of which was to provide a method by which the tendency of the student to lean upon the authority of his teacher should be counteracted. Nothing can well be more fatal to any real progress in philosophy than the habit of listening to lectures without a corresponding reaction of one's own mind. Various plans have been suggested for the avoidance of this fatal defect. The plan that I was led to adopt with more advanced students a good many years ago was to introduce them to the direct study of the Critical Philosophy through the medium of the translated passages, published under the title of "The Philosophy of Kant in Extracts from his own Writings," which I had made expressly for that purpose. In this way I was able to count on the co-operation of the class, while the method seemed to me to have the additional advantage of recognizing that the mind can only be roused to powerful reaction when the matter upon which it is exercised is of the first rank. The main disadvantage of this method of slow and elaborate study is the amount of time it consumes, and I have therefore thought it advisable to publish the oral explanations that I have been led to give on the successive paragraphs of my translations from Kant. As these explanations were actually given in class, with direct reference to the difficulties found in the text of my translations, it may be hoped that they will be found instructive to others as well."

The introductory chapter of thirty pages gives a "Historical Retrospect," a critical summary of the development of physical thought from the time of the Renaissance and the Reformation down to Kant. The writer arranges the problems of Philosophy under the three heads: (1) What is the nature of the object? (2) What is the nature of the subject? (3) What is the nature of the Unity which comprehends both object and subject? He shows how the solution of the problems have been developed along two divergent lines, from Descartes through Spinoza, Leibnitz and Wolff, and from Locke through Berkeley and Hume. Kant found himself face to face with these two great movements, and his philosophy is the attempt to get beyond both.

This is the only part of the book in which the critical method of treatment is employed, the remainder, the bulk of the book, being "purposely limited" to pure exposition of the four great divisions of Kant's work, the Critique of Pure Reason, the Metaphysic of Morality, the Critique of Practical Reason, and the Critique of Judgment. Most readers of the book will admire the consistency with which

the author has kept within his self-imposed limits, but this will not prevent them welcoming the promise he makes of critical treatment in a sequel containing a discussion of Hegel's criticisms of Kant.

M. D. H.

"An Alabama Student, and Other Biographical Essays," by William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford. Published by Oxford University Press, Henry Frowde, London, 1908. Price \$2.00 net]

This book is a collection of biographical essays, most of which have appeared separately in the journals, and each one has to do with someone nearly or remotely connected with medicine. Dr. Osler freely recognizes the value of biography in education, and these essays are a constant appeal to the medical student to take as his models the great men of the profession in his own country. The lives that are taken up are those of men whose fame had extended scarcely beyond their immediate precincts, yet they were men who recognized the nobility of their profession and worked for the betterment of the human race. Dr. Bassett, a humble student from a little town in Alabama, was a man of more than ordinary gifts, but he was among the voiceless of his profession. Nevertheless he strove, he made an effort, and he was true to certain ideals—and this alone was worth the struggle. Pictures such as these tend to waken in the student "that precious quality of human sympathy which may enable him to appreciate in the simple annals of such a career as the "Alabama Student" a life that may be as perfect as in a Harvey or a Locke." The essays dwell on the prime importance of personality in a man whose business it is to minister to the sufferers of mankind. The physicians whose lives are here reviewed were not men of a high degree of specialization in their particular line such as we have to-day, but rather men with a moderate training accompanied by a zeal for their profession, and a sincerity of purpose, which is wholesome in the extreme.

The book ought to be of especial interest to medical men generally, as well as to the ordinary public. The essays are somewhat popular in their nature, and deal with the characters as men, and not merely as physicians. Dr. Osler's lucid, forcible style is very attractive, and the studies are augmented in interest, by the constant reproduction of information from first-hand sources. Among the lives recounted with the author's characteristic enthusiasm are those of Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Keats, John Locke, Sir Thomas Browne, Harvey and others.

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$214; \$25: Prof. Nicol; \$10: O. W. Murphy, Dr. Goodwin; \$4: W. Dobson; \$5: R. O. Sweezey, D. J. Fraser, R. J. McDonald, D. C. Ramsay, D. A. MacArthur, C. J. Burns, M. N. Omond, J. L. Nicol, W. J. Orr, I. L. Benn. Total, \$313.00.

De Nobis.

IN a class-room in one of the science buildings, R. B-rtle-t was printing something on his desk during the lecture.

Prof. N-c-l—Stop writing your name on the desk. (After a pause). I would sooner see it on the list of examination results.

Freshman to Prof. M-r-s-n, at Freshmen's Reception—"What classes are you taking?"

Prof. M-r-s-n—"I'm taking history; it's my second year."

Will the lady who wears "white silk waists, \$3.50, 36, 38," and uses boxes for distributing birthday gifts to her acquaintances, kindly accept my sincerest thanks. The toys are very much appreciated by "a Science student."

A Science professor was remarking on the use that could be made of cheese in making models to illustrate his subject. To make clear his point, he told the following story: One little girl said to another, "Do you like cheese?" "I never tasted it." "Well, does your brother like cheese?" "I have no brother." "Well, if you had a brother, would he like cheese?"

Bill L-s-e, to captain of Str. K-ng-t-n—Say, Cap., will the medal come by mail, or will there be a public presentation?

How are you feeling, Al-ce? Forlorn.

G. L. F-as-r, with a look of disgust on his face, after Mr. McF-rl-n- had been sporting his ideas, and making a general —— of himself: "That's what comes of making the world in six days."

First Freshette—"How did your class in Junior English come off?"

Second Freshette—"Oh, as bad as ever. We have decided that we may not even smile during the class without applying to the Senate."

It is rumored that the late President of the Engineering Society is to return to College this year and enter Arts. He wants to take Jr. Philosophy and Kant.

The '09 At-Home Committee is hesitating to choose December 4 as the date for its annual At-Home, as it is feared that many of the members of the year will be going to 'The Devil' that evening.

In a German class about a week ago, the Prof. said—"Mr. O-to, will you give the inhalt of this chapter? Now, everybody listen to Mr. O-t-."

Smiling young lady of Junior Year to her neighbor—"I always do, you know."

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
(IN PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909).
Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P.S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the Session*).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*).
County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

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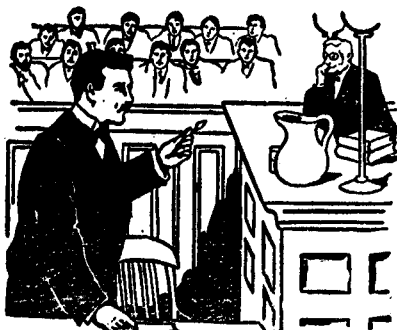
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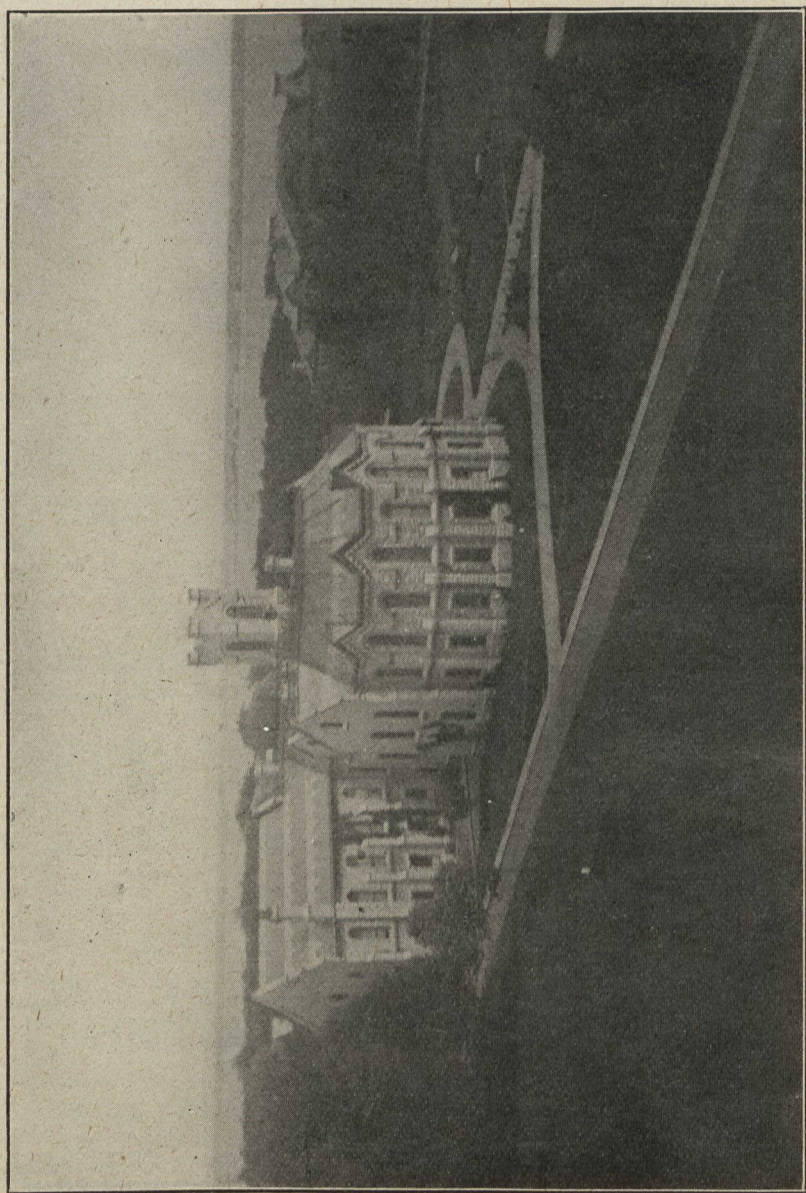
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VOL. XXXVI.

DECEMBER 1st, 1908.

No. 4.

A Week in Holland.

I FOUGHT with the Boers in the Boer War," said my Dutch friend, the Burgomaster of Baflo, one morning, as we speeded homeward from Rotterdam last July on the Holland-American steamship "Ryndam." "And we are all now the best of friends," was my commentary to the Captain, in speaking of the relations between Great Britain and the Dutch, both in South Africa and across the North Sea. It was interesting to find how quickly all traces of ill-feeling had been obliterated. We had just been spending a few days in Holland visiting some of the cities of this country so largely wrested from the sea, and were full of admiration for the intelligence, the industry, the thriftiness and the courtesy of the Dutch. We felt that, in the Boer war, Britain had had worthy foes who, when they laid down the sword, could be, as they became, equally worthy friends.

We made our headquarters at the Hotel Weimar in Rotterdam. We belonged to a Dominion remarkable for its great expanse of territory, its immense waterways and its extended railway systems, but here was a little kingdom, one-third less in size than Nova Scotia, and yet with great historic cities, and a population nearly equal to that of the whole of Canada. The distances were so short from point to point that each day, after breakfast, we were able to visit a different city and return from it to Rotterdam in time for a late dinner. It might be fair to assume that we spoke the language and thus avoided many delays and difficulties, but we had only English and German to our credit. These served us well on the regular tourist routes, but, away from these routes, our difficulties began. Imagine our wandering for an hour backwards and forwards trying to find the railway station of the quaint little town of Gorkum to which we had gone by steamer up the beautiful Maas; but so it was, and all because of our inability to understand the good people there. Well could we say of their replies—"It is all Dutch to us."

Imagine ten thousand square miles of the flat, rich Canadian prairies transplanted to the eastern side of the North Sea, opposite England, and close to what Germany covets for her own, and you have in your mind what a considerable share of Holland is like. Not a hillock is seen, but you miss the loneliness of the prairies and the great stretches of waving grain. Instead, are constantly seen the towns, the villages, the hamlets, the herds of black and white cattle, and the miles of small holdings sub-divided into rectangular lots of an acre or two in extent, each with its ditch surrounding it filled with water more or less to the brim. And such heavy crops! for here was one secret of Dutch wealth.



DORDRECHT, HOLLAND.

The painter delights to place on canvas the Dutch woman in, what we are thus led to think is her characteristic costume, a short woollen skirt, wooden shoes and white lace cap with its great hairpin, or other ornaments, handed down, in some cases, from previous generations. But dresses seen on the streets of the Hague, Rotterdam, Scheveningen and Amsterdam differ little from those on Regent or Oxford street in London. It was at Dort that we first met with Dutch women in the painter's favorite garb, and where, away from the bustle of great cities, and amid winding streets, quaint architecture and frequent glimpses of the river, we could see, in part, what attracts the English and American painters to Holland. The Dutch painters themselves are famous for their portraits, but perhaps even more they love to portray scenes in their own home life, and the Mauritshuis at The Hague and the great Rijk's Museum at Amsterdam are rich with illustrations of these from the brushes of Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Frans Hals and others.

And what of the cities? Our rooms at the hotel overlooked the Maas and one of the numerous Havens or widened canals which gave Rotterdam the appearance of another, but a very busy, Venice. There was life everywhere. The German trade with Britain and with America flows in part through the commercial artery which terminates here. Great 25,000-ton steamships can load and discharge at the piers of Rotterdam. At The Hague we were, however, in a new sphere. It was the centre of official life and, being the residence of the Sovereign, society centred there, whilst within an easy walk was Scheveningen, the Dutch "Atlantic City," where there was a glorious beach, miles in length, and health-giving breezes which tempted us to throw ourselves down on the sands and enjoy them for hours. Amsterdam, on the other hand, is the centre of finance and of the home trade, whilst also having its share of the foreign business. It is a rich city and holds large interests in the United States and Canadian railways, as well

as taking a keen solicitude in the high dividend returns from Russian bonds. The Jews, in their wanderings, have not forgotten Amsterdam, for there they have a quarter of their own which every visitor should see.

And the Dutch cities are clean. This was forcibly impressed on us at arrival in New York when we were driven through the unkept streets of Jersey City, and afterwards wandered up through the mud and rubbish from the Courtlandt Street Ferry to Broadway. And some of our Canadian cities might also take a lesson from the Dutch.

A.T.D.



STREET SCENE, HOLLAND.

The Turkish Revolution.

THE very interesting period in Turkish history through which we are now passing can be understood only after a study of the times and of the people. In what follows there will, doubtless, be much with which your readers are already acquainted; but a repetition may not be altogether unnecessary.

Before the revolution, which resulted in the proclamation just two months ago of the constitution, Turkey was rapidly becoming poorer morally as well as materially. Officials, corrupt and ignorant, were pillaging the country by methods legal and illegal. Roads were falling into disrepair. Factories were being closed. A great part of a man's harvest went to pay his taxes, the rest often went in part payment of his debts. If he could not pay his taxes he forfeited his property and often went to prison himself. The rich official of yesterday became the exile of to-day, while his wealth filled the coffers of the Sultan or went to reward a rival. To a large number of his majesty's subjects travelling was so restricted as to be almost impossible, and active young men went about idle while at

some other place work was at a standstill for lack of men. One could not write, or read, or talk, except at his majesty's gracious pleasure. And in this everybody was at the mercy of a host of villains—the secret police. A man was once seized and his papers—business letters and accounts—were taken from him. Later a sealed envelope was brought to him and he was asked to sign it, in token that it contained his papers. This he refused to do and therefore he was beaten. Then he was taken to court and the envelope opened in his presence. It did in reality contain his papers, and he admitted as much. But between the leaves of a note-book was found an incriminating document inserted by the police who first examined his papers, and now attributed to him. It was vain to protest innocence, and he went to gaol to swell the number of political “offenders” because he was not rich enough to pay the “baksheesh” which would have freed him from the blackmail. And in these prisons—herded together with criminals of the worst sort, living on bread and water unless the gaoler could be bribed to admit “luxuries,” sleeping on straw mattresses which crawled with vermin of all sorts, not allowed to read or to engage in any labor to pass the time, the political “offenders” spent years. And to this were added light punishments or fiendish torture at the caprice of the gaolers, until the political amnesty set the prisoners free. It is true that the opening of the prison gates freed many real offenders, political and criminal; but it may be safely said that the majority of prisoners were innocent, while the most heinous criminals vaunted themselves as the protectors of the peace.

Under such conditions discontent was natural. That this discontent should show itself in revolutionary movements was also natural. And that in the existing circumstances a successful revolution was hopeless—utterly hopeless—seemed to be true. Nothing awaited Turkey but lingering death. And the European vultures hovered around and had already perched upon the quivering victim. It needed but this to arouse Turkey to a manifestation of life which has astounded the world. We in this land have not yet recovered our balance and wander about dazed and almost unbelieving. But it is true!

The success of the revolution was assured months ago when nearly every soldier in the second army corps in Macedonia had sworn fidelity to the constitution—the constitution drawn up by Mihdat Pacha thirty odd years ago, but doomed then to a life of only two years. An active propaganda had also been carried on among the soldiers and educated civilians in the Asiatic provinces. So secretly and so successfully was this propaganda carried on that the whole structure on which Abdul Hamid's tottering throne rested, was undermined, while he—the worst victim of his own tyranny—in supposed security continued his diplomatic game with the representatives of the foreign powers, themselves equally ignorant of the immense change going on.

It was my fortune to be going to Constantinople by the morning train on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of July. At Ismidt, early in the morning, we were told that a constitution had been proclaimed. The Turkish papers were responsible for the news. That it really meant anything—at least that it meant any good for the Armenians—we did not believe, for only the initiated knew what had been done. As we neared Constantinople, newsboys crowded the stations and sold

Turkish papers describing the enthusiasm which accompanied the proclamation of the constitution at the ceremonial of the "selamlık" on the preceding day. Liberty of the speech, of the press, of religion, the brotherhood of all Ottoman subjects, the inviolability of the person and of domicile except on legal justification, were proclaimed. Any one of these subjects but a few hours before would have doomed the presumptuous writer to prison. Now, to quote from the paper: "Armenians, Greeks, Jews and Turks, and all classes of people embrace each other in universal joy, mingling with cries of "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!" heartfelt cries of "Long live our Padishah!" At Constantinople everybody who could read Turkish was reading the newspapers, soldiers, sailors, students, merchants, professional men, and laborers. The apathetic Turk was roused for once. For some time the papers issued three or four editions daily, while at every turn of the street "Ilave! Extra!" would greet the ear, and one man would pay one cent and another five with equal indifference for a small sheet of paper announcing the deposition of another court favorite or the granting of pardon to all political prisoners and exiles. Two or three times a day crowds of all nationalities mixed would besiege the various government buildings and offices and demand the deposition of this or that official. And in this upheaval, which inspired Hamid and his court with panic, the will of the people was law. But in all this excitement, this reversal of the political system, when the police hid themselves because they knew they deserved little mercy from the people,—strange to say, not the slightest insult or injury was offered to any one. There is a perceptible increase in the activity of pickpockets, that is all. But the total absence of drunkenness and fighting in the crowds, the burying of the past with its bloodshed and hatred, the fraternizing of all races and classes, the persistent good humor of the crowd, and the moderation of their demands must needs fill the observer with a new and forcible sense of the innate dignity of the Ottoman people. Some outsiders think that in interfering with his majesty's household affairs and in the wholesale dismissal of government officials the Young Turks are going too far. Perhaps they are. But that the Sultan of Turkey still reigns—indeed that he is allowed to live at all—shows on the part of the revolutionists, who for the present at least have the Empire at their feet, a moderation and discretion which has been displayed in no other revolution. And that the officials who have been abusing, terrorizing and impoverishing the people, should be allowed to depart in safety and, once departed, be free from insult on the part of those to whom they showed no quarter and spared no insult,—this shows that the discretion and moderation of the revolutionary leaders is shared to a great extent by the Ottoman people in general. It is no doubt the fatalism which pervades the East that enables this people to rejoice stolidly even as they stolidly suffered. "Allah taketh away and Allah giveth. Blessed be the name of Allah!"

Among the exiles who have returned since the granting of amnesty, two personages in particular were the recipients of such a welcome as Constantinople has seldom accorded even to her victorious potentates,—these are Izmirlian, ex-patriarch of the Armenians, and Sabah-ed-Dine, nephew of the Sultan. It is twelve years since Izmirlian filled the chair of political representative of the Gregorian

Armenians. At that time he urged the cause of his down-trodden people, and neither threats nor bribes could make him tell the lie that should discredit with the foreign governments the ugly stories of the massacres. "I am answerable first to my God, then to my people," he would say. He must needs be got rid of. The timely interference of one high in diplomatic circles in Constantinople saved him from the silent fate which removed so many of the Sultan's enemies. So he was exiled to Jerusalem, a political suspect and the hero of his people. His return was welcomed as enthusiastically by Turks as by Armenians, for the Turks recognize the debt of gratitude which they owe to the Armenians who first taught them they were slaves. There went to meet Izmirlian more than thirty steamers chartered by various revolutionary committees, national clubs, schools, etc., all flying banners, most of which were but some weeks before forbidden. The most interesting of these boats was one filled with Turkish women, all with faces unveiled, who greeted the ex-patriarch in his own tongue, with cries of "Long live Izmirlian! Gé-tsé!" Dense crowds filled the bridge and the Galata quays and the water was covered with small craft; while cheers for Izmirlian and for liberty filled the air. It is said, however, that when someone raised the once usual cry of "Padisha him chok yasha!" (Long live our Padishah!), a soldier who was standing near by rebuked him with, "Shut up, dog!" On the Marmora, Izmirlian conducted prayers for the repose of the souls of those martyrs who were drowned in the sea by order of the court. It is estimated that in comparison with the 80,000 Armenian men, women and children killed in the massacres, the Turks have lost 60,000 of their best and brightest young men, mostly military students, some the relatives of officers now in the army,—these young men drowned in this way—a dozen at a time, their feet weighted, chained together. Izmirlian's first act on stepping ashore was to offer the Lord's prayer, to which Mohammedans as well as Christians listened with respect.

The reception recorded to Prince Sabah-ed-Dine* was even more enthusiastic and imposing. Forty odd steamers went to meet him. In the crowds that welcomed him all nationalities were in evidence. The crowd was wild. For Sabah-ed Dine came not only as a martyr hero of the old regime, but also as one of the successful leaders in the establishment of the new. Though of royal blood on his mother's side the Prince went into voluntary exile nine years ago, that he might work more freely for the advancement of those principles for which his father died in exile, leaving, like Joseph, the command that his bones should be carried back to rest in his native land when the day of freedom should have arrived.

Sabah-ed-Dine is the leader of the Turkish Decentralization party which has as its platform political reform on the principle of local management of local affairs and social reforms of a moderate socialistic tenor. The Armenian Federative party has practically the same platform, and was instrumental in bringing about the coalition between the Armenian and Turkish revolutionary parties which proved so important a factor in the present revolution. The third strong party, and the one in whose name the coalition issues its proclamations, is Ahmed Riza's party, the Committee of Union and Progress. This party favors the employing of

*Pronounced Sa-ba-ed-deen.

peaceable means only, especially education through schools and newspapers, and has adopted as its political policy a strong central government and the fusion of races. Although discountenancing the assassinations and armed revolt by which the Armenians especially sought to further their cause, this party joined the other two on a platform comprising the adoption of a constitution for Turkey, equality of races before the law, and freedom of religion and the press. The Reval meeting, which was to be followed by more definite action with regard to Macedonia, precipitated the revolution. The coalition was formed in December, 1907. Immediately the Armenians started a revolution in Armenia proper. The Kurds and Arabs were encouraged to harass the government. And the propaganda was rapidly pushed in the two army corps in Europe. Among the converts to the constitutionalists were two young officers, Enver and Niazi Beys. Seeing Macedonia slipping from them, these two raised the standard of revolt in the European provinces and proclaimed the constitution. They telegraphed to the palace insisting that the constitution should also be proclaimed in Asiatic Turkey and Constantinople, or else they would march on the capital. Deserted by his ablest generals and his army, Abdul Hamid gave in. The story of the revolution is to be told by Niazi Bey in a book which is to be translated into many languages, a book which will be as interesting as would be the revelation by a magician of the secrets whereby he can perform miracles. The work of the revolution is, of course, by no means done—it is but started. The Greek and Bulgarian committees, whose interests in Macedonia are diametrically opposed, accept the new regime with some reserve, being inclined to demand more local autonomy and special privileges than the Young Turks feel justified in giving. Therefore the truce in Macedonia is only an armed truce. But that is better than the country has seen for years, and as time goes on the hope grows stronger for a peaceable solution. The situation in Armenia proper is more serious. Kurdish chiefs—never really conquered—continue their depredations, for they shared with the officials of the old regime the privilege of robbing the Christians. And many of these same officials have refused to surrender their lucrative posts, while the Constantinople government has its hands so full of problems that require immediate attention as to find it difficult to make its power felt everywhere with equal force. And the revolutionaries continue to keep up their agitation against these insubordinate officials. So that the people, ignorant, famine-stricken, driven mad with despair and too far away to receive reliable first-hand information, know not which master to serve. But we must give the constitutional government time before we criticize its weakness. And indeed, what has already been accomplished is in itself a miracle of statesmanship. A heterogeneous people divided into antagonistic camps by racial and religious prejudice, by bloodshed and unachieved revenge,—these have, throughout the greater part of the empire, rallied round the magic standard of liberty and brotherhood; the past forgotten, they kiss each other in the streets, and Mohammendans weep at the graves of Christian martyrs.

L. P. CHAMBERS, Bardizag, Ismidt, Turkey.

Professor Wrong's Address.

THE first meeting of the Historical Society was held in Convocation Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 13, and gave fair promise for the success of this Society in the work it has attempted. Professor Wrong, of the University of Toronto, was the speaker of the evening and his subject was, "The Meaning of History."

Professor Wrong began by saying that a society that has no history has no depth. Canada, just because she is young, lacks the stability, the veneration for human institutions, the dignity that characterizes the old world.

The law of change, he said, works in human society as in none other. Indeed, human society develops only as the result of ceaseless effort. Is it possible for us to-day, in the light of the record of this change in man, to get a philosophy of history?

Sixty or seventy years ago men had explained history quite readily, but from a prejudiced or partisan point of view. Since then men have reacted from this dogmatism in explaining history and looked at history as simply a "bald, accurate chronological record of facts." But history must have a meaning, an interpretation; for, a mere chronological record of facts and events is not history. We seek a philosophy of history. We want to know if history can answer such questions as these: "What is human organization; has man fallen or risen; what element is it in man that determines his development?" These questions must be answered in accordance with the best scientific knowledge of our time. For example, a philosophy of history must begin with the study of anthropology. History means the development of man's capacities and the science of anthropology confirms this, that man everywhere begins with the outlook of a child. Compared with primitive man, the speaker said, there had been development. But this development was due to a large extent to the influence of external nature, of environment. As to man's progress on the moral and aesthetic side of his life, history is silent. It tells us nothing.

These results teach us that we must come to the study of history with as few pre-conceptions as possible. We must get rid of the pre-conception that there has been and will be an indefinite and illimitable progress. Indeed, history has proven that forms pass away, and that "apparent success is the signal of dissolution."

But although the time has not come for summing up of the results of man's history, yet a study of it is of great service to society in bringing out the truth, and to the student himself in giving power to his intelligence, balance to his judgment and a clear eye for truth.

American Rhodes Scholars.

IN the New York *Nation* of September 17, there is a very interesting six-column treatment of the subject: What does Oxford think of the American Rhodes Scholars, by Mr. F. I. Wylie, Secretary of the Rhodes Trustees. Much has been heard of Oxford from the point of view of these scholars, but little, if anything, has been heard on the other side, that is, from Oxford. At the University there are less than three thousand students; the Rhodes scholars make up a possible one hundred and ninety, and half of this number are Americans.

University opinion accepts these scholars as an element of real value. Oxford, in its traditions and rate of growth, has been conservative. It is fed by public schools which are essentially provincial, and the influence of the American in Oxford is of no small importance in the matter of bringing the English public-school boy to realize that there are other ways of doing things and other points of view than those to which he had been accustomed. A few sentences demand quotation:

"And the influence which they (the American Rhodes scholars) exercise is 'not merely fresh, and so stimulating. It is in itself healthy. The American 'Rhodes scholar is, as a rule, sincere and robust; he is, on the average, older than 'our English undergraduate; he knows better what he wants, and is more strenuous in trying to get it; he is more independent in his judgments; and he has more 'perspective. Doubtless he has his own conventions and shibboleths; but, as they 'are different from ours, he commonly gets the credit of being less hampered by 'such things than we are. This may be an illusion; but it counts. One way or 'another, he comes to be regarded—in the end by undergraduates as well as dons '—as a person with stuff in him, and interesting; comes, not necessarily to be understood, but commonly to be respected; to be genuinely liked; to be, in actual 'fact, very welcome."

It is only on the purely scholastic side that he gets any adverse criticism. This is to the effect that, although he has shown himself alert and versatile, quick to take a point and alive to the interest of things, he is wanting in thoroughness and profundity. On this point, the writer says: "If it is the case that the education in 'the majority of American colleges, so far at any rate as the A.B. courses are 'concerned, is more broken up than ours into stages and compartments, this difference may help to account for the impression which seems to prevail here that 'the American college man, while he is conspicuously intelligent, and knows something about a good many subjects, is deficient in the grasp of any one subject, 'and not sufficiently exacting in his standards."

The Oxford authorities tend to look upon the Rhodes scholars as "men picked deliberately from a crowd of eager and distinguished competitors; as coming, 'in fact, weighted with a whole state's learning and prestige"; and although they say that the examination results obtained from them are creditable, yet they admit that they felt at first a tiny shock of disappointment.

As to the extent to which the Americans, as an element in the place, fuse with the other elements, there is a divergence of opinion. No general answer, how-

ever, can be given, as the matter is largely one of individual temperament. On the whole, however, the adaptation of the new element is quite satisfactory. If this new material could not be assimilated, the result would be bad for the colleges; for as the writer says in closing: "They would be sacrificing much. They "would be losing from their midst an influence which is as a breeze which a man "meets upon a summer's day; which strikes him, it may be, in its sudden freshness, "almost rudely, as with a touch of early spring. He gathers, perhaps, his coat "about him; but his step is lighter than before, and the streets seem less weary. It "is good," he says, "to have met the breeze."

This article has given rise to a series of letters by various interested and disinterested individuals. One of them, by David Starr Jordan, President of the Leland Stanford University, presents a new and interesting aspect of the matter and hence we give quotations from it as follows:

"American Rhodes scholars, a fine, manly set of fellows, are not individually "the best representatives of their particular states, nor of their colleges in Amer- "ica. They are chosen from a list of students taking Greek, a number usually "ranging from one to twenty per cent. of the men in each institution. Taken as "a whole, these are no more likely to stand high as scholars than the representa- "tives of any other group that might be chosen. Good scholars in other fields do "not try to 'make up' Greek in order to make themselves eligible, regarding such "cramming as illegitimate. In general, those students with adequate means have "preferred to go to Germany at their own expense, rather than to go to Oxford "as Rhodes scholars."

. . . "Besides this, the facilities for study at Oxford are great in a few "lines only, and these not appealing to the majority of strong men among Ameri- "can college students. In the *Nation* of October 22, Mr. G. L. Fox thinks it re- "markable that the School of Natural Science at Oxford, with seven distinct lines "of examinations leading to a degree, should have attracted but two Rhodes schol- "ars from America. It is perhaps as remarkable that it should have attracted any, "for the faculties for work (not for examinations) in this field offered to the "Rhodes scholar, are pitifully small in comparison with those of any German uni- "versity, or any one of a dozen in America. The great value of the opportunities "offered at Oxford to men who need just what Oxford gives, cannot be question- "ed, but Oxford at its best represents a highly specialized type of culture, and the "strong young men of our American institutions have ideals of another sort. If "Oxford-trained men were to meet these on their own ground in the fields, let us "say, of pure or applied science, the distribution of 'firsts' would be somewhat al- "tered. We are sending good, clean, wholesome boys to Oxford, with occasional- "ly a brilliant one, but are not sending, and are not likely to send, the strongest "type of American scholarship, if scholarship is measured by effective intellectual "effort."

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY DINNER.

THE question as to the nature of the Science Dinner was fully discussed at the last regular meeting of the Engineering Society, and the report of the committee recommending the non-use of wines or liquors adopted. An endeavor was made a couple of years ago to have a Dinner on this plan, but it signally failed, for the evening was a wet one. This year the committee in charge of the affair was a very representative one, and after a thorough discussion of all aspects of the question, unanimously decided in favor of the report as read to the Society. Last year's dinner, which was not dry, was a deplorable failure in many respects, but this cannot be attributed to the use of hard drinks alone. The Medical Dinner has, for the past two years, been conducted very successfully and the students were supplied with, or were allowed to use nothing but soft drinks. We are glad to know that Science is following the good example set.

There are several points to be taken into consideration in settling a question which is as debatable as the one now under discussion. There is no doubt that an academic function, like a society dinner, whose influence might be highly educative, ought to be consistent in all its aspects. Such dinners as the Science and Medical faculties were accustomed to having three or four years ago, were more of the nature of a disgrace than of a credit to the students. The free and unrestrained use of intoxicants which was then indulged in did not tend to elevate the moral and intellectual standards of the student body. The dinners then had the reputation among a large number of the students of being merely "booze fights." The boys went to them for a good time and probably had it. Many members of the societies shunned them for this reason.

The real importance of these functions has just lately come to be recognized, and we note with pleasure the growth of a wholesome public opinion among the students in favor of a dry dinner. This style of an affair is surely more fitting a crowd of young men who are to be leaders of their professions in this country. The JOURNAL does not take it upon itself to discuss the question of the merits of

wet or dry dinners in general, but only as far as they affect students. At most of the public functions of this nature throughout the country, toasts are, of course, drunk with wine, and no comment is heard thereon. The custom is so well-established that it is considered quite proper.

At the meeting referred to above, many of the members signified their approval of the suggestion to give the guests, and the guests only, wine for their toasts. This proposal was voted down. If the dinner is to be dry, let it be completely so. The presence of hard drinks on the table of honor would only occasion trouble at the rest of the tables and probably end in defeating the whole purpose of the new scheme. Probably no one, except the strictest teetotalers, would object to the use of wine at a dinner, if it was used properly and not abused. But here is just where the danger lies, and the committee is to be congratulated on the step they have taken. We are, consequently, going to be on the safe side.

The educative value of such a dinner as that given by the Engineering Society ought to be high, and the expense that will be saved this year owing to the non-use of intoxicants will no doubt be put to a better purpose, and we are sure to have a better dinner "than has been." It behooves every member of the Society to support the function, and so tend to make it as great a success as possible.

HONOR IN INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT.

Intercollegiate athletics ought to represent sport in its highest degree of wholesomeness in our country. This has been the boast of the C.I.R.F.U. and the C.I.H.U. for years past, and in general it has been justified. In the colleges, athletics is coming more and more to occupy its well-merited position of importance in the development of personality, and decent struggles for supremacy in the different branches of it between the colleges, tends to develop in the players as well as the spectators, a respect for excellence and dexterity in physical manhood. Canadian college students ought to be thankful, however, that this aspect of the development of personality is not carried to the extreme that it is in the neighboring republic. In Canada, the battles are fiercely fought, but we tend to respect persons more than our friends to the south of us. College football, to specify this branch of athletics, is usually considered to be a more gentlemanly game than any other kind in Canada. This reputation, the Intercollegiate Union should endeavor in the highest degree to preserve free from stain.

Some incidents that have happened this year in the football arena are not very elevating in their effect. Every team is accustomed to hear, during its matches, shouts from the bleachers of "Eat him up," "Kill him," and so on, but nothing is thought of these, since they proceed from the mouths of boys and irresponsible men, who do not understand where honor comes in a trial of skill. But when a large crowd of students, who are expected, if anyone is, to know better, forget themselves to the extent of concocting schemes which will prevent the playing of the game as it ought to be played, and redound to the advantage of the home team, things have come to a sad pass. A couple of incidents, however, are worthy of note, which have a favorable effect on the reputation of the C.I.R.F.U. Everyone

has read, by this time, of the actions of Captain Gilmour, of McGill, and Captain Turner, of Queen's, in stepping to the front of the bleachers and asking the boys to stop rooting when the signals of the teams are being given. The crowds are naturally quiet when their own team has the ball, but the state of affairs which gave place to the above actions, was one in which the opposing team were in possession of it. Nothing in the constitution of the C.I.R.F.U. requires such silence on the part of the rooters, and therefore the requests of the two captains certainly speaks well for the nature of intercollegiate sport.

Queen's senior rugby team had won five matches, with one more to play,—and that against Varsity in Toronto. Varsity had won every game but the one against Queen's in Kingston. Evidently she determined to win this one, too, and so tie Queen's for the championship. Our Athletic Committee secured from the Toronto Athletic Committee a block of three hundred seats to sell to our supporters. These seats were supposed to be reserved. However, when our rooters arrived on the scene, matters were in a state of confusion on the bleachers, no ushers were supplied, and as a result anyone who wished made use of the seats, and the visitors from Kingston had to make the best of a bad job and stand wherever they could get a look-in. The matter was called to the attention of the Toronto authorities, but nothing could be, or would be, done. All of our endeavors to give the team support by rooting were severely discounted. Queen's certainly expected better treatment from her sister University.

There was another incident which we hope the better element in Toronto University sincerely regrets. The thousand or more students who occupied the east side of the oval were told in so many words, by the men chosen to lead their rooting, to shout all they liked when Queen's had the ball, but to keep quiet when Toronto had possession of it, so that the signals could be plainly heard. How does this action compare with that of Captain Gilmour when read together with it? We expected to see more "Captain Gilmours" among the Varsity rooters than were actually in evidence. But the most painful incident of the whole match from the point of view of an unknown spectator, was that of the Varsity students singing a disgraceful parody on Queen's slogan. Treatment like this their team never got at Kingston, for they were always greeted with an outburst of voices doing their best to give utterance to the war cry of the visiting team.

There were two or three other matters which have drawn forth considerable comment, and which made the disinterested public think that Varsity was out to win the game at any cost. In the second half, with a heavy wind in their favor, the Toronto manager insisted that the ball they were using had been spiked, and had a new, dry ball substituted instead. Whether it be true or not, the press comments that the idea was to get a dry ball instead of a wet one, so that the Varsity back division could punt it farther. There were a couple of other incidents in connection with the match which deserve to be published, but we fear that too much comment on this game will reflect on the sportsmanship of Queen's men.

It ought also to be a matter of the greatest regret to the students of Queen's University to know that several of their own number descended to the level of the Varsity rooters mentioned above, and by the methods they learned but despis-

ed in Toronto, actually endeavored to "get back at Varsity" in the saw-off match in Ottawa. What good could a shameful parody on the Toronto yell accomplish for Queen's team? Absolutely nothing. And yet on this, several of our supporters wasted their energy. Someone also wasted mechanical power in the operation of a horn which created such a disturbance, that when the players were in front of the grand stand the game had to be stopped until a moderate amount of silence was obtained.

When the first part of this article was written, it was hoped that Queen's men were above such tactics. We know, however, that public opinion would soon suppress such disturbances on our own athletic grounds in the presence of a visiting team. We hope that in the future intercollegiate struggles for superiority will not be so keenly contested that it may be said of the competing teams that the end justifies the means.

THE ARTS DANCE AND DINNER.

At a meeting of the Arts Society held on Wednesday, November 18, a committee which had been appointed to consider the question of holding an Arts dinner and an Arts dance, submitted a report to the following effect: They recommend that the Arts students hold a dance and a dinner, as the other faculties do, and endeavor to have the Sophomore and Junior year At-Homes struck off the list entirely, and the Senior year function held after the examinations in April. The report and its approval by the Arts Society has probably aroused as much regrettable feeling among the faculties as anything else has done for the past two or three years. No matter how just or unjust the proposition may be, the manner in which it was taken up and brought to the notice of the student body was, we are sorry to say, not quite in the interests of the promotion of good fellow-feeling among the faculties. The Aesculapian Society has its dinner and its dance; so has the Engineering Society; and no member of either faculty will maintain that the Arts men have not a right also to like functions. But the At-Homes whose existence is at stake are not merely Arts affairs, but social gathering in which members of all faculties are equally interested. Here is where the shoe pinches. The Medical and Science men say: What right have the Arts men to recommend that these At-Homes, in which they are minority participators, be no longer held? It stands to reason that the Arts Society should not have taken this action without first consulting the Aesculapian and Engineering Societies. Since Wednesday night many Arts men have expressed their conviction that it would have been better if the affair had been managed a little differently.

Nevertheless, there is a considerable amount of real benefit to be obtained from this course of proceedings, even if it has been undertaken under rather un- auspicious circumstances. Everyone will admit that we have a large enough number of dances per session at Queen's. Too much of this sort of thing will do more harm than good. No doubt the Arts Society, in its action, considered that by lessening the number of such functions they would be doing an undeniable good.

But the other faculties have taken offence at the method employed, and will probably make their voices heard and influence felt at the Alma Mater Society before this JOURNAL comes from the press.

Self-interest has been aroused to such an extent over the matter that the value of any discussion bearing on the question will likely be lost. Medical and Science men are determined that the At-Homes will not be abolished, and by force of numbers they will likely control the vote on the matter. However, the Arts men will be free to hold a dinner and a dance if they can secure dates from the Alma Mater Society, but some authority higher than the A.M.S. will have to take charge of the matter of limiting the number of At-Homes. It would not be a wise thing to increase the number of social functions here at Queen's, and yet it is only mere justice to the Arts Society to grant it a date for an annual dance, and so place it on the same basis as the societies of the other two faculties. The difficulty deserves serious consideration and ought not to be dealt with except with gloved hands.

SINGING OF COLLEGE SONGS.

We often hear it said that there is not the singing of college songs there used to be among the students here at Queen's, and some go so far as to say that this fact is but a sign of the decline in the Queen's spirit amongst us; whether the college spirit, which has always been the boast of Queen's men, is dying out or not, is not what we wish to discuss here. But to say that singing is dying out among the students, does not necessarily imply the decline of the college spirit. That consists in something more than the singing of songs, or the making of a big noise between classes, or the untiring "rooting" at a football or hockey match.

But at the same time, perhaps, one of the most important ways of fostering and increasing that spirit of fellowship and geniality—which are very important elements in the Queen's spirit—among the students, is their singing of the good old Queen's College songs, such as "On the Old Ontario Strand," or "The Football Song," and others which everyone knows. Pleas have often been made for a better class of songs for college use, and perhaps this plea cannot be too strongly urged, but if we sing only the simpler ones, we shall be doing something to perpetuate the true spirit of Queen's. There is nothing that so unites a gathering of students into a self-conscious whole as much as all joining together in a college song. For this reason then, if for none other, let us all take advantage of any gathering where it is possible to raise the songs that have been sung in these halls, "since the time of the flood." Let us show others that we are not old men, but that we are still "the boys of Queen's."

The custom of singing between classes is dying out. Whether students are becoming less frivolous, or are more burdened by their studies than they used to be, we know not, but this is certain, they are neglecting a good old custom well worth preserving. For there is no better method of relieving the tension of work, of breaking the monotony of taking lectures, and of clearing the mind of its heaviness, than by joining in a song or practicing the yell for a few moments before each lecture.

Many suggestions have been offered as to the methods which might be employed in encouraging singing and bettering its quality. But so far very little has been done. One suggestion we wish to make, however, which, if carried out, would be made effective, and that is for each class to appoint one of its members—one who happens to be musical—as convener of a musical committee which would learn the college songs and at the meetings of the year teach them to the members. In this way much could be done. Don't be afraid to start a song, whenever it is proper, and don't be afraid *to sing*, and help the other fellow out when he starts up the song.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL is very sorry to hear of the continued illness of Miss M. Shortt, and we hope that she will soon be well again, and able to go on with her college work.

An apology is due to the editor for Athletics for our transgressing on his domain. The matter of honor in sport is, however, of sufficient importance to merit treatment editorially.

Owing to lack of space, the Comments on Current Events have been omitted from this issue. Next time, however, the column will appear as before.

The JOURNAL wishes to express its thanks to Mr. W. S. Dobbs for the use of the photograph from which we obtained the unique cut of the old Arts building, used as a frontispiece.

The Alma Mater elections are to be held on December 5, and before the next JOURNAL will be issued the results will be a matter of history. Before going to press this time no announcements re nominations have been made, and it is not yet known what the different faculties are going to do in this regard.

Messrs. M. R. Bow and A. D. Cornett have been chosen to uphold Queen's standard against Ottawa College in the Intercollegiate Debate here on December 4. This is a branch of college work that ought to be encouraged and supported by the students. Let all who can go to the debate and give our representatives confidence and support. The subject to be discussed is: "Resolved, that the Referendum should be adopted as an accepted part of the constitutional machinery of Canada." Queen's are upholding the negative of the argument.

We understand that the subscribers among the students were disappointed in the first two numbers of the JOURNAL, owing to the omission of a De Nobis column. The reason for the omission was lack of material. If our readers will kindly send in to the JOURNAL as many jokes as they can get of local interest, we will be only too glad to keep up the funny column on the last page.

Ladies.



AT the meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on Friday, Nov. 6, Miss Grace Clarke addressed the girls on the work being done at the Girls' College in Smyrna. Miss Clarke is a graduate of Queen's and was in Smyrna for several years, teaching in the college. Miss Clarke gave a very interesting description of the life of the girls in the school, of their studies and of their recreation. The subjects studied are numerous and look difficult even to a Queen's student. Some of them might even be worse than Junior Math., while the hours make eight o'clock classes look pleasant in contrast. Unlike many of our Canadian girls, the girls there are so glad to get an education at all, that they work early and late.

Miss Girdler and Miss McKerracher, '09, and Miss Birley, '11, are the latest arrivals from the West.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18th, the large English room was crowded to the doors with an eager and expectant throng, assembled to witness the performance of that sensational drama, "A Likely Story." That there is first class histrionic talent outside the dramatic club was clearly demonstrated by this clever presentation. So realistically did each actress enter into her part that the audience were held spellbound throughout. From the rising of the curtain, upon the domestic quarrels of the Campbell family, one followed with breathless interest the almost tragic series of errors becoming more and more complicated, till finally one breathed a sigh of relief in sympathy with the lovers at the happy denouement.

That the expectations of the audience were fully realized was evidenced by their hearty applause, and those taking part may feel sure that the time and trouble given in preparation of this, one of the most enjoyable Levana programmes of the year, were fully appreciated by those present.

GIRL STUDENTS AT DALHOUSIE.

There are about 100 girl students at Dalhousie; of course some of this number do not take the full course but a fair proportion have in view a degree either in Arts or Science.

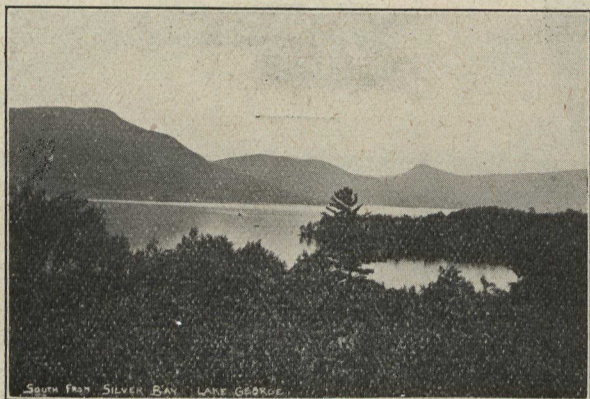
The principle girl's society is the Delta Gamma of which every girl is supposed to be a member.. It meets fortnightly at the houses of the members;

a literary and musical programme is usually provided and there are a few debates each year. The officers are president and vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and these with two other persons form the executive committee.

The Y. W. C. A. is not so well attended as the Delta Gamma but is increasing rapidly in importance and interest. Its officers are president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; there are committees for the intercollegiate affairs and city charities; a music committee; and visiting and membership committees. Last year, two delegates were sent by this society to the conference at Silver Bay.

The Dalhousie girls have few facilities for basketball or other sports and are, as a class, very hard workers. A fair number of them take honor courses in their third and fourth years and a good many annually obtain general distinction when they graduate.

The general attitude towards co-education at the college is distinctly favorable and a warm interest is taken by all the girls in the doings of the football,



South Fish, Silver Bay, Lake George.

hockey and debating teams. The "At Homes" frequently held throughout the year afford ample opportunity for social intercourse among the students, and are very much enjoyed.

As there is no residence for the girls there is sometimes a slight difficulty in becoming acquainted, but the constant meeting in the waiting-room between classes, and the tea, annually given by the Y. W. C. A. for that purpose soon dispose of this.

Altogether in spite of the fact of some advantages enjoyed by other colleges, the Dalhousie girls lead both busy and pleasant lives at the "college by the sea."

C.G., Dalhousie, '09.

"Girl Students at Dalhousie" is the first of a series of articles on the life of a college girl at eight Canadian universities and colleges. We, as college girls,

should be interested in hearing of a girl's life at other Canadian colleges, and we will be able to judge for ourselves just how a college girl's life at Queen's compares with that at sister institutions.

Many thanks are due to those girls who have so kindly described for us the life at their university.

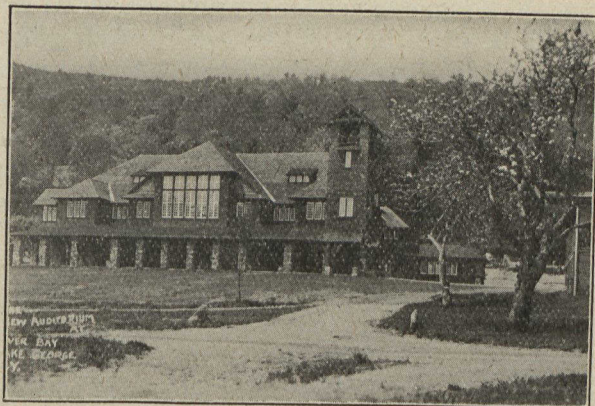
Mistress (entering kitchen)—"Annie, has the nurse taken up Miss M——'s breakfast yet?"

New and youthful domestic—"No, ma'am, I don't think so (pointing to an empty tray). There's her pan."

First Freshette—"Isn't Mr. Campbell the sweetest thing?"

Second Freshette—"Yes; too bad he's married, isn't it?"

We have just read in the last number of the JOURNAL, a letter to the Music editor, and we notice with regret that the Levana Society is blamed as an influence to discourage the singing of college songs in the class-room. On the contrary, the Levana Society and its Ladies' Glee Club are doing all in their power to get the girls to learn college songs. The fact that the Vigilance Committee censured one or two freshettes for starting a song in the class-room does not mean that they are opposed to the singing of college songs in the class-room. But do the boys wish the girls to take over the singing of college songs. It might be all right for the girls to join in a college song, but the time has not yet come when we feel that it is "up to" the girls to start the songs. Nothing pleases the girls better than to hear a rousing good college song before a lecture, and many are the remarks passed by them on the slowness of the boys in this respect. Perhaps the writer "Cha Gheil" could wake up the boys to a little enthusiasm, for they seem to need it.



The New Auditorium, Silver Bay, Lake George, N.Y.

Arts.

AT the last regular meeting of the Arts Society a motion was put and passed to the effect that the At-Homes at present usually given by Sophomore, Junior and Senior years be dropped and that in their place an Arts dinner and an Arts dance be held. It will at once be seen that not the Arts faculty alone would be affected by such a change, but that the men of the other faculties as well would be more or less interested. For though they have their own faculty dances and dinners, the Divinity faculty alone excepted, still these functions are largely in the hands of certain of the senior students and consequently it is the "Year At-Homes" that many regard as peculiarly their own events. Since all the students are affected, it is of course natural that the question should be threshed out in the Alma Mater Society. The motion will be finally treated next Saturday night and it is to be hoped that the different faculties have representative men on hand to discuss what is really a most important question.

Though it is difficult to pronounce any well-considered opinion on a matter which is so largely an unknown quantity, the suggestion of an Arts dinner has many points to recommend it. There seems little doubt that it would aid materially in originating,—for at present it is non-existent—something like a faculty feeling. Meeting under such auspices, men would surely get to know one another as Arts men, in a way that at present is unprovided for. Then again, if outstanding men of the kind suggested, men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Bourassa, were brought to address the gathering, the double purpose would be served, of bringing such prominent public men into touch with Queen's in a way that they cannot be brought in touch with her at Convocation, because of the absence of the bulk of the student body, and again of giving students an opportunity of getting the point of view of the country's leaders, fresh from the world of men and affairs. These two points seem to be really of first rate importance. It is always of advantage to keep the university in a quiet but solid way before the eyes and minds of the leaders in practical affairs, and there can be no doubt of the value, to the student working along theoretic lines, of the ideas the man of affairs puts before him.

Another point which suggests itself in connection with an Arts dinner is that an opportunity would be given those of our own number, gifted in the way of after-dinner speaking, of developing a talent which is by no means to be despised. The Science and Medical dinners of the past have given ample proof that the art of oratory is by no means a lost one about Queen's, and who will say that the occasion of an Arts dinner would not bring forth some hitherto unknown orator.

Altogether, the prospect of an Arts dinner is a decidedly attractive one.

Messrs. A. D. Cornett, '07, and M. R. Bow, '08, have been chosen to represent Queen's in the debate against Ottawa College on the 4th of December. This debate will be held in Convocation Hall, and should be attended by all who appreciate the time and energy ungrudgingly spent by the men who champion Queen's in this most important sphere of intercollegiate competition.

Messrs. R. M. McTavish and M. Y. Williams have been selected by the Senior year to represent them in the debate against the Junior year, which will be held shortly.

Word comes just before going to press that the Dramatic Club will not be able to present the play that they have been so carefully preparing all fall, owing to the smallpox trouble. If this is true, it is to be hoped that an opportunity will be given the students, after the Christmas vacation, of seeing the results of what must have been many weeks' laborious work.

Science.

THE various committees in charge of the annual Science Dinner are busily engaged making arrangements for that very important function. Invitations are being sent out, and men prominent in Engineering circles being asked to speak. Dean Adams, of McGill; Dean Galbraith, of Toronto, and Henry Holgate, of the Quebec Bridge Commission, are among those who will address the Society.

In former years it has been found difficult to get sufficient waiters at either the Medical or Science dinners. As one method of overcoming this, arrangements have been made with the Medicals to supply the required number of men from the faculty to wait at the Science dinner, in return for which we will send a corps of waiters from Science Hall to take charge of that work at the Medical dinner. This scheme appears to be the best solution of the difficulty, and needs only the co-operation of the men themselves to work out successfully.

The Executive of the Engineering Society are arranging to have a series of addresses from well-known professional and scientific men during the present term. Last year the same plan was tried, with signal success, and it is expected that the meetings this year will be more popular than ever. Principal Gordon will address the Society next Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

D. Ferguson, '09, is back with us again, after being out a year. Dunc. has spent the time teaching school and travelling.

Medicine.

THE annual Medical dance was held in Grant Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 20th. It was a glorious success, and the general opinion around college halls and in the city is that it was the best ever held under the auspices of the Aesculapian Society. A number of departures from the ordinary routine of At-Homes added zest to the function and the committee in charge deserve all the credit given them and more. The electrical decorations, the leather programmes, the music, the refreshments, the confetti shower, and last but not least, the moon dances, were among the most agreeable features. The following was the committee in charge chosen from the Junior year: General convener, Dennis Jordan; decora-

tions, J. N. Gardiner; programme, W. Hale; refreshments, J. G. Bailey; invitation, A. B. Wickware. The patronesses were Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. W. T. Connell, Mrs. J. C. Connell, and Mrs. Morison. President J. E. Galbraith introduced the long line of guests. The music furnished by Merry's orchestra was excellent, and the introduction of a brass band for two-steps and orchestra for waltzes was well received. Seldom has Grant Hall presented a prettier sight than at this year's Medical dance, and it was with a feeling of regret that the happy dancers saw the advent of 2 a.m. and the breaking up of one of the most enjoyable dances ever held at Queen's.

The date for the annual Medical Dinner has been set for Thursday, December 17th. Invitations have been sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and many other prominent speakers. Mr. H. E. Chatham has been chosen as convener of the general dinner committee and preparations are already under way to make this function a success.

Malcolm J. Gibson, '10, and C. A. Howard, '11, arrived back at college last week. Howard still wears that captivating smile.

W. J. Moffat, '10, has engaged to teach for another six months near Duck Lake, Sask., and will not be back this year.

W. F. Lockett, '10 Science, is this year a freshman in Medicine.

A. J. Keeley, '09, is in quarantine, and will be missed around college for some time yet.

J. C. Sh-l-ab-e- denies that he ever was chosen as Doukhobor candidate for any parliament.

Year '10 have organized an octette and will entertain the boys at some future meeting of the Aesculapian Society. An effort was made to secure J. D. N-v-ll-, but John pleaded that he had cracked his voice while splitting wood one day.

There seems to be a bad case of "nursitis" at the General. Did you ever notice J. I. P. jump the railing after a clinic.

Divinity.

FORMATION OF A QUEEN'S THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOR some time past it has been felt by the Theological students that a better organization should exist among them. For the securing of this end, a committee consisting of H. T. Wallace, J. L. Nicol, J. MacGillivray and W. A. Dobson was appointed, and upon the recommendation of this committee the present organization of the students in Theology was amplified by the adoption of the following constitution:

ARTICLE I.—THE SOCIETY.

Sect. 1. *Name*: The Society shall be called "The Theological Society of Queen's University."

Sect. 2. *Object*: The object of the Society shall be:

- (a) To conduct the business arising from all matters affecting the students in Theology;
- (b) To hold regular meetings for the discussion of topics bearing upon the work in Theology and to hear addresses on such subjects.
- (c) To serve as a bond of union between the students in Theology and other students of the University interested in Theological work particularly those students in Arts looking forward to entering Theology.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERS.

Sect. 1. The members of the Society shall consist of:

- (a) Regular members, viz., all students registered in Theology;
- (b) Associate members, consisting of all students in the University who signify their desire by written application to connect themselves with the Society.

Sect. 2. The membership fee shall be One Dollar per year for regular membership. Associate membership shall be free.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

Sect. 1. The officers of the Society shall be as follows:—

- (a) *Moderator Honarius*, who must be either a Professor in or graduate of the Faculty of Theology.
- (b) *Moderator*, to be chosen from the final year in Theology.
- (c) *Pope*, to be chosen from the final year.
- (d) *Scribe*, to be chosen from the final year.
- (e) *Archbishop and two Bishops*, to be chosen from the Second year.
- (f) *Archdeacon and two Deacons*, to be chosen from the First year.
- (g) *Singing Patriarch*, to be chosen from the students of Theology.

Sect. 2. *The Executive Committee* shall consist of the Honorary Moderator, Moderator, Pope, Scribe, Archbishop and Archdeacon.

Sect. 3. An *Advisory Board* shall be composed of the Pope (convener), Archbishop, and two Bishops.

Sect. 4. The *Diaconate* shall consist of the Archdeacon and two Deacons.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sect. 1. The duties of the several officers of the Society shall be as follows :

- (a) The *Moderator* shall preside at all meetings of the Society.
- (b) The *Pope* shall preside for the Moderator in his absence, and shall preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee.
- (c) The *Scribe* shall record all transactions of the Society in the Minute Book ; shall conduct all correspondence ; shall prepare and keep a full list of all members, regular and associate ; and shall give due notice of all meetings.
- (d) The *Archbishop* shall preside in the absence of both Moderator and Pope, and shall act as returning officer at the annual election of officers.
- (e) The Archdeacon shall have control of all monies of the Society and shall act as poll clerk at the annual elections.
- (f) The Singing Patriarch shall have charge of all the musical interests of the Society, especially by leading the singing at the regular meetings.

Sect. 2. The *Executive Committee* shall transact such business as the Society shall direct, and shall arrange for the programme of the regular meetings.

Sect. 3. The *Advisory Board* shall give whatever assistance or advice may be required or possible to the associate members of the Society.

Sect. 4. The *Diaconate* shall control all the material interests of the Society (e.g., the care of the property of the Society ; the management of athletics, etc.)

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

Sect. 1. The meetings of the Society shall be of two kinds :

- (a) *Business meetings*, to be held at the call of the Moderator, at which only regular members shall be entitled to vote.
- (b) *Regular meetings*, to be held every two weeks during the Theological term, on Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock ; the first meeting shall be held on the second Friday of the term and shall be the annual meeting for the nomination and election of officers. For the other regular meetings a programme shall be provided for by the Executive Committee. The regular meetings shall open with the singing of a hymn and with prayer.

ARTICLE VI.—CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION.

Changes in the Constitution can be made only at the annual meeting. Notice of the proposed changes must be posted two days previous to that meeting.

Education.

THE following extracts from a letter of a member of last year's class to one of the professors in the faculty will no doubt prove to be of general interest. The writer is well known in Queen's, and his letter shows that he still exercises that unusual capacity for work which he has shown throughout his course here.

Battleford, Sask., Nov. 1, 1908.

Dear Professor ——— :

Just a line to locate me, and to enlarge that debt of gratitude I owe you after a year's acquaintance.

I am beginning to-day my third month at Battleford, and my sixth in the province. Have found the Land of Promise a goodly one, . . .

Both town and school here please me greatly. Battleford is rich in historic associations, is beautifully situated, and the people are thoroughly interested in education and citizenship. My pupils are fairly bright, quite frank, manly and courteous; not excessively eager for work, but developing a respectable ability in *how to learn*. . . .

Outside the regular school work I have a few pet interests—hobbies, you may call them. We have a Shakespeare Club, with weekly meetings in Macbeth this fall. This is one of my pleasantest evenings, I will confess. Our Young People's Society has a monthly literary evening, at the base of which we have Scotch, Irish, English, French and Canadian "nights." I also conduct German and French classes for some of the townspeople who want the help that these languages will give them either in business or for self-culture. My latest venture is to procure Outlines for the Study of Art, by Powers and Powe, (early Italian). Am hoping that I shall be able to learn something worth while by an honest attempt at the study of the volume during the winter. . . . We had a football team this fall, a girls' basketball team, and our school Literary Society is now fully occupied with our Christmas concert. The dramatized form of the "Courtship of Miles Standish" is the backbone of the concert. . . . As it is on the curriculum of studies, I feel quite sure no loss of time will result.

. . . With best wishes for Education '09, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HUMPHREY P. MAY.

Arrangements are being made for holding an Education "At-Home" in the near future. Committees are already at work.

Our chief, "Prince Charlie," is now engaged for a month or so to teach in the History and Classics department of the Collegiate Institute.

Education should have a yell.

Of the '08 graduates in Education, we mention several more names:

Miss Emily Elliott, M.A., Miss Ethel Hare, Miss Annie Moffat, and Mr. Thos. Kerr, B.A., are teaching in Saskatchewan.

Miss Annie MacArthur, B.A., is teaching in Washburn Public School.

Miss Carrie Scott, B.A., is teaching in Stirling High School.

Mr. C. A. Shaver, B.A., is teaching in Galt Collegiate Institute.

Mr. G. W. Hofferd, B.A., is teaching in Essex High School.

Mr. J. J. Edwards, B.A., is Principal of Port Arthur Public Schools

Mr. M. L. Cornell, M.A., is Mathematical Master in Pembroke High School.

Overheard on the street by one of our own number:

First Student—"How do you like your course this year?"

Second Student—"Oh, I like it. But Queen's for me is hardly what it used to be. I miss so many old faces that I used to shake hands with."

Literary.

A HOMERIC PICTURE.

(*Experiment in English Hexameter.*)

Fronting the land of the Cyclops, out from their harbor a distance
 Nor far nor near, lies an island o'er-wooded and desert;
 There goats wander, uncounted, untamed, and unstartled by any
 Footfalls of men; for never the huntsman comes hither to suffer
 Torment, entangled in woods, while traversing the peaks of its mountains.
 Thither the herder of flocks and the ploughman come not to possess it,
 But unsown, untilled, it is ever devoid of a human
 Presence, and bears but the bleating of goat flocks pasturing o'er it.
 For no ships with red-painted bows are possessed by the Cyclops,
 Nor dwell shipwrights 'mongst them to build them strongly decked vessels.
 Such as would voyage o'er the sea to the cities of mortals.
 They, too, might have wrought a fair colony out of the island.
 For not unproductive it lies, but would bear all fruits in their seasons.
 Meadows are there, soft and moist, stretching beside the serene sea,
 Where, undecaying, the vine might grow; there smooth-lying corn-land,
 Whence they ever a plenteous harvest might reap as the seasons
 Came and passed; for a wondrous fertility dwells in its acres.
 Goodly the anchorage there, no need of the slightest of moorings
 Either of casting the anchors, or fastening to shore with the stern-ropes.
 Instead, running his vessel ashore, the sailor might linger
 Even so long as his heart desired or tempests were blowing against him.
 Up at the head of the harbor, a spring of bright-flowing water

Wells from under a cavern, and poplars grow round about it.
 Thither our ships held their way and some god sure was their pilot,
 In through the murk of the midnight with no gleaming light on the waters;
 Dense fog lay o'er our ships and the moon shone not from the heavens,
 Hid by the cloud-banks. Then with his eyes not one of our number
 Saw the island ahead or the long surges rolling upon it,
 Till on its smooth-sloping sands our well-beached ships were fast grounded.
 Then when thus they were beached we quickly let down all their canvas,
 And ourselves, disembarking, lay down on the brink of the ocean,
 Where in deep slumber we stayed till the coming of radiant Aurora.

—Translated from *Odyssey IX*, 116-151.

Athletics.

Varsity, 20; Queen's, 8.

ONE of the largest crowds ever seen in Varsity athletic field was gathered there on the 14th of November, and the majority were well pleased with the result. The weather was as disagreeable as well could be for both players and spectators—wet snow covered fields and bleachers, and fell heavily throughout the game.

Queen's won the toss and chose the south end, playing with a slight breeze in their favor. Varsity rushed things from the kick-off and after scrimmage for each team, Gall kicked into touch-in-goal for one point. McDonald followed this in a minute of play by kicking over the dead line for another. The play swung in Queen's favor for a third time now and Williams kicked for two successive rouges, tying the score. The ball was in Varsity's territory all the time now and in possession of first one team, then the other, each being forced to kick on the third down, Queen's having the better of the argument. Leckie and Williams were very certain in their catching, and Elliott, Macdonnell and Turner were right down on Varsity's backs, tackling well for good gains. Varsity lost the ball for off-side play near their own line and Elliott went over easily for a try, which Moran failed to convert. Varsity 2, Queen's 7.

Varsity had the better of it for a stage now, but were unable to cross the line and the half ended without further scoring.

In the second half Queen's went at things with a will, and in spite of a freshening wind against them secured a rouge in a few minutes of play. The game swung Varsity's way once more and the play was in Queen's territory. Williams was tackled near the line and Queen's lost the ball in the scrimmage. A tandem trick gave Varsity a touch, which Ritchie converted, tying the score.

It was getting much darker now, and Queen's backs, facing the wind and snow, had much difficulty in seeing Gall's kicks. Aided by the wind, Gall kicked every opportunity. Usually Williams returned but seldom for gains, and Varsity piled up point after point by kicking over the dead-line in to touch-in-goal.

Considering the handicap they were under the catching of Queen's back division was marvellous. Varsity's goal was in danger several times during the half, but Queen's could not hold their advantage against such a wind. Gall made the final score, going over for a touch after a long run, but Ritchie could not convert and the game was over. The teams were:

Queen's—Back, Williams; halves, Macdonnell, Turner, Leckie; quarter, Moran; scrumage, Bruce, Brewster, Gibson; wings, Gallagher, Lawson, Buck, Thompson, Elliott, Murphy.

Varsity—Back, Dixon; halves, Lawson, Newton, Gall; quarter, Coryell; scrumage, Hume, Bell, Ritchie; wings, Hall, McDonald, Lee, Ritchie, Ramsay, Duncanson.

Referee—Dr. W. B. Hendry. Umpire—Russell Britton.

The neglect of Varsity's Athletic authorities to reserve proper accommodation for Queen's supporters deserves severe censure. There were no ushers to keep the seats for their proper owners, and when the holders of reserved tickets for the bleachers arrived they found the seats taken by others, and many of them, ladies included, were compelled to stand throughout the game.

One of Varsity's cheer-leaders was heard to address his fellow-students in this manner: "Yell all you like when it's Queen's scrumage, boys, but keep quiet when it's ours, so they can hear the signals." Such ungentlemanly and unsportsmanlike conduct is a disgrace to any supporter of any team. The contrast between this action and that of Captain Gilmour of McGill, who requested supporters to keep quiet so that Queen's might hear their signals, shows Varsity's leader in a very poor light.

Varsity III, 17; Queen's III, 8.

Varsity Juniors had a little harder time defeating Queen's in the final game of the series than in the first, but won fairly easily at that. The lines were evenly matched, but Varsity's back division was superior to ours, particularly in kicking. Queen's III lacked a back who could return McPherson's punts with any effect. Losee and Hamilton played a good game for Queen's, but could not save the day. The teams were:

Varsity III—McDonald, McPherson, Wood, Aleranta, Glass, Conn, Graham, Bobbin, Paton, Thompson, Moise (capt.).

Queen's III—MacDonell, O'Connor, Kirkpatrick, Barker, Oughton, Reid, German, McGleish, Hamilton, Desbrisay, Losee (capt.), Connolly.

Referee—Grimshaw. Umpire—Maxwell.

Varsity (SOCCER), 1; Queen's, 0.

Varsity's Association team defeated Queen's for the second time and so won the championship. Their goal was scored by a fluke in the first minute, but after

that Queen's forced the play and had Varsity at the defensive most of the time. They were unable to score, however, and Varsity thus wins the round by two points.

Trimble and Neville were the pick of the back division, while the forwards were all equally good. Langford and Williamson shone for Varsity.

The teams lined up as follows:

Varsity—Goal, Gardner; backs, White, Williamson; half backs, Amos, Murray, Sills; forwards, Pequenault, Langford; centre, Robertson (capt.), Wicker, Cameron.

Queen's—Goal, Sneath; backs, Neville, Trimble; half backs, Langmore, Carmichael, J. E. (capt.), Pilkey; forwards, Fleming, Mohan; centre, McGaughey, Drewry, Carmichael, A. D.

Varsity, 12; Queen's, 0.

At Varsity oval, Ottawa, Nov. 21, Queen's and Varsity met for the final battle for the championship. It was a bright, warm day, which added greatly to the comfort of a large crowd of spectators, but melted what snow had not been scraped off and made pools of mud and water all over the field. Varsity won by a comfortable margin, but they did not have by any means the picnic the score would show. That they were the better team no one will deny, but their superiority is shown only in two points: their following up was much superior and they were able to keep their feet in the mud while Queen's men slipped and slid all over.

Varsity kicked off, but could not gain in the scrimmage and kicked. Williams returned, and on the second return was tackled and put down and out. While he was being patched up Pennock replaced him. In a minute or so he was tackled in goal for Varsity's first point. Queen's forced the game for a while in Varsity's territory, then it swung back till Queen's line was in danger, and Macdonnell relieved by a timely kick into touch. Gall kicked from the scrimmage and Leckie missed the catch, the ball going over the dead line. Varsity was awarded a free kick, but Elliott secured and the danger was over for a while. Turner and Moran were playing great ball here, their tackling being splendid—in fact, Moran was the best tackler on the field. Varsity was having the better of the play now and it was Queen's scrimmage on their own line. Elliott was hurt and Varsity secured the ball fifteen yards out on Queen's off-side. Two bucks were ineffectual and Gall kicked on the third down to Leckie, who was tackled for Varsity's third point.

Again the game went against Varsity for a spell, but Queen's could not get past their opponents' 25-yard line. Moran was carried off after a hard tackle but revived, and he and Williams came on together. From the scrimmage Gall kicked to Leckie, who made a gallant effort to run the ball out, but was tackled behind the line for one more for Varsity. Play was very open at this stage, both sides kicking, with little or no advantage to either. When scrimmage occurred, usually Varsity was in possession. Crawford muffed a catch but recovered and Queen's forced the play into Varsity's territory. For the first time since the start of the

game Varsity's goal was in danger, but the whistle blew with Varsity in possession near their own line and the half was over. Score, Varsity 4, Queen's 0.

Varsity opened the ball with a touch in goal and tried again for another, but Leckie made the best run of the day, eluding Varsity's men for 50 yards. Williams secured a free kick on his mark, then Varsity got a scrimmage on Queen's 25-yard line. Gall kicked to Leckie, who was there with the goods again, and ran it out. Gibson was laid out in a hard tackle, coming on again after a few minutes, Varsity having the ball 35 yards out. Gall kicked to Leckie, who was tackled in goal for Varsity's sixth point. Varsity's wings were following up very fast, Williams and Leckie receiving a very scant allowance of yards before being tackled. Crawford muffed Lawson's kick, recovered, but lost the ball when tackled and Varsity secured five yards out, going over for a touch on the third down. Ritchie converted easily. Varsity 12, Queen's 0.

Play had hardly started again when a Varsity man had to go off for repairs, but he soon recovered and came back. Both sides were kicking at every opportunity, Williams out-punting Gall but losing ground somewhat because Varsity's wings were breaking through and following up better. Then the tide turned, and several fumbles on the part of Varsity's back division imperilled their goal. Play was all in Varsity's territory, but Queen's couldn't force it quite far enough. The crowd, by this time, were encroaching on the grounds and the police were unable to keep them back. No serious obstruction occurred and the game ended at centre field.

We congratulate Toronto University. They have a magnificent football team.

Russell Britton made a very capable referee, but Dr. Wright was hardly as successful as umpire. Queen's backs were frequently tackled without being given anything like their proper yards.

It was a well fought game, from start to finish, with no let up at any stage. Even when Queen's knew there was no chance of their winning out, they were playing their hardest.

Varsity were superior in following up, in staying on their feet, and in sureness of tackling, while Queen's were superior in catching the ball. Gall cannot kick as far as Williams, but kicks quicker and better in a tight corner.

Not a man on Queen's team but played a good game. Varsity, as a whole, played better, that is all.

The hoodlum element, who snowballed everyone in a carriage, ladies, players and all, created a distinctly bad impression of Ottawa in the minds of visitors. To their credit be it said that many Ottawa people present were very indignant at such treatment and did their best to stop it.

The teams were:—

Varsity, 12—Dickson, full back; Gall, Lawson, Newton, halves; Bell, Hume, Ritchie, scrimmage; Muir, Kingston, Hall, Lee, Duncanson, Ramsay, wings.

Queen's, 0—Williams, full back; Macdonnell, Crawford, Leckie, halves; Moran, quarter; McKay, Gibson, Bruce, scrimmage; Lawson, Gallagher, Thompson, Buck, Elliott, Turner (captain), wings.

The indoor track-meet, which was to have taken place at the Roller Skating Rink, on the 18th inst., was postponed. At the last moment, R.M.C. telephoned that their medical officer refused them permission to attend. A few competitors from the city Y.M.C.A. and a goodly contingent from Queen's appeared, but the slim audience did not justify the manager of the rink in proceeding with the meet.

The postponed road race was run on Saturday, November 14th. The course started at the upper campus, out Union to McDonald, up to Princess, thence to the Bath Road, out it to the tollgate, from there south to King Street, along King to Lower University and back to the college grounds, finishing up with one and a quarter times round the campus. The roads were in fair shape and the weather just cool enough to be pleasant. The winner's time, 34.07 minutes for six miles, was excellent, and he had an easy lead over the second and third men, who were very close at the finish. Seven men started, but only four finished, the standing being: 1st, Orr, 34.07; 2nd, Alderson, 35.52; 3rd, Lennox, 35.54; 4th, Wallace.

It is to be hoped that the Gymnasium Committee will soon be able to complete the indoor running track. Not only is it needed for running practice, but it would also accommodate many more spectators at the basketball matches. At present the accommodation is not half large enough.

Music.

WE were glad to notice, last week, that the Engineering Society had again placed a piano in the Engineering building, and at the last meeting of the Society a committee was appointed to secure suitable music and look after the musical interests of the Society in general. Last year a number of the most popular songs were printed on lantern slides, and at year meetings and meetings of the Engineering Society they were thrown on a sheet, and in this way the members of the whole faculty became familiar with them.

It is hoped that this year's committee will follow up the work of last year's committee and have even greater success.

A marked improvement has been noticed in the singing of the Student Choir at the Sunday afternoon services since Miss Singleton has taken charge. The choir holds its practices on Sunday at 2 p.m., immediately before the service, and it is hoped that as many members of the Men's Glee Club as possible will turn out and help to make the choir a success.

During the last week a great improvement has taken place in the Mandolin and Guitar Club. The number of members has almost doubled, and at last a few guitars have turned up. It is hoped that this club will favor us with its bright, catchy pieces which are always appreciated so much by the students.

The Musical Committee has announced that a programme will be given on the evening of the first inter-year debate, Dec. 12.

Alumni.

J. Hill, M.A., B.Sc., is in the city renewing acquaintances.

D. J. Fraser, B.A., '07, was in the city for the Hamilton-Ottawa game on Nov. 14th.

Miss Harriet Paterson, B.A., '06, is at present teaching in the High School at Williamstown, Ont.

Miss Donalda McArthur, '08, visited Queen's on her way home from Saskatchewan. Miss McArthur's home is now in Vermont.

S. Truscot, M.A., '03, is Principal of Iroquois High School.

S. G. McCormack, M.A., '03, now of Brockville Collegiate, was among those who came to see the Hamilton-Ottawa game.

D. A. Tupper McDonald, of Williamstown, a former member of Queen's senior rugby team, came to Kingston on Nov. 14th.

The members of the class '03 were glad to welcome back to Kingston one of their number—Ben. Simpson, M.A., of the Hamilton team. The students would like to see Mr. Simpson back again at an early date.

Dr. W. Sheriff looked familiar in the Ottawa scrimmage. Dr. Sheriff played the same position for Queen's in the days gone by.

R. A. McLean, B.A., '03, is at present taking a post-graduate course in Classics at Chicago University.

T. H. Billings, M.A., travelling secretary for the Y.M.C.A., is visiting Queen's Y.M.C.A.

Dr. J. R. Stewart, B.A., '06, has gone to Ottawa to practice.

Dr. R. K. Paterson has left his work at Rockwood for his home in Renfrew.

Dr. Ralph A. Hughes, '08, returned lately from work with the G.T.P.

S. J. Schofield, M.A., B.Sc., and G. S. Malloch, B.Sc., of the Geological Survey Department, have returned after spending the summer in the field in Northern Alberta. Their work lay chiefly in the district 150 miles north of Banff and involved a study of the coal deposits. They report that the results of their work justify the conclusion that there is a large amount of coal available in the district. Interested parties are prospecting claims—among these, a number of German capitalists.

Y.M.C.A. Notes.

"The object of this Association is to unite all students who desire to strengthen the spiritual life and influence of the University; to promote growth in Christian character and fellowship, and aggressive Christian work, especially by and for students; to train its members for Christian service; and to lead them to devote their lives to Jesus Christ where they can accomplish the most for the extension of the Kingdom of God."

At the meeting of the Association on Nov. 12th, the Membership Committee recommended the adoption of a definite basis of membership. After a thorough discussion it was decided that any student might become a member by signing the following statement:

"It is my purpose as a university man, receiving Jesus Christ as my Lord and Saviour, to lead a consistent Christian life as I understand it to be set forth in the Bible.

It was felt that this statement, while making definite what membership in the Association stands for, at the same time leaves to the individual the most absolute freedom of interpretation.

Associate members will also be enrolled who sign the following statement:

"I am in sympathy with Christianity, and desire to promote the work of the Christian Association in the University."

On November 12th the Association was addressed by Prof. McClement on "Sabbath Observance." While the speaker could find no direct scriptural authority for what is known as the Puritan Sabbath, yet he held that its results justified its continued existence, though the form must be less severe than formerly. From personal observation, and from hearing the expressed opinion of others, who had experienced both the modified form of the "Puritan" Sabbath as we have it in Canada, and the "Continental" Sabbath as it is found in Europe and parts of the United States, he was convinced that the former was more desirable, as serving most fully the needs of men. "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

The Queen's University Missionary Association took charge of the Y.M.C.A. meeting on Nov. 19th. Mr. W. A. Kennedy, who has lately returned from Bardizag, Turkey-in-Asia, gave a most interesting account of the country and the work being carried on there.

It has been found necessary to postpone the Inter-University Conference which was to have been held at Queen's on Nov. 21st and 22nd. It will be held some time in January.

Exchanges.

PROBABLY no question to-day receives the same attention from our rulers as that of how we may best conserve the natural resources of the country. Only last year President Roosevelt assembled a council of state governors to discuss the problems of this nature that every year are being forced more to the front in the United States.

In Canada, perhaps, the chief loss so far is in connection with the forests. Canada possesses millions of acres of valuable timber, but it is being rapidly depleted, and one of the saddest aspects of the matter is that much of the loss could be prevented but for the ignorance and carelessness of settlers, travellers and prospectors. Along with this goes wasteful methods of lumbering, and the failure to attempt to re-forest the acres cut or burned. As a preventative for these evils, in Canada, schools of forestry have been established in connection with the universities of Toronto and New Brunswick. The latter has just opened classes in this subject this fall, but at Toronto a rather more advanced stage has been reached. We quote from *The Canadian Forestry Journal*: "The Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto enters upon its second year auspiciously, the registration of new students having increased even beyond what was anticipated. At the beginning of the term twenty-one students had registered, and the number is expected to still further increase to at least twenty-five. A new building has been provided for the combined use of the Faculty of Forestry and the Department of Botany."

Surely we may expect very much from these institutions. Dr. Arthur Hadley, President of Yale University, thinks that the schools of forestry will eventually largely solve the problem of how we can best prevent the depletion of our forests. A long life and a strong arm to the departments of forestry at Toronto and New Brunswick.

One of our most welcome exchanges is *The Student*, published by the Students' Representative Council of Edinburgh University. The magazine is tastefully and substantially made up, while the literary workmanship shows variety, and in places a good deal of strength. Some of the articles in recent numbers that are worth reading might be mentioned: "The Oxonian Attitude," "A Corner of the Fatherland," "David West, Lord Rector," "Extracts from the Diary of a Bacillus."

An Irishman was being shown the sights of New York by an obliging Yankee, who gave him much interesting information. Pointing at an imposing statue, he remarked, "See that statue? Well, that's George Washington—a lie never passed his lips." "Well, replied Paddy, "I suppose he spoke as all you Yankees do, through his nose!"—*The Student*.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER?—A TRAGEDY IN ONE SECTION.

(Scene—Biological Lab., near Incubator).

Enter Chicks, singing—

Yes, by golly, we're the boys
Blastoderm to allantois,
Allantois to chicken salad;
That will end our little ballad.

Enter Hen—

What is this that I see here?
Twenty little chickens dear!
Where's your mamma, little men?

Chicks—

We weren't raised by any hen!
We were raised by an incubator.
Good-bye, hen, we'll see you later.

Enter Dr. A. P. K.—

Every student take his pick,
Every student kill his chick,
Slice 'em up in all directions,
See what's in the microsections.

Chicks—

Did you hear what that man said?
All those boys will kill us dead!
Think of that, O my, O me,
Salad we will never be.
We will call on mother dear
She will help us out of here.
(*Louder*) Incubator, save our lives;
Save us from the students' knives,
Save us, incubator dear!

Hen—

She is deaf and she can't hear.
Good-bye, chicks, I'll see you later.

Chicks—

Children, shun the incubator.

—*The News-Letter.*

We are glad that the students at McGill seem determined to make their new publication—*The Martlet*—a success. Of course, there are always individuals who are looking for an opportunity to "knock" efforts of this kind, but if, in the main, the student body supports the college paper, it is reasonably sure of success. We trust that *The Martlet* will have a successful and useful career.

"I do not number my borrowings; I weigh them. And had I designed to raise their value by their number, I had made them twice as many.—*Montaigne.*

The above, of course, refers to the borrowing of the exchange column, and not to the dealings of the business committee.

Book Reviews.

The Great Fight; Poems and Sketches, by Dr. William Henry Drummond, author of "The Habitant," "Johnie Courteau," etc.; edited with a biographical sketch of the poet's wife, May Harvey Drummond. William Briggs, Toronto, Publishers. Price, \$1.25 net.

IN this last collection of Dr. Drummond's works, there is portrayed a more varied list of phases of French-Canadian Life than in his previous volumes. In "Chibongamon" and "The Great Fight," the poem that gives its name to the volume, we have the Dr. Drummond of "The Habitant." To the people who knew him intimately his highest aim in life was to further a feeling of common interest and sympathetic neighborliness between the English and French races in this country. He had lived a great part of his life in the closest connection with the "habitant," and had grown to admire and love him. He points out a few of the types and lets them tell their own story in broken English to his Canadian readers, and in this way has done more than could be accomplished by any series of homelies.

The poems in "The Great Fight" were written at various times, but mainly since the publication of "The Voyageur." Many of them, such as "The Calcite Vein," and "Silver Lake Camp," give a picture of the French-Canadian in the Cobalt mining district, where the poet spent his last days. His characteristic French-Canadian humor (which in his case may be largely Irish in its descent), and his quaint, homely sentiment is everywhere visible in his work; and, as his biographer says, "the poems all ring true, and clean and healthy, and in them, whether humorous or sad, there are simplicity and a direct appeal to the heart."

Through the Magic Door, by Dr. A. Conan Doyle. Published by William Briggs, Toronto. Price, \$1.25 net.

This new book, by the popular author of the Sherlock Holmes stories, will be welcomed by a large reading public. It presents us with an aspect of his disposition of which many of his admirers are doubtless ignorant. Dr. Conan Doyle is a literary critic of considerable merit, as well as a writer of detective stories.

In this book, the author represents himself as entering his library, and closing the door behind him. He sits on his settee and surveys his study. His eye rests on the bookshelf, and here opens a magic casement. He is suddenly transported into all ages of the past, and lives for an hour or so at a time with several of the great masters. His meditations are given to us, just as they entered his mind. Macaulay's "Essays" and "History of England," Scott's "Novels," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Edgar Allan Poe's works, and those of Richardson, Fielding and Smollett, find prominent places on the top few shelves. The author discusses all of these and many others in separate chapters of the book, and the treatments are highly interesting and wholesome. Dr. Doyle's style is simple and direct; no attempt to elaborate is visible; and the reader is carried on from paragraph to paragraph, utterly unconscious of the motion. The whole book contains for the ordinary man of affairs a wealth of literary criticism, which cannot be lightly passed over.

The Coign of Vantage. Studies in Perspective, by William T. Herridge, D.D., author of "The Orbit of Life." Published by Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto, Can. Price \$1.00 net.

This little book, which has just been given to the public, will receive a warm welcome from the best reading public in Canada and elsewhere, but especially ought it to be gladly received among the friends of Queen's University. Dr. Herridge is by no means unknown here, and from addresses and sermons which he has given in Kingston, he is conceded to be the possessor of an eminently cultured and reflective mind. His latest work, which is a survey, from an ethical point of view, of many aspects of the complex life of modern times, contains such essays as "The Profit of Failure," "Criticism," "Secret Inspirations," "The Complex Life," "The Ethics of Work," "On Keeping Abreast of Times," and others of similar nature. Every page is lit up by a tone of high-minded optimism, and the whole presents a penetrating, unusual study of life. The language is of uncommon beauty, and the wealth of allusion and quotation contained in the chapters contribute greatly to the wholesomeness of the work.

The Making of Personality, by Bliss Carmon, author of "The Friendship of Art," "The Poetry of Life," etc. Published by the Copp Clark Company, Toronto. Price, \$1.50 net.

Personality, according to Mr. Carman, is the all-important thing. As he says in the opening sentences, "Selves are all that finally count. To discerning modern eyes all of life is a mere setting for the infinitely intense and enthralling drama of personalities." Hence in this, his latest book, he points out the triune nature of personality. "The culture of personality," he says, "is a very complex and subtle process. It is not accomplished by the acquiring of knowledge and the adoption of morality alone, but by every moment's life of the body—every deed, every word, every gesture,—by the deliberate training of exercise and regimens, by the long course of habitual occupation, and by every brief act of each irrevocable instant." The making of personality depends on the definite training in morality, intelligence, and physique. Throughout the book he develops this idea, taking up the different aspects and relations of the subject under such headings as "Rhythms of Grace," "The Art of Walking," "The Music of Life," "Designer and Builder," "The Might of Manners," "The Dominion of Joy," "Genius and the Artist," etc. The author's style is clear and simple, and is in all respect admirably adapted to his subject. The matter of the book is popular and philosophic in the broad sense, and the language and expression is such as can be enjoyed by an ordinary reader of current literature.

A Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Volume V, Canada. By Hugh E. Egerton, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Beit Professor of Colonial History in the University of Oxford. With maps. Published by Henry Frowde, Toronto. Price \$1.25 net.

The title of this new history of our country ought to recommend the book to all good students of Canadian history. There are numerous histories of Canada,

but no one of them, as far as we know, deals with the subject from quite the same point of view as is here attempted. The series of which this volume is a part is primarily intended for use in secondary schools; and the method of recourse to original sources has been indulged in as far as possible within the limits of the book. The subject matter is treated in three most natural divisions: firstly, Canada, as separate provinces; secondly, Canada as the Union; and thirdly, Canada as the Dominion. Several valuable tables are appended containing the names of the Governors of Canada, Lieutenant-Governors of Upper Canada, Premiers since Confederation, etc. The volume is neatly prepared, and the paragraphs are concisely synopsisized along the margins of the pages.

De Nobis.

MANY a sound sleeper would be less annoying to his family if he would cut out the sound.

John S-ers, on the day of the issue of JOURNAL No. 3—"Is the last JOURNAL out yet?"

At a committee meeting in Science about a week ago, it was suggested that some members of the Engineering Society be appointed to entertain the visiting delegates to the Science Dinner. Some one recommends M. Y. W-ll-am- for this work.

At the meeting of the Engineering Society, on November 20, the question of a wet or a dry dinner was discussed. Mr. Clement S-und-rs said the matter was an exact parallel of the case of local option in the country, and as that did not work well in Ontario, he did not think it would work well in the School. He suggested that we establish an Indian list and put the offenders on it—then we can have a wet dinner.

J. N. G-rd-n-r (on his way down to the K.G.H.)—Gee! it makes a fellow feel warm to come down here every day and see the fire escape.

Freshman in Science to F. H. H-ff ('10 Sc.)—Do you belong to the first year in Science?

F. A. H-ff—No.

Freshman—Well, have you a brother in that year?

F. A. H-ff—No.

Freshman—Well, there is a fellow that looks very much like you in our year.

F. H. Huf—Great Caesar! haven't I got that pasture-look off my face yet?

Pr-f. N---l (to class)—How do the faces of the octahedron affect the cube when in combination? Everybody answer together.

P. T. Pilk-y (in a loud voice, over and above the confused conglomeration of different answers)—They truncate symmetrically, etc.

Pr-f. N-----Bravo, Mr. P-lk-y.

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$313.00; \$15: W. J. Woolsey, Prof. Gill; \$5: A. Rintoul, A. P. Menzies, J. A. Macdonald, T. B. Williams, F. Ransom, G. A. Simmons, W. A. Boland; \$3: E. Hanna. Total, \$381.00.

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

(IN PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909).
Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, duc. [P.S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the Session*).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*).
County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

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Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year in advance for subscribers in Canada; \$1.25 per year in advance for United States subscribers. Advertising rates on application.

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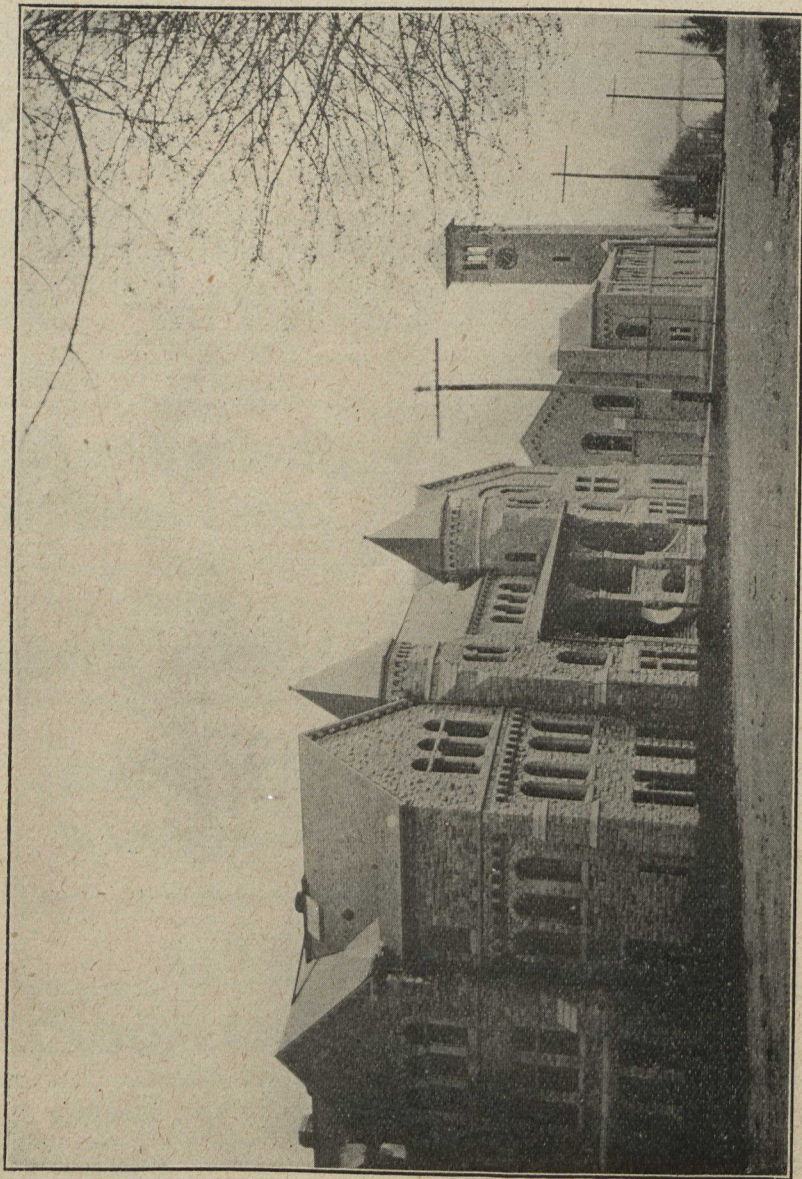
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VOL. XXXVI.

DECEMBER 15th, 1908.

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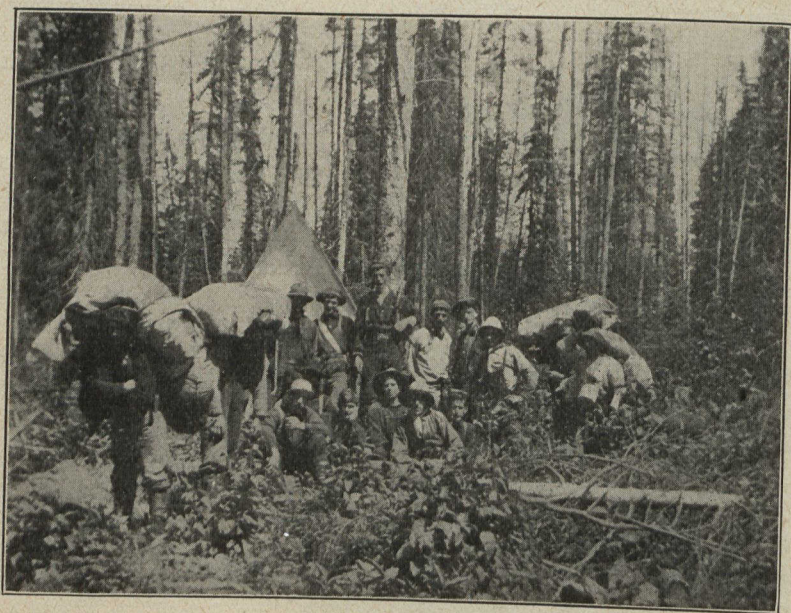
Preserve the Forest.

THE arrival of the white man in America marked an area in the evolution of our forests, when the struggle for existence of the sylvan species entered upon a new phase. The civilization which has allowed its wasteful forces to play havoc with the forests of our country must now co-operate with nature to further the progressive evolution of a life whose products are almost as indispensable as pure water to the needs of man.

Probably the first important move made in this connection in Canada was when Professor B. E. Farnow gave a short course of lectures at the School of Mining, Queen's University, from the 26th to the 30th of January, 1903. The commission, under whose auspices these lectures were delivered, was at the time making efforts to open a branch of forestry instruction in the School of Mining, but, unfortunately, the looked-for government aid is still withheld. However, the idea to start a course in forestry instruction, which the School of Mining had striven for, was not lost; for to-day the University of Toronto, basking in luxuries of a provincial legislature's smiles and gold lace, can boast of such a forestry course in the faculty of Applied Science. There is no doubt that Queen's, a great national university, will also in a short time be thoroughly equipped for instruction in forestry engineering. For if the science of forestry is to be applied to the preservation of our timber areas, Canadian universities must train Canadian men for the work.

By the term preservation of forests, it must not be thought that such a scheme advocates a system implying to have, to hold, and not to use, nor that lumbering operations should cease temporarily; but rather that laws and regulations by government and industrial corporations should provide for judicious management of forests, that a season's cut of timber shall not exceed the increase by growth over the previous season. Then, again, the preservation of forest growth provides, not merely the assurance of a constant timber supply, but prevents the destruction of our water-powers and the washing away of the thin areas overlying the extensive Archaen formation; irrigation, climate and sanitation would be assured against the disastrous effect, not to speak of the aesthetic loss, which would follow the depletion of our forests. In this connection, perhaps, it is unfortunate that so much is left to the responsibility of provincial legislation and so little heard of the nation, especially when we consider that the great practical difficulty in connection with forestry is to properly know and make the sacrifices necessary in order to obtain the greatest benefit to the whole country for the future.

In Canadian forests there are a great variety of woods, but since pine and spruce must continue to be our largest timber products, it may be interesting to know their rate of growth. In trying to justify the severe drain on our forests by the very injudicious cutting of pulpwood, some have argued that spruce forests renew themselves every twenty-five or thirty years. Now, such an idea is utterly absurd. Returning to an area which was cut twenty-five years ago, the woodsman knows quite well that the trees which are large enough for present cutting were there when the former cut was made. White pine may attain a diameter of eighteen inches in 100 years or twelve inches in 60 years, but spruce is of slower growth, gaining on an average one inch in diameter in seven to nine years, which shows that it requires 100 years to grow a twelve-inch spruce from seed. These



Spruce Forest in Northern Ontario, running 22 cords to the acre.

figures, of course, have reference to merchantable timber and not to the low-branched trees grown in full light, in which case the diameter and number of branches increase at the expense of length and quality. It can be seen now that forestry is profitable only in the long run, which of course explains why private concerns have not assumed a policy of forest preservation on a scientific basis; and if we consider the immense profits made by entirely clearing a limit, we cannot blame the business man for failing to provide for the country's future, especially when our Legislative Assemblies are quibbling over the graft that Jones or Brown made in some recent sale of timber limits.

It is gratifying to know, however, that two or three private corporations have recognized the importance of forest preservation, and at present one of our large banking institutions, owning immense tracts of timber limits, has employed the

services of several European forestry engineers to study conditions and introduce a system to preserve and increase the value of her holdings. You might ask: But what can be done to preserve our forests? To which one might reply,—What have European countries done, and how can we benefit by their experience?

Certainly, one of the first moves must be protection from fire, which annually destroys millions of dollars in timber values, a large percentage of which could be directly traced to sparks from railroad locomotives. But, of course, according to our present short-sightedness, it would be wasteful to spend a few thousand dollars to clear away the inflammable debris on both sides of the right of way.

The question—how can our forests be saved from destruction?—can be fully and satisfactorily answered only by competent forestry engineers, who must survey, inspect, and thoroughly familiarize themselves with every detail of the problem; and this is why we must have forestry engineers, who alone can execute the details as well as plan the generalities.

R. O. SWEZEY.

Four Cornerstones of Modern Thought, and how we came by them.

S OMEBODY has rather wittily said that one sufficient justification for talking is that it is the chief means by which the speaker can find out what he himself really thinks. In discussion, even if nothing new be gained, we have opportunity to take stock of our mental assets. With this encouraging thought in mind, it is my intention not to attempt the communication of any new truth but merely to recall to mind and trace the development of certain four great familiar ideas which are the common property of us all. In the title of my article I have called these four co-operating principles or conceptions, or ideals,—we will not quarrel over verbal distinctions,—the four cornerstones of modern thought.

Retracing the path of history our minds would turn eastward, past the older settlements in this still New World, then on across the Atlantic,—over Europe, skirting the shores of the Mediterranean Sea,—and through Asia Minor or over the Ural Mountains till lost in the mists of prehistoric ages, somewhere about the west of the Hymalayan plateau, the cradle of our race. In that far-away land, as philologists tell us, there dwelt, many millenniums ago, the great Aryan people, the common ancestors of the many Indo-European nations of modern times. Among the latter are included the Celts, the Latin races, the Greeks, the Germanic peoples, and most other European nations. Another great primeval stock has given the world such nations as the Hebrews, the Phoenicians, the Assyrians, the Arabs, and other members of the so-called Semitic group,—a fact indicated by the characteristic features common to their languages as contrasted with the common elements pervading the Indo-European tongues and indicating the kinship of the latter.

The first of the great ideas of which I wish to treat we derive from the ancient Semites, particularly the Hebrews. In all probability these people were at one time fetish-worshippers, as, for example, are the natives of Central Africa

even yet. Even in the Old Testament it is believed by some that we find lingering traces of such worship, for instance, perhaps, in the story of Aaron's rod. Be that as it may, it is certain that at a very early period the wise men among these nomadic Hebrew shepherds conceived the stupendous idea that the affairs of mankind and the world we inhabit are not the playthings of a thousand erratic divinities or demons, but manifest the wisdom and glory of a single Almighty Power. They saw, indeed, that a universe with more Gods than one would be a universe with no God. Indeed, strictly speaking, it would not be a *universe* at all. They realized that a God there must be and that such a Deity, being the source of all power, must do as He pleased in the armies of Heaven and among the nations of the earth with no one, even another Deity, to say unto Him, "What doest Thou?" Moreover, these old theologians became aware that no notion of their Jehovah would be adequate that did not recognize in His nature not only the power that controls the universe and the wisdom of which the morning stars sang together and still are singing, but also the perfection of that righteousness, which, as the Jews realized, alone can exalt a nation or a deity.

As we have already implied, the conception of a single God of righteousness, the sultan of the universe, was, no doubt, ages in evolving to the clearness with which it is expressed by the Hebrew prophets; but it is of the nature of great general truths to become self-evident when once clearly and simply stated, so to us that stupendous generalization seems only a very obvious truth. But that is because we of to-day, by the easy process of inheritance, have come into possession of vineyards that we did not plant and which certainly did not spring up spontaneously. Remember that we Teutons are a race of polytheists who have been converted to monotheism by the missionaries of Hebrew thought. With but little labor we have secured from that race this first great cornerstone of modern thought,—this product of slowly accumulated intuitions and of long reflection, modified and transfigured by the supreme additional revelation given us through the Jew of Nazareth, viz., that the one great God of righteousness is not an irresponsible and irresponsible autocrat but our loving Heavenly Father, to be worshipped chiefly through unselfish service of our fellow men. This sublime truth is the bequest most precious that we have received from the Semitic race, represented by the Hebrews.

Now let us turn to the Aryans, who have given us the other principles upon which it is my purpose briefly to dwell.

It seems a racial instinct for the restless Indo-European spirit to seek for new homes and ever continuing expansion in the lands beyond the sunset. "Go west, young man, go west!" was the advice of the Horace Greeleys of Central Asia a hundred thousand years ago, and their descendants have been moving westward ever since. In time certain of these tribes found their way into the mountain fastnesses of the Greek peninsula, where, their further migration being impeded by the Great Sea, they became in a course of ages the Greeks of historic times. Among their later philosophers the monotheistic conception of a righteous Divine Father was, of course, not unknown, but such a conception was not characteristic of the Greek point of view. On the other hand, as the Hebrews had learned that what-

soever things are righteous are of God, in like manner the Greeks perceived that whatsoever things are beautiful, whatsoever things are harmonious, whatsoever things are gracious, whatsoever things are joyous, are in their nature essentially divine. Although it is only in relatively modern times—say 2,500 years ago,—that they commenced to arrange their bright intuitions into definite systems of thought and to formulate their conceptions of the nature of God, the origin of the world, and the relation of man to man, yet the Greeks were artists and philosophers by nature, as the Hebrews were moralists. In Socrates, Plato and Aristotle and in the artists or poets prior to or contemporary with them, we have the best types of the Greek genius. With Aristotle, however, the evolution of the characteristic Greek ideas seemed suddenly to cease. A further something was needed which the Greek mind could not supply. The Hellenic ideas of beauty, harmony and joy were invaluable contributions to the world's thought, nevertheless they provided a basis inadequate to a complete and practical religious, political or social system. For further development it would have been necessary for the Greek philosophers so far to overcome their racial pride and conceit of intellect as to have listened to the teaching of mere Jewish barbarians, like Paul and Jesus. The Christian principles of love and altruism were foreign to Greek thought while at the same time absolutely necessary to any continued real advance on the part of the latter.

Meantime a second branch of the same Aryan stock had taken root in Italy, and the centre of the world's stage was no longer Jerusalem or Athens but Rome. No one who has read anything of that Stoic saint, Marcus Aurelius, would for a moment affirm that the Hebrew ideal of holiness was without parallel in the Roman mind, and no one not entirely ignorant of Roman art and literature would deny that people's participation in the Greek ideals of beauty and sweet accord; nevertheless, it is certainly true that the Romans were not primarily concerned with these things. It was less their mission to reveal the secrets of heaven than it was to show how mankind could best get along together upon earth. The characteristic Roman idea involves a recognition of the supremacy of the state, the dignity of the law, and the necessity for respecting political rights when once acquired. Of course, even the Hebrews, in spite of their conviction that the God they served was a God of righteousness, themselves frequently fell into serious lapses from righteous ideals, and in like manner the Romans, in spite of their racial respect for equity and the laws of the state, were of course accountable for many and monstrous acts of injustice and political folly. Nevertheless, as the Hebrews were the moral reformers of the world and the Greeks were the artists and philosophers of the world, so the Romans were the lawyers and statesmen of the world.

Perhaps one is not dogmatizing too much if one says that the Hebrews fell from their high estate because they failed to develop such constructive statesmanship as that of the Romans and were so much inclined to close their eyes to the beauty and joy of normal living, seen by the Greeks. Similarly, the glory of the Greeks waned because their beautiful gods and goddesses knew very little of holiness and charity and their worshippers still less about brotherhood, fairplay and

state-craft. It was now the turn of Roman greatness to decline because in the austere world of Roman jurisprudence and politics, grace and beauty had but little place and love and holiness no more. Besides, the time was approaching for yet another master race to arise, with a new national idea, which in time would co-ordinate the great truths contributed in turn by the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans to the world's thought.

This people was the Teutonic race from which we ourselves are derived,—far-away cousins of the Greeks and Romans, being like them descended from the ancient Aryan stock.

You remember how in the dawn of European history wave after wave of Teutonic immigration swept in upon Europe from the eastward. You remember how these barbarian hordes ultimately destroyed the Roman Empire and in the course of time established in its place the manifold kingdoms of mediaeval Europe. Now what lesson could these crude, pugnacious tribes have to teach the world?

Of course, generalities are proverbially dangerous, but we have already launched into them so far that I have courage to name what in my humble judgment, supported by the judgment of many students abler and better informed, seems to be the great and characteristic idea of the Teutonic mind. It is, I think, the principle of individual freedom, with its corollary, individual responsibility. Our Teutonic forebears were not gloomy moralists, or philosophising artists, or empire-building lawyers, but fighting farmers, independent of their neighbors, hating cities and restraint, and every man of them a king on his own domain.

To be sure, these tribes were but children compared with the great peoples of whom we have been speaking. Moreover, their crude vandalism and extraordinary vigor of body, together with their racial repugnance for the refinements and legal subtleties of the more civilised peoples, seemed to indicate as their historic destiny the blotting out of the best gifts of the world's early teachers from the memory of mankind. However, no such calamity had a place in God's scheme of history. Indeed, it is more than questionable whether any great principle of truth has ever been definitely grasped and clearly enunciated at any time or in any country, then to be utterly lost to humanity. Let us briefly consider how the Hebrew, Greek and Roman ideals, of which we have been speaking, were preserved through the ten centuries of seeming chaos that separate ancient from modern history, and examine how the development of these ancient ideals was itself influenced by the accompanying evolution of the Teutonic principle of independence and responsibility.

The ten centuries of seeming chaos to which I have referred are known in history as the Dark Ages of the Mediaeval Epoch. Inaugurated by the overthrow of the Roman civilization at the hands of the Teutonic barbarians and closing with the revival of learning, the Middle Ages date from about the end of the fifth to the end of the fifteenth centuries. The superficial reader of history generally discerns in this period nothing but stagnation, anarchy and ruin. For him the Dark Ages seem a great void, a grave for the painfully garnered fruits of Hebrew intuition, and Greek reflection, and Roman common sense. But such a view is

wrong. Evolution advances as certainly in history as in biology. The careful student recognizes in this long mediaeval era of apparent fruitlessness the period of gestation culminating in the birth of modern Europe. The Teutonic race was then working out the world's salvation, albeit with fear and trembling and amid darkness and confusion. When at last this people realized how their native principle of independence and responsibility could be used to adjust to new conditions the wisdom of Palestine, Greece and Rome, a new and marvelous awakening and activity was to stir the world.

But how came it that the institutions of the visible church remained and were so cherished throughout the Dark Ages, until this awakening could occur?

The rise of the Roman Empire slightly antedated that of Christianity. At a time when the Roman people were at the summit of their national greatness, the Hebrews were an almost insignificant remnant of conquered provincials. But at this very time the Jews were giving their best gift to humanity. Through them was being revealed the religion of self-sacrifice and brotherhood destined to transform and transfigure the world. In spite of persecution and contempt, the new creed of holiness, faith and love spread from province to province, as irresistibly as the sunshine, until in the reign of Constantine (A.D. 313-337) Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire. Then when that ancient empire fell, the institutions of Christianity being apparently the sole survivals and remainders of a glorious vanished world of order and of law, they were seized upon by the Teutonic makers of modern Europe as their stay and inspiration. To be sure, in the mediaeval history of politics and ambitious intrigue there may seem but little of the Christianity of Him who merely went about doing good; and in the scandals of the Vatican we sometimes fail to recognize a very clear reflection of the ancient Hebrew ideal of righteousness. But whatever may have been its faults, the great Roman church was preserving through the Dark Ages at least the shrivelled seeds of these great fruits of Jewish intuition and those same shrivelled seeds were fated at long last to grow into mighty trees, wide-spreading and beneficent. In brief, Christianity came from the Hebrews to the Romans, because the latter, like the Japanese of to-day, had out-grown their own religion. It passed from them to the Teutons and gained their loyal support, partly because the Christian doctrine of the infinite value of the individual found an answering chord in the Teutonic spirit of individualism, and partly because, as we have remarked, the institutions of the church were so intimately associated with the reign of Roman law and order that the Teutons had overthrown, and the like of which they vaguely but increasingly desired to restore.

In this truth last indicated lies also the explanation of the survival of the Roman conception of the state and of the jurisprudence by which it was to be maintained. The idea of a world-empire had become inextricably entangled with the idea of a universal religion. As the bishop of Rome was the vicegerent of God in matters spiritual, so was the emperor in matters temporal. In the very nature of things, therefore, the empire was one and indivisible, including within itself all kingdoms and provinces because co-terminous with the civilized world. The empire and the Christian religion were therefore equally indestructible and were in-

dissolubly involved the one with the other. The survival of the Roman church *de facto* meant the survival of the Roman empire *in esse*. So universal and deep-rooted was this conviction that when, centuries after the death of the last of the Caesars, the Pope at Rome crowned Charlemagne in the year 800 A.D., that doughty Teuton and the world at large looked upon this event as marking not the rise of a new and Teutonic power but as a restoration of the civilization and political order of the ancient world state, a revival of the "Holy Roman Empire." Upon the tenability of this claim was conceived to rest the validity and security of that new order of things which the Teutonic peoples were painfully establishing on the debris of the old. Thus the Christian idea of a universal church and the Roman idea of a universal state co-operated each to help save the other to the modern world.

Meantime, Greek art had long been obsolete and, as has already been remarked, Greek philosophy had seemed moribund since the time of Aristotle. Indeed the very traditions of Grecian glory were preserved in vital form in Constantinople alone and even there but imperfectly. In the few schools scattered through the rest of Europe, dogmatism, blind subservience to the supposed opinions of Aristotle and the early Christian fathers, forbade independent thought and fruitful scientific research. This was the condition of affairs when modern history dawned, in the middle of the fifteenth century.

At this time, 1453, there occurred what to the few truth-lovers left in the world must have seemed the final eclipse of the sun of Greece. Constantinople was taken by the Turks, its libraries were burned and its scholars scattered as penniless wanderers over the face of Europe. But the God of history, who knows how to make the wrath of men to praise Him, turned this dispersion into an irresistible movement for the dissemination of Greek learning throughout the new Europe that was awakening to self-consciousness. The expatriated Greeks became the schoolmasters of the western states, and the adolescent Teutonic mind, conscious of its own infertility and crudeness, and capable at last of the hero-worship that distinguishes noble youth, was now lit up with visions never to be forgotten of the beauty and grace of ancient Greece. This was the first and so-called Pagan Renaissance.

But, strange to say, this survival of interest in Greek art and literature was to involve also the revival of the spirit of Christianity, our inheritance from the Hebrews. The New Testament records, having been originally written or else having at all events survived chiefly in Greek, the students of that language became the students of the evangelists, and the true meaning of the Gospel message presently burst with entirely new glory upon the minds of thinking men. True to their primary idea of individual independence and responsibility, the Teutons now seized upon Christianity as a living faith and made it their own. The Germanic people inherited Catholicism, but produced Protestantism. To the righteous Father each man was answerable for himself, directly, without the mediation of any priest.

And as did Roman Christianity, so also did Roman jurisprudence now become Teutonized. Having awakened from the dream of restoring a world em-

pire held together by military force, our ancestors commenced to apply Roman statecraft to the practical organization of states already actually existing. They began to work out legislation true at once to the Teutonic and to the Roman ideals, legislation which would respect the inviolable rights of the individual while adding to the stability of the state. In short, they set about the invention of limited monarchy and modern democratic government.

Thus at the hands of political reformers the message of Rome was made living and potent, as through the instrumentality of the religious reformers Christianity, the message of the Hebrews, was interpreted in accordance with the essential spirit of Teutonic institutions.

The same work that Martin Luther did for religion was done in the world of abstract thought by Descartes. With him Greek philosophy was re-born,—revivified by the spirit of Teutonic Christianity, already struggling towards more adequate self-revelation. Re-iterating in trumpet tones the Teutonic proclamation of the independence of the individual, Descartes, early in the fifteenth century, enunciated the duty of all mature and intelligent men to take stock of their inherited opinions, retaining nothing that could not withstand the fiery test of doubt. Both time and scholarship fail me to trace the further growth of Greek idealism, through the teaching of Leibnitz, Kant, Hegel, and other masters, down to its more recent exponents, such as Caird and Watson. But thanks, in part at least, to these philosophers, Teutonic Christianity to-day reveals a God of a nature vastly more sublime than that conceived by the early saints or by later reformers, like Luther and Calvin. Thus the task of Greece has been carried forward by the Teutons in the matter of philosophy, and with the revival of independent reflection and research came in due time modern science. As for the Grecian ideals of art, in the narrower sense, their evolution under the influence of Christianity has been marked by the same general characteristics as are found in the case of philosophy; though it must be confessed that the Greek artistic creed, that all things lovely and lovable are intrinsically divine, has never yet been grasped in its entire significance by the Teutonic mind. The realization and adaptation of this principle is part of the work of the future.

Thus from the Hebrews, through the institutions of the Roman empire and through the records kept and disseminated by the Greeks, the modern world has inherited the idea of a fatherhood of a righteous and loving God and the brotherhood of man. From the Greeks we have inherited faith in human intelligence, love for order in thought and word, and a realization, at least partial, that all true beauty is a revelation of the nature of God. From the Romans we have derived the idea of the supremacy of the state, the dignity of the law, and the principles of sound politics based thereon. And these three bequests have not been passively accepted, but have been actively incorporated into the very being of the Teutonic people, whose own racial mission it is to work out in the world the ideal of personal independence.

The modern world is what it is because of the operation and co-operation of these four great elements contributed in turn by the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans and Teutons. These, to my thinking, are the four cornerstones of modern thought, and that is how we came by them.

N. F. BLACK, Regina, Sask.

The Gym.

"NO," said the first girl, "I never go to gym.—I never have time. When I'm through year meeting, Levana, Y.W., committee meetings and classes, not to mention all the other things that turn up, I don't have time for gym., and anyhow, I guess I get enough exercise rushing to college and back again."

"Well," said the second girl, "I find that the more you have to do the more you can do, and for my part I wouldn't give up gym. for a good deal. The regular meetings don't come at gym. hours, and if I miss a committee meeting once in a while it doesn't matter; and we do have such fun at gym.—the girls seem entirely different there and are so jolly. It seems in the very air of the place, you want to run and jump, and play tag or twirl your neighbor around, no matter if you have never said more than two words to her before. Oh, gym.'s the place to get to really know the girls, and it's the jolliest place out; it's the place for me!"

"Yes," remarked the Senior, "your're right there. I went to gym. for a year here and enjoyed it ever so much, and intended to go back the next year, but somehow I just kept putting it off all the time and never got there. I do wish I had, I felt just fine the spring after I had attended gym. all winter, besides the fun we used to have at the gym."

"That's all very well," said a very pretty girl, "but I am sure you get as much exercise at the rink, and it is so much fun there I wouldn't give up rink for anything."

"Well," put in the serious girl, "you do get exercise at the rink, certainly, but not in every muscle as you do at the gym. I am sure it is much better to go to the gym. and then take in the rink other days for recreation."

"Humph!" remarked the girl from Education. "We all *have* to go and we really enjoy it, but to think that we just *have* to go often makes us dislike it. But then, I suppose perhaps if we *had* to go to the rink at certain hours we would be just as sore about that, even if we did enjoy it. "It isn't the mouse," you know, girls, "it's just the idea!"

"Gym. is compulsory for the first two years at McGill, I understand," ventured another, "and most of the girls continue on in the other years, they get to like it so. But then they have their gym. right in the Royal Victoria; and it is the same with those large American girls' colleges, the girls are nearly all gym. enthusiasts, and fine, healthy girls, but they don't have the outside attractions that we do, at a co-educational place like Queen's."

"Well, that's just it," chimed in the Senior. "It's the outside attractions; and it just makes it a matter of will power for the girl who is going to go to the gym. Here we have the finest university gymnasium in Canada, and with equal advantages for the girls, and it does seem a shame that so few girls attend. I am sure if I come back next year I'll cut out a few other things and take in the gym."

The bell rang, and they all started to gather up books, pens and papers. Till then no one had paid much attention to the freshette, but now she remarked quietly. "I always used to go to the gym. at home, and I just loved it, but the girls never seemed to take as much interest in it here, and I thought there seemed so much else to do. But I guess I'll go next week, and I'm sure I can get Jessie and Annie to come, too."

Intercollegiate Debate.

ONE of the most interesting intercollegiate debates that have been listened to here for some time took place on Friday evening, Dec. 4, when Ottawa, the champion of last year, was defeated by Queen's.

The Ottawa debaters were Messrs E. F. Byrnes, Ph.B., and J. C. Connaghan, Ph.B., and their opponents were Messrs. A. D. Cornett, B.A., and M. R. Bow, B.A. The subject of debate was, "Resolved, that the Referendum should be adopted as part of the accepted constitutional machinery of Canada."

Mr. Byrnes, the leader of the affirmative, showed that the Referendum was but a consistent following out of the principle of democracy, and after pointing out its benefits in countries much similar to Canada, Australia, Switzerland and United States, asked why it should not be successful in Canada.

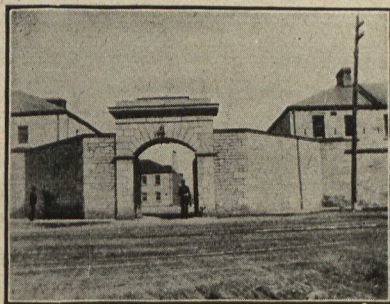
Mr. Cornett, of Queen's, leader in the negative, pointed out how the Referendum was theoretically undesirable and even dangerous as a means of making law in Canada, partly because it lessened the responsibility of the representatives in Parliament, and destroyed the principle of expert judgment, and partly because the ordinary man has neither time nor ability, or desire to discuss thoroughly and form a judgment on the important matters that would come up before the people as a Referendum.

Mr. Connaghan, second speaker on the affirmative, argued that the Referendum was needed not only because the representative system was going to seed and growing weak, but also in order to protect the people from frauds and corruption that was so prevalent at present in political life.

Mr. Bow put up a strong case against the Referendum being adopted in Canada, because for many reasons it was impracticable here. In fact, there was no demand for it with a representative government such as we have at present, that ever has its hand on the pulse of public opinion and is ready to act accordingly.

After a final summing up by Mr. Byrnes, for Ottawa, the judges, Bishop Farthing, Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.L.A., and Mr. J. L. Whiting, retired, and in fifteen minutes returned, reporting in favor of Queen's.

During the evening the audience was favored with a selection by the Queen's Mandolin and Guitar Club, and a solo by Miss H. Massie, entitled Vanya's Song.



Tete de Pont Barrack Gate.

Comments on Current Events.

DISTURBANCES IN THE NEAR EAST.

DURING the past couple of months the amicable relations which have existed among the nations of Europe, have been seriously disturbed. Practically every country on the Continent is at present keenly interested in the new state of affairs to a degree which has not obtained for many long years. The despatches daily speak of the possibility of war between Austria and Turkey, and this would involve nearly all the nations of Central Europe. The constitution of Turkey has lately been turned topsy-turvy, and a respectable measure of democratic government introduced. The German Emperor, owing to the publication of an interview which he gave in England some months ago, appears to have caused considerable anxiety in European diplomatic circles, as well as occasional possible changes in the system of government within his own empire. The affair between Austria and Turkey, however, has established a vicious precedent which bids fair to render of little avail many future attempts to continue, by means of treaties and conventions, peaceful and friendly relations between the nations of the European continent.

In 1878, by the Treaty of Berlin, which revised the preliminary compact concluded by Russia and Turkey after the war of the preceding year, Bosnia and Herzegovina were lopped off from the decaying organism of the Ottoman empire, and given over to Austria-Hungary to be governed and occupied by her until such time as Turkey could resume sway. The provisional nature of the occupation was pre-eminently emphasized and agreed to at the time. Under the rule of the Austrians, everything went smoothly on the surface, but underneath was a powerful current of discontent on the part of the governed.

A short time ago there was a strike among the employees of the Ottoman Railway, which runs through Bulgaria and Turkey. Owing to the difficulty experienced in running the line, the Bulgarian government took hold of her end of it, and managed it on her own responsibility. Turkey resented this action, since the railroad belonged to her. As a means of escaping from the ensuing mesh of difficulties, Bulgaria threw off the connection with the Ottoman Empire and declared herself independent. This seemed to offer the opportunity for which the Austrian government was waiting, for it immediately shattered the Berlin treaty and took unto itself absolute ownership of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. War was dangerously imminent, and only through the timely interference of the triumvirate of Britain, France and Russia may it be now averted. Austria was morally bounded to respect the portion of the two subordinate provinces by the Treaty of Berlin, and was again bound to adhere to the decrees of this treaty by the signing of a special protocol to the Black Sea conference in 1871, which affirmed that it is "an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty or modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers, by means of an amicable arrangement."

The far-reaching effect of this state of affairs is the position in which it will place all endeavors to settle international difficulties by amicable means. The supposed sanctity of a treaty has been exposed to ridicule, and Austria deserves to be severely punished for this breach. Militarism will be bound to come again to the front, and only those nations which are able to sufficiently protect themselves will consider themselves at all safe in depending on the execution of the decrees of a treaty. Unless something is done to rectify the situation, we fear that many an effort in the direction of the establishment of an international arbitration court has been undertaken in vain.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR HUMILIATED.

The tendency of the nations of the world towards a more extensive and a more real measure of constitutional government has at last spread to Germany, and the Emperor, who has been absolute and supreme since the inception of the empire in 1871, will likely be compelled to give up a large share of his independence, and to bow to the will of the popular Assembly. By the Constitution of the German Empire, as it stands, the King of Prussia is ex-officio the Emperor, and he is responsible for his public actions to no one but the Chancellor; while the Chancellor is responsible neither to the Reichstag nor to the people. The nature of the government is essentially despotic, and Prussia, that has only seventeen out of fifty-eight members in the Bundesrath or Federal Council, determines the imperial policy.

Until a short time ago the authority of the Emperor was on every hand recognized to be as absolute and final as that of any monarch in the civilized world to-day; but in the early part of November, an interview which the Emperor gave some time ago, was published in *The Daily Telegraph*, in which he markedly overstepped the bounds of endurance. The result was consternation in public opinion, and a consequent refusal to submit to any such absolutism in the future.

The Reichstag, which is what in Germany corresponds to our popular assemblies, has very few powers of any importance. Its consent is necessary to all laws, loans, treaties involving legislation, and to the budget, but its influence is greatly diminished by the fact that it can be dissolved at any time by the Bundesrath with the consent of the Emperor. In such a case a new election is held, and it is generally found that the newly-elected body is favorable to the projects of the Emperor. The Bundesrath, then, can force the acceptance of its measures, and the power of dissolution is used as a means of breaking down resistance in the Reichstag.

In a very short time, however, a very striking change seems to have taken place. It looks as if the Reichstag is to take hold of the reins of power, and force the Emperor to accept a system based on ministerial responsibility. No resistance is offered on the part of the Bundesrath, and the Emperor has been roundly reprimanded by the whole nation, and is to be restrained in future. A three or four days' discussion took place in the Reichstag as to the measure of responsible government to be adopted, and many propositions were offered. The whole tenor of the gathering was clearly in favor of a change.

The most noticeable feature of the whole affair is the resignation with which the Emperor accepts the situation. It cannot have been unexpected. Such changes have been going on all around him, and we cannot but believe that he suspected his despotism to be near an end. Germany, with its world-wide reputation for industry and ingenuity, ought to rise to the occasion and draw up a new constitution worthy of its great name.

THE LICENSE BILL.

Once again the British House of Lords has used its vetoing power, and the "License Bill," after having carried by a large majority in the House of Commons, has been summarily turned down in the Chamber.

What is the License Bill, and what were the circumstances demanding its presentation?

Thoughtful men are coming to the conclusion that the "Liquor Traffic" is a very serious problem, which every country must face sooner or later. Lord Lansdowne asserts that the evils of intemperance are not increasing in England. But John Burns, who comes into contact with the working class more intimately, strongly dissents from this view. Indeed, nearly all careful students of economic conditions in Great Britain to-day are blaming the drink habits of workingmen not only for the gross poverty that is to be found among them, but also for the serious industrial depression. Indeed, it is thought that in the competition of the industrial world, Britain is greatly handicapped, simply because of the lack of comforts, the diminished power of initiative and energy caused by the "drink" habits of the workingmen.

It is for this reason that a certain intelligent public opinion has been created which demanded more efficient saloon regulation at least. The bar-room is an unwholesome thing and many believe its maintenance is an inevitable burden on the community. The License Bill aimed at cutting off, in the course of fourteen years, 30,000 public houses. Those that fall by the way during this period are to be compensated by funds collected by their fellows who still survive. At the end of the fourteen year period, is another period of seven years in which licenses may be cancelled, but no compensation made. So that by 1930 the monopolistic value in all liquor licenses in Britain will cease, and the people will be free again to deal with the "liquor traffic" unhampered as at present by the great problem of monopolistic value.

The tremendous majority with which the License Bill passed in the Commons shows how deeply stirred the country is over this question, of not only great moral but also economical import. The immediate and special interests have, no doubt, largely influenced the Lords to withhold their assent to a measure that has been denounced as virtual confiscation.

There seem to be now only two courses open to Mr. Asquith, the aggressive but tactful leader of the government. Either he may announce the withdrawal of the measure to be brought up next session, or he may turn it into a high license device and force it through the Chamber as a money bill, which the Lords must pass. There is little doubt but Mr. Asquith will adopt the latter course.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

THE ALMA MATER ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

ONCE again the annual elections are over and the new executive will be installed ere this issue is ready for distribution. Now that the period of unrest and anxiety is fairly past, and electioneering exchanged for preparation for Christmas examinations, a few reflections on some aspects of this year's campaign may not be out of place, and again they may prove of a little value to those of us who will be here to share the anxieties of the contest next year. The most characteristic feature of the election week was the comparative lack of excitement and the apparent lack of interest. It is many years since the battles were fought with such a small amount of fluster and hubbub—and the reason for this state of quiescence is not far to seek.

The Arts Society had its men nominated and in the field a week or so before the Engineering and Aesculapian Societies knew whom they were going to run. It is true that the Arts Society did not nominate its old-time quota of candidates. Only two committeemen were this year put in the field, probably because Arts men had learned from the experience of past years, that they almost invariably only got two committeemen elected—the ones from the junior and senior years. For this they cannot be censured. There is certainly no satisfaction putting men into the field year after year, when they know for certain that there is no chance of their being elected.

The Engineering and Aesculapian Societies met on the same afternoon to nominate their respective candidates. Previously a committee from Science had met a committee from Medicine, and had talked over a plan concerning the offices for which each society should nominate candidates. The two faculties were not to oppose each other in any contest except that for committeeman. Medicine had decided to run a man for President. But before the time of the next meeting of the Engineering Society, the committee changed its mind and at the meeting recommended that the Presidency be contested. An amendment, however, to the adoption of the committee's report to the effect that no candidate be put in the

field for this office was easily carried. The matter seemed settled, although in the minds of many members there lurked the idea that Science men were showing poor sportsmanship, and that if the mutual support scheme which has been worked for years between Science and Medicine could not brook a friendly election contest, it did not deserve to be brooked itself. Later in the meeting the amendment was rescinded and Science put a presidential candidate in the running. This "death-bed" repentance alone saved the situation, and prevented the election going by acclamation.

Although acclamations occur frequently in political elections, nevertheless they evidence an unhealthy state of affairs in case of Alma Mater campaigns. For the presidency of this society only a man who is a graduate in some faculty of the University, can be a candidate. A student must then have been in college for at least four years in order to be eligible. There are every year about sixty graduates sent forth from the college halls as Masters or Bachelors of Arts. Some of these invariably return to pursue their studies in another branch of Arts study, while others enter the Faculties of Science, Medicine, Education, or Divinity. Under the existing abundance of societies here at Queen's and the innumerable opportunities afforded a student in the period of four years of learning the rules of parliamentary procedure used in conducting meetings, and of accustoming himself to stand up before an audience and express himself clearly and intelligently, any one of these graduates who at the end of his term cannot acquit himself favorably in relation to these matters, has certainly very little on which to congratulate himself. There must have been a hitch somewhere in his career. His education was sadly neglected on an important side, and the censure rests partly on his own shoulders, and partly with college life in general.

Again, let us suppose that men, capable of fulfilling the duties devolving on a president or a vice-president of the Alma Mater Society, are available at the time of the annual elections in each of the three main faculties, and that an election results in an acclamation. The plainest and truest inference must be lack of interest in this most important sphere of student activity. This alone could explain no election for the most coveted office in the gift of the student body. No such scheme as the "Medical-Science combination" could otherwise prevent the nomination of a capable man who had a reasonable chance of being elected.

Apart from this consideration, there are other lines of thought suggested by the number of offices that were won this year without an election. If all the offices are keenly contested, the campaign is entered into by a large number of students, and excitement and interest reach the highest pitch. The vote is bound to be large, for a certain contest will draw one crowd of students, and other contests will draw other crowds. This year a man has only four votes to cast, while there are eleven offices to be filled. A large vote means a full treasury for the Society, and this is a very important matter.

There is one other aspect which a well-contested election emphasizes. In a large university like Queen's, the oneness or unity which is the basal idea of such an institution, is necessarily concealed by separation into faculties and a high degree of specialization in all lines. No feature of college life brings students more

into touch with each other, and thus promotes good fellowship. The keener the struggle for supremacy the more good accomplished, and all evidences of petty jealousies and mean personalities may be entirely absent, as was evidenced to advantage especially during the last two campaigns.

VENTILATION OF CLASS-ROOMS.

There is a matter concerning the best interests of the professors and students which ought to be looked into by the authorities in charge, and with regard to which an improvement in conditions would accrue to the benefit of both parties. This is the ventilation of the lecture rooms. The greatest amount of good, fresh air, compatible with the other necessary conditions of comfort and convenience, is unquestionably for the good of the lecturer as well as the student, for it helps to keep the mind clear, and the faculties receptive. This argument ought to hit home from the point of view of the Science and Medical men in particular. As a general rule, in these two faculties, the students are required to spend about seven or eight hours a day in the lecture rooms or laboratories, and without a few good breaths of fresh air every hour or so, the air of the rooms tends to become 'stuffy' and the atmosphere congested. In the early fall the conditions are not so objectionable, for the storm windows are not in place, and the ventilation can be easily procured. In the winter, however, the problem ought to receive careful consideration. Owing to the efficiency of our steam-heating plant, the buildings are generally warm enough for comfort, for which everyone ought to be thankful. However, it occasionally happens that a room is too warm, and the two sets of windows prevent a free access of air. After a class of fifty or sixty (or even a hundred) students have occupied the seats therein for an hour or so, aerial conditions demanded by hygiene have necessarily given place to others which are, to say the least, injurious to the health. This condition of affairs too often happens in Science class-rooms, and some effective method ought to be adopted to counteract the bad results.

The products of combustion and respiration, comprising carbonic acid gas, water-vapor, and a small quantity of anthroptoxin (which is a virulent poison when concentrated) are rapidly diffused throughout the air of a room; and more air ought to enter a room, in order to dilute these, than is actually necessary in order to supply the requisite oxygen. The quantity of air required per head per minute has been variously stated; the figure now usually given is between twenty and thirty cubic feet per minute. Hence, a room to contain enough fresh air to supply, say, fifty students for one hour, would have to be of dimensions approaching seventy feet square and about fifteen feet in height. Therefore, if the ordinary class-room is used to accommodate a class of nearly that size for two successive hours, the possible injury to good health may be conjectured. The question of class-room ventilation is, then, far more important than would seem at first sight.

There are more than one or two ways in which the difficulty may be obviated. At present there is an intermission of seven minutes between the close of each class

and the beginning of the next, and surely no easier remedy to the congestion could be afforded than by opening a window and letting in a little pure oxygen, even if it is at the expense of a momentary fall in temperature. There are a few rooms used frequently by large classes of Science men that are, as a rule, very badly ventilated, and whose atmosphere at the beginning of the lecture it is very trying to endure, let alone what it must become at the end. In these later days, when physical well-being is assuming such an important position in the building up of the complete man, since it is the basis on which the moral and spiritual are built, it is natural that such a question as good ventilation of class-rooms in a university should receive its due amount of consideration. We hope that something may soon be done to alleviate the conditions referred to above.

Editorial Notes.

This will be the last issue of the JOURNAL until after the holidays. We extend to every student best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and hope that after a two weeks' complete rest everyone will come back to the old halls fully refreshed, and prepared for the final spasm of the year's work.

The results of the Alma Mater elections are now a matter of history. The newly-elected executive consists of the following: Hon. president, Prof. Adam Shortt; president, J. H. Stead, M.A.; first vice-president, J. B. Stirling; second vice-president, M. R. Bow, B.A. (acclamation); secretary, P. T. Pilkey; treasurer, J. E. Carmichael (acclamation); critic, J. L. Nicol, M.A. (acclamation); assistant secretary, P. J. Moran; committee, A. A. MacKay (Science) (acclamation), W. Dobson (Arts) (acclamation), Dawson (Arts) (acclamation), H. E. Connelly (Medicine) (acclamation).

The JOURNAL extends its heartiest congratulations to the new executive and hope they will continue the good work laid down by the retiring executive. It seems many years since the Alma Mater affairs were managed by such a capable set of officers as those who have just handed over their mantles to the incomers.

The JOURNAL regrets to notice that faculty feeling was running high on the day of the elections, and hopes that it will immediately be drowned in the efforts of everybody, as Queen's men, to further the best interests of the students in the Alma Mater Society.

A series of incidents occurred in the business part of the city immediately after the crowd was let loose from Convocation Hall that night, which is bound to bring discredit on the students of Queen's. After the cessation of hostilities everyone was willing to admit that the boys were in the wrong, and the general wish was to make immediate amends and so prevent a series of reports that will damage somewhat the reputation of Queen's students for decent, gentlemanly conduct.

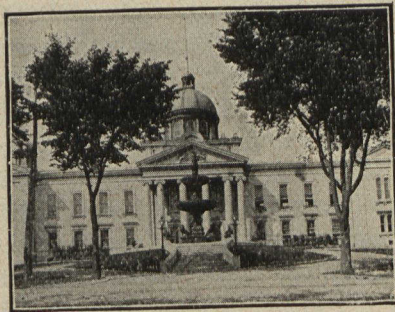
A free-for-all fight with the officers of the law was commenced on Princess street in the vicinity of the opera house, and in a short time the constables were using their batons to apparent good advantage. This enraged the students, and they secured missiles of any and every sort. The result was the leading to the police station of several students whom the constables were successful in kidnapping.

Both students and constables must confess that they acted without thinking. A lesson has undoubtedly been taught to the students—they know, at their own expense, that henceforth they cannot “rush” down the main streets of the city, take possession of the thoroughfares, and damage private property at will without suffering serious consequences. The police force is maintained to protect the rights of the citizens, and no doubt they are justified in using the means they did when matters came to such a pass. There will be a general feeling of regret in the city that the students of Queen's have put themselves on the same footing with regard to civic authority as those of McGill and Toronto Universities.

There is, however, another side to one or two aspects of the question. The students, no doubt, will be blamed for the occurrences, but the crowd and its abettors were by no means exclusively Queen's students. The trouble was no doubt begun by the students, but a large element of the offenders was a purely non-university crowd for whom the occasion presented an opportunity for excitement and recklessness. It is a peculiar thing that the men selected for punishment and as examples to the crowd happened to be students only.

The general feeling about the college is that the police force exceeded their rights, for they captured many who afforded easy marks, and in some cases they were men absolutely innocent of any offence. Surely men who are merely spectators have no right to suffer at the hands of the constabulary for the offences of others who escaped by their own alertness. Some of the prisoners were taken by the officers before the former had lifted a hand or raised a voice in aid of the trouble-makers. It may be all right to make an example of a guilty person, but what right has an innocent spectator to be treated the way some of them were on the night of December 5?

The students ought to profit by the lesson taught them, and know that some other way will have to be invented for working off surplus energy and enthusiasm than by trampling on private rights and doing damage to private property.



Court House, Kingston.

Ladies.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.



THE College of New Brunswick was founded and incorporated by provincial charter and endowed with Crown lands in and near Fredericton in 1800. In 1828 a royal charter was granted incorporating the college as King's College. In 1859 it became the University of New Brunswick. The buildings, four in number, are situated on a high hill about a mile out of Fredericton. They are the old Arts building, the modern Science and Engineering buildings, the Gymnasium and Observatory. A new Forestry building is soon to be erected. The University was originally only for men, but a few years ago one girl lead the van and now girls are firmly established at U. N. B. There were last year about 100 boys and 35 girls in attendance. The chief drawback with U. N. B. is that it is very poor and can barely manage to make both ends meet. It cannot pay its professors large salaries

and consequently, when their merits are recognized, they get higher offers and leave. The university is non-sectarian, and this prevents the championship of some. It is affiliated with Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and McGill and has many distinguished graduates.

A COLLEGE GIRL'S LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

"The life of a college girl at U. N. B. is undoubtedly hard. There is no Residency and we all board in the city, and the walk to the college in winter is one of the chief hardships. The students have to cross a windy common about half a mile in length and tramp it out themselves in winter. Sometimes after a blizzard it is knee-deep but we are of necessity forced to use it and soon have made a little trodden path. Everyone has her ears frozen at least once in the four years. In the spring the hill, whatever side you wish to take, is just a rushing river, and everyone dons rubber boots. After climbing up the hill, there is a high terrace on which the Arts building sits peacefully enthroned. The terrace is a slippery glade of ice and very steep, and U. N. B. watches the acrobatic feats of the boys and girls as they cautiously struggle to get up it—teeter despairingly on the smooth crest and as often as not, go to the bottom again,—and it seems to smile mockingly and say, "If you want to come here, you will have to learn that there is no royal road to learning." But after you do gain the summit, panting and hot, and are safe in the Ladies' room, it is great fun to watch the others arrive. (I have seen a girl escorted by a guard of four youths, one in front to pick out the safest place for her steps, one on each side to guide her, and one behind to prevent any sudden inclination to roll to the bottom. Or a girl will arrive with an umbrella in one hand and a pile of books in the other, begin to slip, a boy near at

hand gallantly offer an arm, suddenly lose his footing and go for a coast most ignominiously.) These unfortunates must, of course, put up with the cheers and laughter and delighted yells of encouragement from their friends at the windows. No one knows why they ever put the University in such an out-of-the-way place and then never provided a convenient means of access. But the view of the winding St. John river, of St. Mary's and Fredericton, is simply magnificent at all times and the scenery in the early fall and spring is beautiful.

The college girls at U. N. B. have three societies—the Ladies' Society, the Y.W.C.A., and the Delta Rho or Debating Society. Membership in the Ladies' Society is compulsory and every girl has to pay her \$1.00 to the secretary. This society simply aims to keep up a comradeship among the whole four classes and to promote good college spirit. There are three officers only, President (a Senior), Vice-President (a Junior), Secretary-Treasurer (a Sophomore). Meetings are called at irregular intervals up at College as the president wants some matter of general interest discussed. Occasionally the society sends a representative to the faculty to state its views on a subject pertaining to the whole college. The Ladies' Society gives a reception to the freshman class in October, within a fortnight after the opening of the college. The reception is held in the library of the Arts building and the college attends in full force. The president of the Ladies' Society, assisted by the professors' wives, receives, and the vice-president pins a carnation on every freshman. A city orchestra furnishes music, the library is decorated and topics usually furnish entertainment. We have a few solos, etc., before refreshments are served and then "God Save the King" at eleven o'clock, for freshies should keep proper hours. The finances of the Ladies' Society are used to pay for the reception and also to buy furniture and pictures for our two rooms on the second floor of the Arts building.

The sophomore girls give a banquet to the freshettes soon after college opens. The banquet is given in our rooms, and every girl helps the sophomores by contributing something, sandwiches, cakes, etc. All the girls are present and the banquet is preceded by the dread initiation ceremonies. These latter are merely a farce, but they loom large in the life of the anxious freshette and wickedly gleeful sophomore, but the juniors and seniors merely give a hand out of courtesy, and regard the whole proceeding as tedious. The victim is taken singly, blindfolded, into a dark cloak room where the girls are assembled. She is made to tell her whole name, her age, why she ever wanted to come to U. N. B., and why she ever dared to come—requested to sing a song, recite or tell a funny story. Then she is helped upon a table, then a chair, and made to slide down to the ground on a board, supported on either side by one of the girls. Then sometimes the sufferer is tossed three times in a blanket amid war-whoops, and that is really quite a startling experience. Then a dose of salt is presented and after that, nectar and ambrosia in the form of cod liver oil or quinine or some equally harmless and disagreeable mixture. Then the vow of loyalty and obedience must be taken before the victim has the bandage removed from her eyes, to the tune of "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow" sung with much vigor. After all is over the banquet is given and is much appreciated after such a strenuous time. And the

college banquets are great, too, considering how far the eatables have to be carried and that the girls supply them all. The banquet is very informal and everyone talks at once if they like and one can burst into flights of eloquence at any time. The freshettes are carefully fixed up by the attentive sophs., with large paper bibs, having "Pet," "Sweetheart," etc., conspicuously printed on them, and, being seated together, they look very meek and submissive. They are given a toast and have to respond. Before rising, to their helpless indignation, two sophs., with a bowl of water and a towel, approach and tenderly wash and wipe their hands with careful little pats, while any protest results in having the face gently washed as well.

The freshettes have to make a return of the banquet by giving one to the sophs. in the spring, to which, however, they invite all the girls. The junior girls have to contribute largely to college entertainment. In the spring they give the Junior Tea, which is their formal farewell to their sister class, the seniors—and it is one of the most important events of the year. The whole senior class are guests of honor, the junior boys are also invited, and the freshmen and sophomore girls, also the faculty, and any graduates in town. It takes a month's hard work, because the junior girls alone do all the planning, bear all the expenses, provide decoration, refreshments, entertainment, etc., and succeeding groups of juniors burn to surpass the efforts of the year before. The '07 girls gave a Shamrock Tea on March 17th; '08 gave a Pink Tea, which was extremely dainty, and last year '09 gave a Quaker Tea. There were nine of us, and we all wore dark dresses, white caps, kerchiefs, cuffs and aprons. The invitations were on old-fashioned cream linen cards. Our tea-room was decorated in blue and gold, a centrepiece of daffodils, festoons of blue and yellow paper, potted hyacinths in blue and yellow jars, heavy blue portieres were hung at the windows, and at all the little tables for four there were gold edged menu cards with a demure little Quakeress' head drawn at the top and the names of the things in Quaker terms, such as "Shaker Jelly," "Philadelphia cream," "Pensive salad," "Longfellow sandwiches," etc. The prizes for the poetical contest were a copy of "Evangeline," Robert's "Sister to Evangeline," and as a consolation prize a statue of a sedate little Quakeress. The souvenirs to the senior class were tiny blue boxes, tied with blue ribbon, with "Quaker Oats" stamped on one side in gold letters, and on the other side the university crest and the date; they were really filled with Quaker oats, and a card bearing a quotation appropriate to the recipient. It was three hours good fun, and it was three weeks solid work and cost \$45.00. The juniors also gave a picnic in May for the senior girls, and at this the prophesies for the seniors are read by the juniors.

The Y.W.C.A. does more work than either of the other two. It has about thirty members, five officers,—president (a senior), vice-president (a junior), secretary-treasurer (a senior), and corresponding and recording secretaries, both sophomores. The regular meetings are held regularly every Friday afternoon at four o'clock in the class-room in the basement of the Methodist church in the city. A Bible class is held once a week, and a mission study class during eight or ten weeks of the winter. Then five or six times during the year on Sunday afternoons we

have a union meeting with the Y.M.C.A. in their rooms at the college. There is a great deal of genuine friendliness and helpfulness among the girls and this the Y.W.C.A. helps to strengthen and keep up.

The Delta Rho, or Debating Society, exists not so much for the purpose of exercise in debating as for bringing the girls together socially. The regular social gatherings are scattered over the whole year, and as we have no residency we do not meet as closely as girls do at many colleges, and hence feel the need of it quite often. So the Delta Rho meets about once a fortnight at the rooms of the college girls for a pleasant evening. And really these are among the jolliest times we have. Some of the debates are very good and often quite animated such as one on "The use of keys." After our debate we talk a while in groups, then usually sing U. N. B. songs, give our hostess a vote of thanks and depart to see each other home in little squads. The Delta Rho has three officers,—president (a senior), vice-president (a junior), and secretary (a sophomore).

The attitude toward co-education was, on the part of the boys, until a few years ago, very contemptuous. They did not like to see the girls rival them and as often as not take the medals and prizes. But the faculty always befriended them and the last year or two the boys have become quite pacified because the girls showed such enthusiasm over their football victories and such sympathy in their defeats.

The attitude towards work is, on the whole, very good. Nearly all the girls come from families not very wealthy and they naturally are there for business and want to do well, so simply have to work.

The girls play basketball in the gymnasium, but nothing else, and it is often hard to get ten girls interested in that. The long, hard walk to get up there in winter has a great deal to do with it as it gives plenty of exercise. The gymnasium provides no special equipment for girls. A senior is always appointed basketball captain, and gets up as many games as she can during the winter.

The *Conversazione*—the annual ball given by U. N. B., is one of the social events of the province. It is given by the student body to their friends. "Greening for the Con." goes on fully three weeks beforehand and all the boys and girls interested go up to college every afternoon they can to make evergreen wreaths. One would hardly know the prosaic old college on the night of the Con. with all its stone pillars wreathed with evergreen from which peep out tiny tissue roses of all colors, with lights blazing, an orchestra playing, cushions piled high in one of the lecture rooms to watch the dancing, with the Library and Science rooms turned into huge refreshment rooms. It really looks like fairyland, and this year it will be '09 that twinkles in electric lights over the main entrance. And the next, or rather the same morning when one goes up to lectures, not a vestige of greening is to be seen, not a rose, all the seats are in order and all signs of festivity have vanished.

Then the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. join forces and give a reception in the library during the second term. The Arctic rink in the city claims considerable time from the college girls during the winter and there is sure to be several weeks of splendid skating on the river."

Every year there is a college play which is usually given by the Boys' Glee Club, or by the Y.M.C.A., but last year there was a change, and the Ladies' Society, to increase their revenue, gave a Greek play in the college library, which was an unqualified success.

On the Sunday before *Encoenia* Day, the Baccalaureate sermon is preached in one of the city churches by a graduate, and all the students and faculty attend, wearing gowns. Only the seniors wear caps. *Encoenia* Day is always the last Thursday in May. The proceedings last from 2 p.m. till 6 and are held in the library, which accommodates about five hundred people. Last year there were thirty graduates. When the exercises are over the seniors all go down into the main hall and join hands in a big circle and sing all the college songs, while the admiring friends, relatives and undergrads. look on; then they close with "Auld Lang Syne."

B. WELLING, U.N.B., '09.

Senior (thoughtfully)—"Christmas comes on the twenty-fifth this year."

It has been decided this year to hold a Canadian Y.W.C.A. conference at Gravenhurst, Muskoka. For the last few years the Queen's Y.W.C.A. has been sending delegates to the American conference at Silver Bay, and now the question is whether to continue to do so or whether to send them to Muskoka. This question has been left open for discussion, for there is plenty of time before next summer.

On Friday afternoon, Dec. 4, Grant Hall was the scene of a merry gathering of students and their friends at the Levana Tea. The Tea had been postponed from the Saturday before, and there was a little fear that the numbers might suffer in consequence, but, allowing for the absence of outsiders, this was not so. As usual, the candidates for the Alma Mater elections were present, strenuously endeavoring to play the agreeable, and helping on the good cause by their generous patronage of the candy table. This year the College Orchestra was present for the first time, and did much to make the time pass pleasantly. We would like here to thank the Orchestra and all others who contributed their services to make this a most successful and enjoyable Tea.

At the meeting of the Levana Society on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, the programme took the form of an inter-year debate. The subject was, "Resolved, that suffrage should not be granted to women." The speakers on the affirmative were Miss Forrester and Miss Bell, '12, while Miss Allan and Miss Playfair, '11, upheld the negative. The debate was exceedingly interesting, and both sides put their case clearly before the audience, but the judges felt compelled to give their decision in favor of the negative.

Arts.

AT the risk of being charged with harping on a theme which is by this time moss-grown with age, we feel it a duty to refer to the state of affairs in the Reading room. On more than one occasion lately the condition of things has been simply ridiculous when it is borne in mind that the room is provided for the purpose of reading and for that purpose alone. Students other than those of the first year have heard the subject discussed and commented on from every possible point of view, and consequently the present dissertation is hardly likely to gain at their hands the respectful attention it deserves. However, let it be said in this connection that the offenders—there is no need to mince matters, for it is an offence and a rather serious one—have not been altogether members of the first year by any means. In fact there seems no doubt that in nearly every case those chiefly to blame for the disturbance have been men who would probably resent being taken for freshmen. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no further occasion to refer to this much-vexed question. If men remember that the Reading room is neither a club room nor a study room—for some students seem inclined to use it as such,—a great deal of inconvenience and unpleasantness will be saved for all parties concerned.

The Alma Mater Society elections this year developed some rather interesting features. Taking the affair generally, it may be said that the elections for those offices which were contested, were well-fought and interesting, though of course it is to be regretted that six offices were allowed to go by default. It is not the purpose of the present article to fix the blame for this state of affairs, but surely some one blundered and blundered rather seriously, from the standpoint of the "interests and prosperity" of the Alma Mater Society. In some quarters the feeling seems to be that the Arts Faculty was at fault in putting so few candidates in the field. Whatever foundation such a feeling may have, it may at least be answered that the Arts Society posted a list of its nominees a week before nomination day, thus making it perfectly clear to the other faculties what part Arts was proposing to take in the election. This being so, it is pretty well "up to" the other faculties to explain why there was no election for so many offices.

Apart from this regrettable feature of the affair, however, the contests for the different offices this year were in no way less interesting than the fights of other years. Now that the election is a thing of the past and the officers appointed for the coming year, it is to be hoped that the words of the defeated presidential candidate will have the effect they deserve, and that every one will support the college society as never before.

To pass from the election to the aftermath of the election is anything but pleasant. The affair of Saturday night reflects credit on no one, so far at least as an onlooker can judge, and it is to be hoped that the gruesome details will soon be forgotten.

The intercollegiate debate between Ottawa and Queen's, held on Friday, Dec. 4th, was eminently satisfactory from the point of view of Queen's. Messrs. A. D. Cornett, B.A., '07; and M. R. Bow, B.A., '08, did honor to themselves and their university and deserve the sincere thanks of the student body.

Following the '12 vs. '11 debate on Dec. 12th, the junior and senior years will hold their debate on Dec. 19th. Messrs. S. S. Cormack and W. F. Dyde will represent '10 and Messrs. M. Y. Williams and R. M. McTavish '09. The subject is, "Resolved, that trade unions should be incorporated."

Science.

THE A. M. S. elections are over and we in Science can only accept the defeat of our candidates gracefully, and continue to do our little part towards making the Alma Mater Society fill the place it should in our college life.

Most defeats have their sting, but this one is an exception, for no candidate, successful or not, could feel anything but gratified with the fight put up by the members of the Engineering Society and their friends, in the face of the odds that marked this contest. No political contest could be more warmly fought than was this, but it is perhaps to be regretted that the same party spirit and party trickery that mark our Provincial and Dominion elections should be so markedly shown in a university contest. We refer particularly to the use of a paragraph which appeared in the *Whig* the evening before election day. Granted that it was written by a Science student (and no one regrets it more than the Science students themselves), its use by some of our opponents was unpardonable and unfair, in that no candidate in this or any other election should be made to answer for the work of one thoughtless individual. An apology to our friends in the Arts Society is most assuredly in order, while our thanks are due those who did everything in their power to suppress the use of the article in question.

There has been a growing tendency on the part of some of the college correspondents of our city papers, to rush into print with lengthy and sometimes badly warped accounts of the current events of our college life and work. Matters are brought up and discussed in our various societies, that, in some cases, are of such a nature as to render their publication not at all advisable, and some steps should be taken to see that these matters are not made too public.

We must admit that a well edited column in our daily papers, dealing with the regular life of the University, is of interest to the students and their friends in the city, but it is extremely important that the correspondent show some traces of discrimination and foresight.

A challenge has been forwarded to the Arts men from Science for the Lavell Cup. The lengthy season and the subsequent pleasures of vaccination prevented an

earlier challenge, but it is to be hoped that zero weather and a field of snow will not prevent the Arts football team from accepting, even at this late date.

And those followers of the strenuous but less exciting game of Association in the final year have issued a very unique challenge to their more serious-minded brethren in Divinity, for a game at an early date. This is becoming almost an annual affair, and is looked forward to, doubtless because it furnishes so much needed exercise to the players and some little amusement to the onlookers.

A novel feature of the final year work in Mining and Metallurgy is the class devoted to lectures by the students. One hour per week is given over to different men who lecture to the rest of the class on some subject connected with mining or metallurgy. The class is decidedly interesting, and at the same time of great benefit to the members of the class, giving, as it does, a good training in delivery and expression. Humor is by no means entirely absent, as the following indicates: A mining camp in northern Ontario was described as having "a rather poor surface equipment, but with two very good hotels and a pool-room."

Oh harken, ye Seniors, ye wise men, and noble,
Ye Juniors and Sophomores, lend me your ears,
Ye Freshmen, whose presence brings discord and trouble:
Your Junior Attorney is almost in tears.

His Waterman pen, oh, the pen he'd have died for,
Deserted his person, and he shouts forth his woe,
'Tho' searched for unceasing, the article sighed for
Is still with the missing, and his spirits are low.

Ye gentleman finder, tall, handsome, broad-shouldered,
Ye scholar and master of languages five,
Deliver his darling ere his heart it has mouldered
And this he will do if by chance he survive:

He'll empty his trunks, or his suit case, or pockets,
Or you and your friends he will take down the line;
He'll cover your fair one with diamonds and locketts,
Or a pension for life, or your slave for all time.

He hopes this appeal will be met with approval—
He has only a pencil, and hard is his lot,
And he hopes that no vandal will cause its removal,
Till the fates once more smile on A. W. Scott.

This pathetic appeal appeared on one of our bulletin boards recently. It is hardly necessary to say that it brought results.

Our editor-in-chief has asked that if possible a series of articles of a semi-technical or scientific nature be obtained for this column. If any of the members

of the Engineering Society, who are in a position to contribute anything along these lines, will do so they will be conferring a favor not only on the JOURNAL staff, but on the subscribers as well.

Prof. M——I (in discussing the clash with the police on Saturday evening)
—“Have we any representatives from Science in jail?”

Student—“Yes, four.”

Prof. M——I—“Indeed; then that is quite satisfactory.”

Manager Paddy Br-----“Yes, sir, I'm a friend of the students, I am. Last year, through Billy MacInnes' brains and my generosity you fellows made, according to my reckon, one hundred and ninety-six dollars for your old gym.—But you ain't going to do it again.”

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SCIENCE DINNER.

Wednesday evening last saw Grant Hall taxed to its utmost capacity by one of the most successful, and certainly the largest, Science dinner in the history of the School of Mining. Nearly three hundred guests and students, hungry and apparently happy, followed Principal Gordon and President E. L. Bruce, of the Engineering Society, into the dining hall, and several hours later, still happy, though still hungry, filed out, all voting the dinner a success.

The speeches by the many prominent men on the toast list were excellent, the singing good, and the yelling all that could be desired. The one drawback seemed to be the lack of facilities offered by Grant Hall to handle a dinner of this size. Our brothers from Medicine made excellent waiters, but the kitchen arrangements will have to be materially altered and improved before an entirely satisfactory dinner can be held there. As it is at present, the delay between courses is much too long, and as a result the toast list is not reached until long after ten o'clock.

Space will not permit any account of the many good speeches. Suffice to say that they were all of extreme interest and full of benefit to engineers, budding and otherwise.

The faculty song was very ably rendered by G. M. Thompson, '10.

Among the guests were the following: Prof. Adam Shortt, R. W. Brock, Eugene Coste, Prof. Haultain, Dean Adams, Dean Galbraith, H. Holgate, C.E., D. M. McIntyre, W. F. Nickle, W. G. Miller, and Professors from Queen's and the School of Mining.

Medicine.

Oil, wine, whisky, rum,
More ale, more ale, more ale;
We're no bums,
Waugh, waugh, waugh.

THAT we're no bums was clearly shown last Saturday, when the results of the Alma Mater elections were announced. This year again *Médecine* elected all its nominees: President, J. H. Stead, M.A.; 2nd vice-president, M. R. Bow, B.A.; treasurer, J. E. Carmichael; committeeman, H. E. Connelly. The last three officers were elected by acclamation, but the struggle for the presidency was really the true bone of contention. Mr. Ellis, Mr. Stead and their workers put in a hard week's work and the small majority of 84 speaks volumes. The unkindest cut of all come when one of the less fortunate Science candidates thanked his "few" friends in Medicine for their support. There has always existed the kindest of feelings between the members of the Engineering and Aesculapian Societies and election day was surely no exception to the rule. It was an arduous campaign and the various candidates are glad to see it over.

The introduction of a programme at the regular meetings of the Aesculapian Society is a step in the right direction. The attendance at the meetings this year is double that of last year, and the enthusiasm displayed by the members should make the programme a permanent fixture at all future meetings. Two weeks ago the sophomore year furnished the programme, last week the freshman year brought out some undiscovered talent, and this week the junior year will be expected to do its share.

All arrangements are practically concluded for the Medical dinner to be held on the 17th of this month. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, has accepted the invitation sent him and will be the principal speaker of the evening. A large number of guests will be present and everything points to success. An agreement has been reached between the Engineering and Aesculapian Societies to furnish waiters at their respective dinners and the new plan will be given a trial.

R. J. Ellis represented Queen's at the Toronto University annual Medical At-Home.

A. J. Keeley, H. R. Thompson and C. E. McCutcheon are back around college halls again. They look none the worse for their enforced vacation.

Medicine feels proud of the showing made by M. R. Bow, '10, in the debate against Ottawa College. Congratulations, "Mac."

A MATERIA MEDICA CHAT.

"I want some consecrate lye," he slowly announced as he entered the drug store.

"You mean concentrated lye," suggested the druggist, as he repressed a smile.

"Well, maybe I do. It does nutmeg any difference. It's what I camphor, anyway, I'll aloe. What does it sulphur?"

"A quarter a can."

"Then you can give me a can."

"I never cinnamon who thought himself so witty as you do," said the druggist, in a gingerly manner, feeling called upon to do a little punning himself.

"Well, that is not bad, ether," laughed the customer, with a symptitious glance. "I ammonia novice at the business, though I've soda good many puns that other punsters get the credit of. However, I don't care a copperas far as I am concerned, though they ought to be handled without gloves till they wouldn't know what was the matter with them. Perhaps I shouldn't myrrh myrrh. We have had a pleasant time, and I shall caraway."

It was too much for the druggist. He collapsed.

Dr. Ca-ph-ll—"It's the easiest thing in the world, gentlemen, to get tangled up in hearts."

"There are no flies on us."—John Philip Sousa D-s R-si-rs and Arthur Pryor L-fr-mb-i-e.

D. A. Ca-m-ch-el—Might I ask the representative of this society at Toronto, where the function was held?

Dick El-is—I think it was at McConkey's.

Divinity.

THE following are the officers of the Theological Society, elected for the present year:—Moderator Honorarius, Principal Gordon, D.D.; Moderator, D. C. Ramsay, M.A.; Pope, J. L. Nicol, M.A.; Scribe, L. K. Sully, B.A.; Archbishop, J. A. Shaver, B.A.; Bishops, J. McAskile, B.A., J. MacGillivray; Archdeacon, A. D. Cornett, B.A.; Deacons, W. A. Dobson and G. C. Shearer; Singing Patriarch, J. M. MacGillivray.

The first regular meeting of the Theological Society under the new organization was held on Tuesday, Dec. 3rd. All the members of the Theological staff were invited to attend this meeting to give addresses and such advice as they thought would be of benefit to the Society. Unfortunately Dr. Ross and Prof. Laird found it impossible to attend. However, short addresses were received

from Principal Gordon, Prof. Jordan and Prof. Scott. Each speaker commended highly the aims of the organization. Composed as it is of men who have had years of experience in other societies of different kinds, this one should be the most influential and powerful around the University. The speakers pointed out how much useful work could be accomplished if we fulfilled well the third object of the society, viz., "To serve as a bond of union between the students in Theology and other students of the University interested in theological work, particularly those students in Arts looking forward to entering Theology." As a matter of fact, a number of students on entering college purpose proceeding to the study of Theology but many of them change their mind and pursue some other course. In the past the Theological professor had no opportunity of coming in contact with these men. But under our new organization a record will be kept of such students and the professors will have a chance to come into personal touch with them and to give them such aid and instruction as will be of use to them in their future work. In this way it is hoped that more men will be encouraged to enter our Hall.

The only adverse criticism offered was the question regarding the names of the officers of the society. Principal Gordon suggested that now when the students in Theology had organized on a serious and earnest basis, it might be well to adopt names for the officers which would be more in keeping with the objects in view. Let the old names drop out with the old organization. With reference to this point, the other two speakers agreed with the Principal, although the reasons given were not exactly the same. Prof. Scott explained briefly how the Theological Society was conducted in the college from which he was graduated. The papers read were mostly by students, but occasionally an outsider was asked to give an address. The one invited on such an occasion was usually a graduate of some years' standing who had specially distinguished himself in his chosen profession. It was regarded as a mark of honor to be so selected and invited, and had a good effect on the graduates. It stimulated them to better work. This is a feature which it seems to us might be adopted by our own society. No doubt we will all be looking for an invitation back in a few years. Who will get it?

For the past two years part of the foreign mission work of the Q.U.M.A. has been the supporting of two Armenian boys in a boys' school at Bardizag, Turkey-in-Asia. At the meeting of the Association held on Saturday, Nov. 28th, Mr. W. A. Kennedy, B.A., who has lately returned to Canada after three years' teaching in this boys' school, gave a very interesting address on life and conditions in the school and neighborhood. The address was illustrated by lantern views depicting the school buildings and the town, the local inhabitants, the boys at work and at play. Mr. Kennedy also presented and explained a few very interesting views of Palestine, which he visited while in the East.

At the meeting on the following Saturday, Mr. P. T. Pilkey gave a vivid and really inspiring account of his last summer's work in New Ontario. Mr. Pilkey's

efforts on the Tomstown mission field were greatly appreciated by the people and met with very encouraging success, including the erection of a new church at Earlton. With that humor that is all his own, yet in a thoroughly earnest manner, Mr. Pilkey depicted his many interesting experiences, the difficulties of the work, the life of the people and their hearty response to the missionary's efforts, the need of the Church taking a deeper interest in this part of its home field.

The attendance at these meetings is not what it should be. The fault is not with the character of the programme provided, but with the many students who might reasonably be expected to have an interest in the work of the Association, but have not come out to see what is being done. We feel that if these only realized what they have missed by their absence they would make an effort to be present at the succeeding meetings.

All the students of the University are glad that Queen's won the intercollegiate debate which was held here on Friday evening, Dec. 4th, and we of Divinity Hall are proud that one of the winning team—A. D. Cornett, B.A.,—is one of our number. We extend congratulations to both gentlemen. "Dow" need not fear speaking to the most critical congregation.

This year we were saved from the struggle of an election campaign. As usual we nominated a member of the Hall for the position of Critic, but as no one was nominated to oppose him, your editor will be in this very critical position for the ensuing year.

College Song.

Tune: "Drink to me only with thine eyes."

Football is king, when autumn comes,
And hockey fills the rink,
Tennis in summer, on the green,
A toast to these we'll drink!
Dear college days! Dear days at Queen's!
Long may thy games breed men,
And oft the shout of victory rise:
We're champions again.

Queen's! may thy sons forever fight
The battle of the strong,
Knowing that work will bring success,
That right will conquer wrong.
On college campus, track or ice,
In clinic, camp or claim,
Struggling as did their fathers strive
To squarely play the game.

—L. W. V.

Athletics.

IN the football season, just over, while our team was not successful in winning the championship, yet it is admitted by all competent to judge, that our team is little, if at all, inferior to the successful one. But the most pleasing admission of all is that the men who represented Queen's in senior football this year have been of a high type, physically, intellectually and morally. Those who have been most closely associated with the team this year are unanimous in their opinion that the men composing it are "the best bunch of sports and the best heads" that ever represented Queen's. And that, in our humble opinion, is a greater honor than even winning the championship.

Undoubtedly we were represented by a good team, and it is perhaps fitting that we should here recognize and thank these men. We owe thanks, undoubtedly, to the members of the team, who put up a clean, hard fight for premier honors and took their defeat with the best of grace. But there are others to whom we are indebted, to the trainers who took such an interest in the team and looked after their corporeal fitness so thoroughly; to the captain, who infused such a spirit of enthusiasm into the players, and to whose efforts the unification of the team is in great measure due; to the coaches who freely gave of their time to teach the men, urging them on to do their best, restraining the too hot-headed, patiently drilling the slower ones, and who felt their losses even more than the men themselves. And, more than all the rest, the manager. There are far more men playing, or learning to play football to-day than ever before at Queen's, and this means that as fast as the older men are graduated, there are others equally good ready to take their places. To him let us give the credit, for he has worked unceasingly in this respect. As for his relations with the team—it would be a rash man who would venture an adverse criticism of the manager when any of the team are near.

Toronto University have done remarkably well in the football season just past. In the Intercollegiate Union they have won the championship in Association football, and the senior intermediate and junior honors in Rugby. In the final battle for Dominion honors they were not so successful, however. Hamilton Tigers defeated them by four points in what was one of the best games ever played in Canada. It was the same old story of a team of veterans vs. one of comparatively inexperienced players. In the early part of the game Varsity apparently suffered from stage fright and Tigers got what was a fatal lead. In the second half the younger team found itself and forced the pace all through, but Tigers' lead was too great to be overcome. While not successful, Varsity is to be congratulated on the splendid effort her team made. It has been proved conclusively that, let the newspaper sporting critics rave all they like about the wonderful football played in the Interprovincial League, the teams of the Intercollegiate Union are in no way inferior.

The following clubs, under the control of the Alma Mater Society, have been organized and officers elected for next season:

Hockey Club—Hon. pres., Dr. J. J. Harty; president, R. E. McLaughlin; vice-president, V. W. Crawford; secretary-treasurer, E. Pennock; assistant secretary, J. M. Donahue; captain 1st team, W. Dobson; captain 2nd team, to be selected.

Track Club—Hon. president, Prof. M. Baker; president, A. M. Bateman; vice-president, A. F. H. Cadenhead; secretary-treasurer, R. W. Brown; assistant secretary, E. C. McLean; committee, '10, H. C. Bertram, '11, J. E. McKenzie, '12, H. McKinnon.

Curling Club—Hon. president, Mr. J. M. Farrell; president, D. C. Ramsay; vice-president, H. E. Chatham; secretary, C. J. Burns; committee, P. Pilkey, J. A. McPherson, M. Brower.

At a meeting of the Alma Mater Society, on November 28th, Messrs. A. H. Gibson, A. B. Turner, and D. R. Cameron were selected to represent Queen's at the annual meeting of the I.C.R.F.U. to be held in Montreal on Saturday, Dec. 5th. At the same time Mr. J. F. MacDonald was asked to be Queen's representative on the executive for the coming season.

Hockey practice will commence as soon as college re-opens. All students who can play hockey even a little should turn out at the first practices. There will be a chance for all, and selection for the different teams are made on merit only. Any one who intends to try for a place will be wise to get his skates sharpened up and practice as much as possible during the holidays so as to be in shape when he returns.

The basketball match between '12 and '11 in the inter-year series was disastrous for the latter. The freshmen were evidently bent on getting even with the sophomores for their initiation and went after them in good style, scoring 61 to their opponents' 12. Wilson, Leckie and Turner figured most in the scoring. The teams were: '11—Newman, Wallace, Gallagher, Jemmett, Harris—12.

'12—Vansickle, Wilson, Turner, Leckie, Erskine—61.

Referee—W. H. Craig, '09.

Music and Drama.

AT the meeting of the Alma Mater Society on November 28th, the Ladies' Glee Club provided a programme consisting of the following numbers—1. March from Tannhäuser—Ladies' Glee Club. 2. Piano solo, Frühlingsrauschen—Miss Sanderson. 3. Life's Lullaby—Ladies' Glee Club. 4. Stars of Heaven, Rheinberger—Ladies' Glee Club. The work of the club on that occasion showed the result of patient and careful practice, and the manner in which the programme was received was very encouraging to both the club and their instructress, Miss L. Singleton.

It is to be hoped that we will soon be favored with another appearance of this organization.

A short but exceedingly pleasing musical programme was given at the Inter-University Debate in Convocation Hall on Dec. 4. The selection from the Mandolin and Guitar Club was thoroughly appreciated, and Miss H. Massie delighted the audience by her splendid rendering of that difficult number, "Vanya's Song"—Stutzman.

The resignation of Mr. D. A. McArthur from chairmanship of the musical committee was received at the last meeting of the Alma Mater Society and the new members appointed were G. E. Kidd and W. F. Dyde.

The Tuesday practice of the Students' Orchestra has been changed from 7.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

"The best yet," was the verdict heard on all sides on Monday evening, Nov. 30th, when the curtain went down on the last scene of "Much Ado About Nothing"—as presented by the College Dramatic Club. From the beginning of the session, till the night the play was presented—two good long months—the members of the Dramatic Club worked faithfully to make the play a success. After a month's work by themselves, with help from a number of the professors—the services of Mr. Sinclair Hamilton, as director and manager, were secured. Mr. Hamilton then worked with the club until the play was produced, and by his energetic and careful training soon brought the play into fine shape. The caste of characters was as follows:—Don Pedro, Prince of Aragon—C. S. Russell; Don John, his brother—G. S. Otto; Claudio, a young lord of Florence—H. J. Coutu; Benedick, a young lord of Padua—A. E. O'Neill; Leonato, governor of Messina—G. N. Urie; Antonio, his brother—W. A. Smith; Balthasar, musician—Chas. McGauhay; Conrade and Borachio, followers of Don John—A. V. Gilbert and G. W. Ritchie; Friar Francis—W. A. Sutherland; Dogberry, a constable—P. T. Pilkey; Verges, a headborough—F. H. Huff; Seacoal, a watch—F. G. LeClair; a sexton, B. Cannon; courtiers—P. E. Skinner and L. F. Phillips; Hero, daughter to Leonato—Miss W. Girdler; Beatrice, niece to Leonato—Miss Ada Chown; Margaret and Ursula, gentlewomen in attendance on Hero—Miss M. F. Walks and Miss A. T. Carlyle; maids in waiting—Miss O. E. Somerville, Miss Lillian Birley, Miss Mabel Marshall. Every member of the caste played the part well, and it would be unfair to discriminate too closely among them. Miss Chown, as usual, was particularly brilliant in her part, and succeeded in portraying in a graceful and artistic manner the very difficult part of Beatrice. Miss Winnifred Girdler was a very sweet and charming Hero. Mr. A. E. O'Neill realized very successfully the brilliant, yet whimsical character of "Benedick, the married man." Mr. C. S. Russell made a dignified, princely Don Pedro, while Mr. G. S. Otto, as several people remarked, "was a perfect villain." Mr. Pilkey and Mr. Huff, in the two purely

comic parts in the play, also did remarkably well, and kept the audience in roars of laughter while they were on the stage. The other characters were also well taken, and the performance, on the whole, was a splendid one and reflects much credit both on those taking part and on Mr. Hamilton's capability as a trainer. Although the expenses this year were higher than ever before, about forty dollars was cleared. The club wishes to thank the Queen's University Students' Orchestra for the splendid music they rendered on the night of the play.

The club will hold regular meetings every second Monday during the rest of the session, and an effort will be made to keep the interest in the club alive, for the rest of the winter.

M. MARSHALL.

Alumni.

MR. Gordon Cameron, in writing from Hamilton, says in his letter:—"Sorry that the trophy and Queen's I rugby failed to connect at the end of the season. I could hear the "thud" very clearly in Hamilton. Better luck next time. Carey Baker, Dick Jeffreys, John Marshall and myself are attempting to uphold the honor of the old tri-color badge here in the town. John is plugging along much as usual, and Dick is right in the midst of things electrical, with great promise of making much good."

George J. Bryan, B.A., '88, of Calgary, Alberta, Principal of the Provincial Normal School there, is giving a scholarship of the annual value of \$100 to the candidate from Alberta who takes the highest stand in general proficiency at the matriculation examination. The university authorities will add free tuition in Arts, making the total value of the Scholarship \$200. Mr. Bryan has recently moved into a splendid new building in Calgary—said to be the finest Normal School in Canada. In giving this Scholarship, Mr. Bryan has set an example for Queen's graduates to follow. His Scholarship will be tenable for the session beginning October, '09.

Rev. H. R. Grant, B.A., '93, of Fernie, B.C., met with a serious loss during the fire in that city. Mr. Grant's church, manse, household effects and books were all destroyed. His friends at Queen's—among them Prof. Robert Laird and Rev. Dr. Macgillivray—who knew him as an able undergraduate, and recognize his value in the church to-day, are collecting a number of books for him. The JOURNAL extends sympathy to Mr. Grant.

Hugh Bryan, M.A., was appointed to the Principalship of Renfrew High School last September. Mr. Bryan is a graduate in Classics, and was at one time an assistant to the former Registrar. Later he went to Renfrew as an assistant teacher.

Miss Lucy Cumming, B.A., '03, is teacher of domestic science in the Public Schools of Vancouver.

R. A. MacDonald, B.A., '76, of Winnipeg, was chairman of the Conciliation Board in connection with the C.P.R. difficulties, previous to the strike. Mr. MacDonald is prominent in law in Winnipeg.

P. E. Graham, B.A., '98, formerly Principal of Prince Albert High School, has retired to go into law. He is succeeded in the school by A. Kennedy, M.A., '01, a graduate in mathematics, and one time lecturer in mathematics. This adds another to the number of Queen's graduates prominent in educational life in the West.

"The recent changes in the Turkish empire give special significance to the appointment of Mr. L. P. Chambers as the travelling secretary for the region from Adrianople to the Persian border. Mr. Chambers is well fitted for this task. He is a Canadian, though born in Armenia, and he studied at Queen's University, Kingston. He is familiar with colloquial Turkish and Armenian and has had practical experience in educational work in the Bithynia High School at Bardizag. His headquarters will be at the Bible House, Constantinople."—*The Student World*, Oct. 1908.

"The Presbytery of Calgary has experienced both loss and gain recently. It lost Rev. T. J. S. Ferguson, of Didsbury, who has gone to Turkey to help the Young Turks to achieve intellectual and moral, as well as political liberty. Mr. Ferguson did not win much of a reputation for conservatism, but he was famed for geniality and hard work. He was convener of the Home Mission Committee for the Presbytery and did splendid service in a field that is 300 miles long and 60 miles wide. This post was assigned to Rev. A. Mahaffy, of Calgary."—*The Presbyterian*, Oct. 22, 1908.

Rev. J. S. Shortt, brother of Prof. Adam Shortt, was recently inducted as associate pastor of Knox Church, Calgary.

The Manitoba Alumni Association held a dinner on the evening of November 11th, in Winnipeg. Rev. Thos. Hart, B.A. 1800, D.D. 1902, presided, and beside him were Rev. Alex. McTavish, B.A., 1881, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, and Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D. 1903; while around the table were more than twenty graduates from Winnipeg and various powers in the province. After dinner, short speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Hart, Rev. Mr. McTavish, Dr. Hoppin, of Swift Current, and W. Curle. These were interspersed with several college songs, the "yell" and the court cry of the session of '90-'91, rendered in his own inimitable manner by John McKellock—the court crier of that year—now minister at Elva.

A reference during the evening to Queen's victories on the campus was received with applause.

Rev. Dr. Hart resigned from the presidency of the association, and D. H. Laird from the secretaryship, positions occupied by them since the organization in 1903. The former was elected Hon. President and the latter President, and R. J. MacPherson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Y.M.C.A. Notes.

TWO classes for Bible study meet every Sunday morning at 10.00 o'clock. One, conducted by Prof. John Matheson, is held in room No. 5 in the Engineering building, and is intended especially for Medical and Science men. Prof. Morison's class, for Arts, Divinity and Education, meets in the Principal's room, old Arts building. The general subject in this class is, "The Social Teaching of the New Testament."

The faculty distinctions in the classes are merely for convenience and are not intended to be absolute. Any student is free to attend whichever one he may prefer. Both are proving very interesting, and should be taken advantage of by a much larger number of the students.

The Inter-University Y.M.C.A. Conference for Ontario and Quebec will be held on Saturday and Sunday, January 30 and 31st, 1909. The committee has been fortunate in securing Professor Shaeler Mathews, of Chicago, to address a mass meeting of the students on the Saturday evening. Professor Mathews will also preach the University sermon on the Sunday afternoon.

"The Education of the Public Will" was the subject of an admirable address given by Professor Matheson on November 26th. The speaker emphasized particularly the need of a sense of responsibility in each individual, for his own part in the slow process of making public opinion.

On Dec. 3rd Mr. C. W. Lawrence, who has spent the last twelve years in Turkey, gave an interesting account of the work which is being carried on by the Y.M.C.A. in that country. Being undenominational, the association is able to be of use to many young men who are not reached by the churches; and in it men of all the races and religions in Smyrna are brought together.

Exchanges.

KING PHILIP.

King Philip walked as a peasant wight;
He will not pass for a King to-night.

Through wine- and garlic-beladen air
He came at last to Zocodover.

He kneeled on his knee as the host went by,
And the shrill bell tinkled for one to die.

Then spake the priest, "Wilt thou go with me?
A soul that is parting requireth thee.

And thou must assist at a sacrament
Where the life of the dying is well-nigh spent."

King Philip followed, for then in the land
A monarch obeyed a priest's command.

Besmirched with his blood Bartolomé
Struck down by a brand of Toledo lay.

A silver lamp threw a ghostly glow,
The oil in the silver lamp was low.

Bartolomé gazed at the King as one
Whose eyes are dimmed at the noontide sun.

For once he had plotted an evil thing,
Castile to be free by death of the King.

Then gat he pardon, but plotted still
And hid himself from the alguacil.

Well Philip knew of the murder plan,
But his face turned not from the sinful man.

"Once more I pardon, for who am I
To dwell on vengeance when death is nigh?"

The Latin froze on the lips of the priest,
The oil in the silver lamp had ceased.

And Philip homeward gat him again,
A King of himself and a King of men.

—*The Oxford Magazine.*

Konsider the Postage Stamp, my son, its usefulness konsists in its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there.—*Josh Billings.*

The following seems to be about the latest edition of "Mary had a Little Lamb." After all, as someone has said, the world does not require to be informed so much as to be reminded.

"There was to a youthful virgin Maria a parvile agnusian animal of whom the pellesian adornment was nivian-albid and to whatsoever localities Maria elected to direct her viatorial purpose, no doubt there was but that this specimen of a gre-garious genus would assume of its proper volition an obsequious attendance. It fell that on a certain solar day Maria had occasion to present herself corporeally at a scholastic institution (which action, it is apparent, was not a cotidian office of Maria), and the amicable animal, as was his wont, sequiled the peregrinatory movemenst of its inscient mistress, even unto the seat of learning, which deed, for a fact, was in patent opposition to the codified regulations on the subject. The

infantile pursuits of knowledge of the institution (which we have demonstrated above), ignoring the gravity of the legal aspect of the occurrence, gave themselves up to the active employment of those faculties which have the controlling and direction of risibility, the while they utilized their physical endowments in ludatory exercises—so humoresque in their esteem was the apparition amid such unnatural surroundings of this type of created animality, whose proper and congenial environment consisted itself in graminated campos.”—*Glasgow University Magazine*.

The women students of Edinburgh University are endeavoring to collect £5,000 for the endowment of their union. Bazaars and other “get-rich-quick” schemes are being brought into service to raise the money. No mention is made of Levana teas, however. Judging from comments in *The Student*, these efforts are calling forth considerable good-natured raillery from the men students.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

Spend your pennies; the women
Students will take your pounds.
I'm going to the Bazaar,
Where youth and beauty are;
With all the girls I'll chatter,
I'll laugh, I'll talk, I'll flatter.
I'm going to the Bazaar,
And never mind Mammar.
Come all ye gay young fellows,
Come and be dispursed.

One of our new exchanges, the *Southern Collegian*, published by the Literary Societies of Washington and Lee University, devotes considerable space in the November number to articles of interest to young journalists. The number is both unique and valuable.

An idea of the immensity of the modern American university may be gathered from the fact that at Wisconsin eighty-seven new appointments have been made to the faculty for the session 1908-1909. There are now 721 courses on the curriculum; the enrollment is over 4,500.—*Southern Collegian*.

Book Reviews.

"Out-of-Doors in the Holy Land; Impressions of Travel in Body and Spirit." By Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Published by the Copp, Clark Co., Toronto. Price, \$1.50.

THIS latest work of Dr. Van Dyke's is probably the most beautiful one of all, both with regard to matter and form. The volume in appearance is a handsome one, and is appropriately illustrated with many colored plates of interesting spots in the Holy Land. The author tells his readers in the Preface that for a long time he had desired to go to Palestine, but was prevented owing to lack of money and leisure. Later on, when these were afforded, and the opportunity arrived, he was afraid to go, lest the "journey should prove a disenchantment and some of his religious beliefs be rudely shaken, perhaps destroyed." But this fear, he says, "was removed by a little voyage to the gates of death, where it was made clear to him that no belief is worth keeping unless it can bear the touch of reality."

At last when he decided to visit those sacred scenes, he made the journey in such a frame of mind that he might get the greatest possible spiritual value from whatever inspiration the sacred country afforded. He did not visit the scenes out of idle curiosity, as does the ordinary sightseer; he believed that living and wandering for a time among the spots rendered sacred by the life of the Master, would make his religion more real and practical, and hence all the more valuable to himself and others.

As he says in his opening chapter, he desires to keep distant from all marks of modern civilization, and to "return into the long past, and to lose myself a little there, to the end that I may find myself again. I want to make acquaintance with the soul of that land where so much that is strange and memorable and forever beautiful has come to pass; to walk quietly and humbly in fellowship with the spirit that haunts those hills and vales, under the influence of that deep and lucent sky. I want to feel that ineffable charm that breathes from its mountains, meadows and streams; that charm which made the children of Israel in the desert long for it as a land flowing with milk and honey." The spirit of the place which he sought was, he assures us, to be found out-of-doors. He slept out-of-doors continually, and nightly camped near a consecrated spot; and throughout his whole journey he simply rode through the highlands of Judea, and the valley of Jordan, and the mountains of Gilead, and the rich plains of Samaria, and the grassy hills of Galilee.

The two important things which Dr. Van Dyke wishes his readers to carry away with them are, first, that Christianity is above all an out-of-doors religion, for all of its important events took place "under the liquid stars"; and the second is that "Jesus Himself is the great, the imperishable miracle, and that His character is the revelation of the Perfect Love."

In chapter after chapter with this elevated motive, he takes us with him through Palestine, pointing out and describing in his own inimitable style and liquid diction the different places where the most important Bible events occurred,

and investing every phase of his subject with new light and interest. The book is interesting and fascinating and will be very welcome to Dr. Van Dyke's countless admirers.

"*Orthodoxy*," by Gilbert K. Chesterton, author of "Heretics," and "The Napoleon of Notting Hill." Published by John Lane Company, New York. Price \$1.50.

This book, the author explains in his Preface, is written to answer the challenge made by many critics to the effect that his book called "Heretics" merely criticized current philosophies without offering any alternative one. This, his latest work, is unavoidably affirmative and therefore unavoidably autobiographical. Herein the purpose of the writer is to attempt an explanation, not of whether the Christian faith can be believed, but of how he personally has come to believe it.

In his second chapter he explains the immediate cause of the writing of the book. He had been walking one day with a prosperous publisher, who gave utterance to a bromide, which Chesterton had heard once too often. This was to the effect that "That man will get on; he believes in himself." The author replies that it would be much truer to say that a man will certainly fail, because he believes in himself, and will end his existence in a lunatic asylum. The publisher enquired with all seriousness, "If a man is not to believe in himself, in what is he to believe?" whereupon Chesterton replied that he would go home and write a book in answer to that question, and "Oxthodoxy" is the result.

The author sets forth his faith as particularly answering this double spiritual need, the need for that mixture of the familiar and the unfamiliar, which Christendom has rightly termed romance. We need, he says, so to view the world as to combine an idea of wonder and an idea of welcome. The book deals first with all the writer's own solitary and sincere speculations and then with all the startling style in which they were all suddenly satisfied by the Christian Theology, for as he says later: "I did try to found a heresy of my own; and when I had put the last touches to it, I discovered that it was orthodox. The book is not an ecclesiastical treatise, but a "sort of slovenly autobiography."

The essays are touched by an optimistic note that surely answers once for all the challenge of the critics. One of the dominant notes is that the modern world is not evil, but is full of wild and wasted virtues. The virtues have gone mad because they have been isolated from each other, and are wandering alone. "Thus some scientists care for truth; and their truth is pitiless. Thus some humanitarians only care for pity; and their pity is often untruthful."

The book is well-written, and the style is fascinating. Old truths are put in strange and romantic ways, and the apparent novelty of many a situation described compels the readers to eagerly follow to the end.

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$381.00; \$20: Prof. Matheson; \$10: W. C. Rundle; \$5: W. R. Leadbeater, Prof. Waddell, G. L. MacInnes, M. B. Baker, Jas. Stott, T. S. Duncan, A. D. Cornett. Total, \$446.00.

De Nobis.

OVERHEARD on Johnson street: Hayseed—How do you like College, Bill?
Science Man—Fine.

Hayseed—Do you like it better than the farm?

Science Man—I like working in the mill better than threshing pumpkins.

"B-n" W-ckw-re—Are you going to "The Devil?"

S. Sl-p-er—Yes, I think I'll rush the gods.

"B-n" W-ckw-re—How can you rush the gods, when you're going to "The Devil?"

A Queen's student who happens to be rather diminutive in size, was walking along the street a few evenings ago with a tall lady friend. A mutual acquaintance who was walking behind, said: "Say, Marjorie, that is a fine watch-charm you have there." "Aw, go on," came the quick reply, "I've got a five-dollar gold piece."

Young Kid to Prof. C-p-n, who was leisurely walking up and down in front of a certain house—Say, mister, have they got "it" in there?

Mr. St-t, to member of the Dramatic Club—"Do you have practice to-night?"

L-n-to—"Yes."

St-t—"And to-morrow night?"

L-n-to—"Yes, every night."

St-t—"O, I see, it's 'much ado about nothing.'"

1st Student, at dinner table—"Say, Tom, pass me a glass of water, quick, I burned my tongue."

2nd Student (after the confusion subsides)—"Say, isn't it lucky you detected it in time?"

Prof. K-g-t—Why does the vorticella contract?

M-s- W-t-n—To withdraw from danger.

Prof. K-g-t—Did it hide while you were looking at it?

Freshette, to a student in the old Arts building—"Please, sir, I want to join the library."

(Overheard at the meeting of the Science Dinner Committee.)

J. V. D-bs-n—"Who is to be the representative from Divinity Hall at the Dinner?"

J-m K-lso, convener of the Invitation Committee—"I am told that "Dug" Ramsay will be the representative."

J. V. D-bs-n—Great Caesar! haven't they got a man over there who wouldn't eat so much?"

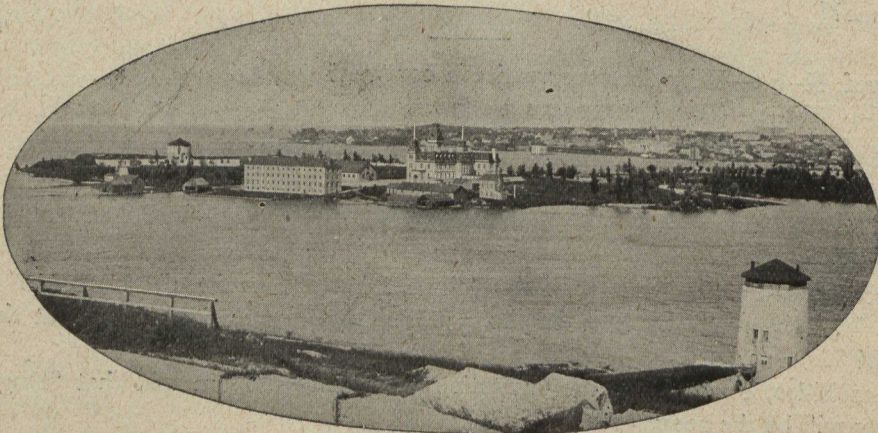
JUST HOW IT HAPPENED.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Kingston students seem to resemble their Toronto contemporaries in that they like to be demonstrative. But they have a better excuse for their exhibition of force than the Toronto boys have ever had. The great drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had come to town. We all know how stirring this world-renowned play is. Whether presented with but one Uncle Tom and one Topsy, or with two Uncle Toms and two Topsys, and a bunch of Evas thrown in, it is most appealing, and all lovers of the legitimate are bound to see it. The students could not continue at their studies while this classic was being performed, and it was in the rush for seats that the unfortunate uproar occurred.

The Conversazione.

After considerable difficulty, arrangements have been made for the holding of the Conversat. on Friday, Dec. 18. This is the only University social function we have and deserves to be well patronized—the more so this year, because a point has been stretched in order to secure a date before Christmas. Few have been the dances this session, and the committee in charge of the Conversat. expect, therefore, that the students will procure their tickets as soon as possible, and that a large number will take advantage of the occasion.



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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
(IN PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909).
Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P.S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (*On or before 1st October*).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (*Not later than 1st November*).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (*Not later than 1st December*).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (*On or before 1st December*).
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (*Before 2nd Wednesday in December*).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (*During the last week of the Session*).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (*Not later than 14th December*).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (*Close on 15th day of December*).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (*On or before 15th December*).
- County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (*On or before 15th December*).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (*End 18th day of December*).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 90; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*End 22nd December*).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (*Six days before last Wednesday in December*).

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

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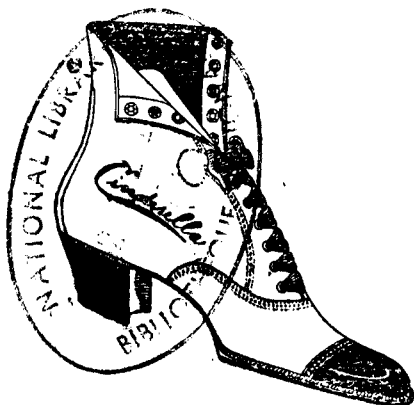
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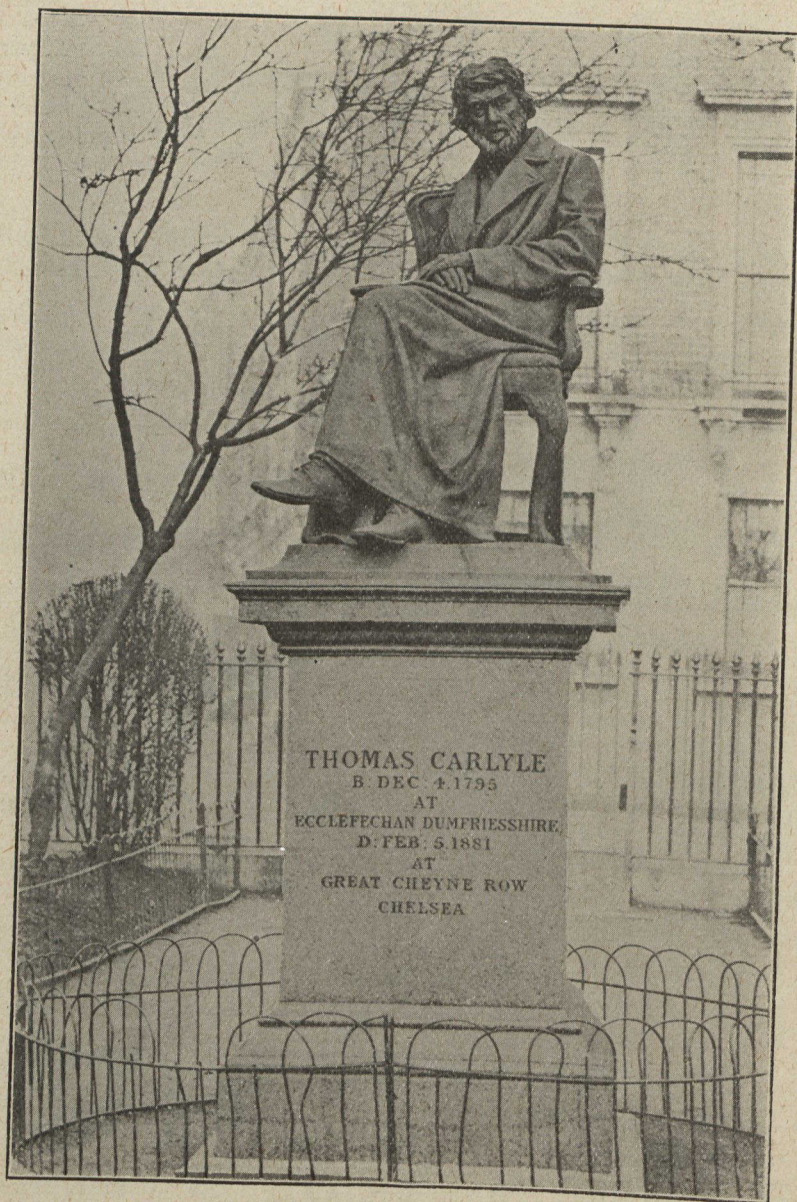
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No. 6.

No. 5 Cheyne Row.

WE had left the bus at the corner and walked down to the Thames embankment. Right ahead of us was Chelsea bridge, seen through a dim, soft, London haze, its giant arches springing over an indistinct river, the whole blurred vaguely, as if out of focus. The traffic of the city seemed far away, and nothing appeared to disturb the peaceful memories of the past which clustered around the statue of Thomas Carlyle. We entered the small garden in the centre of which the pedestal rose. It was very simple and plain—an old man in a dressing gown, with homely worn-out boots, a book on his knee, his eyes and thoughts far away. No more simple statue in all London, but human to a surprising degree. Having stood there for a few moments in silent reverence, we turn into Cheyne row itself, a dull, quiet street with the date 1708 dimly marked on the corner. Six or seven drab-colored, dim-windowed houses stand in a line, Carlyle's wedged in the middle of them. A medallion with a profile head of him has been let into the wall, and several worn steps lead to the high door with the old fashioned fan-light above it. It all looks so forgotten and deserted now that as we glance up at the uncurtained windows it seems hardly possible to realize that Carlyle himself really lived and wrote in this self same house. However, we have no time to waste musing on the doorstep, so a vigorous pull at the ancient bell brings the quaint old Scotch lady who looks after the house, to the door. "One shilling apiece, please, thank you, names in this book, and address if you please, leddies."

These important formalities over, we stand still and gaze about us in the dim wood-panelled hall. In front are the stairs with old fashioned bannisters, cracked, warped and dusty; to the left is the long, low room in which Carlyle and his wife lived their everyday life. Little of the furniture is left, and the walls are lined with collected pictures bearing on their lives. On the bare dining table stands a heavy, brass candlestick, which we learned was in common use in the household then. One could not help lifting it with almost reverent fingers, that is, if one were in any way an admirer of the great man's works. "This," said the old lady, drawing us on, "is considered a very good print of Mrs. Carlyle."

It was a peaked, eager face with great spirit in the keen, alert features, that looked down on us from the wall. Just beside it was the dour, grim outline of Carlyle himself. One might have said that their life histories were in those two portraits.

Up the narrow stairway we pass to the drawing room, where the famous sofa that Mrs. Carlyle mentions in her letters, stands. How proud she was of it,

too, of having paid only eighteen shillings for it, and of having covered and stuffed it herself. Old and moth-eaten as it is, nevertheless there is a certain ancient dignity about its massive arms. Here too are many of their letters, interesting to read and ponder over, especially those of Mrs. Carlyle to her hus-



CARLYLE'S RESIDENCE, NO. 5 CHEYNE ROW, LONDON.

band; all the domestic troubles that afflicted her as an anxious housewife, are there told, with a brightness and wit at which one cannot help smiling. Here also are the small inscriptions which had lain upon presents from Carlyle to his wife. It is pleasant among all that jangling of the past, to think of the love which had written them and of that other love which had so carefully preserved them. One, written on a scrap of paper, yellowed with age reads as follows;

"All good attend my darling through this gulf of time, and through the long ocean it is leading to. Amen. T. C."

How strange it seems that this apostle of reticence should have such heart secrets as this laid open before the curious public, within so few years of his death.

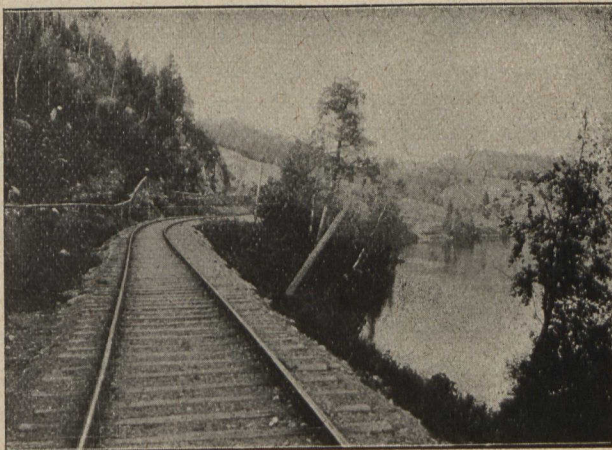
Still higher we tread the creaking stairs and reach at last that curious room which Carlyle had constructed in the hopes that he could shut out all the noises of the universe, from the crowing of the cocks, to the jangling of a young lady's five-finger exercise in particular. It had cost him a hundred odd pounds and ended by being unendurably hot in summer, impossibly cold in winter and so constructed acoustically that it seemed to reverberate every sound in the neighborhood. For the rest, it is a roomy and lofty apartment with space for many books, and for an irritable man to wander to and fro. Prints there are of many notable personages and slips of letters and memoranda in long glass cases.

"Here is one of his clay pipes, he had them all sent from Glasgow," points out our guide, "and there is the pen with which he wrote Frederick the Great." It is a worn, stubby, old quill, much the worse for its momentous task. It, at least, of all quill pens, might rest content with having done its work in the world. A little bit of charred paper near by catches the eye, and on examination it proves to be a pathetic remnant of the burned French Revolution—beside it lies the letter written by Carlyle himself to the publisher in regard to the ruined work.

"Do not pity me," it said, "forward me rather as a runner that is tripped, who will not lie there but run and run again."

Other interesting things are there but time is all too short, and we descend to the little back garden. Here is the green seat—upon which the philosopher used to sit, and smoke his pipe, a singularly uncomfortable perch; here too the famous walnut tree, and the spot where the dog Nero is buried, best known of small white mongrels. We pluck a leaf from the dark green ivy which covers one side of the brick wall, and with a last glance at the little patch of grass, brightened by a stray streak of sunlight, we pass into the gloomy echoing house again.

A peep into the kitchen where Carlyle and Tennyson used to smoke their long, clay pipes, ends our visit, and with a quaint dignified courtesy we are bowed out again into the quiet street.—HELEN M. DRUMMOND.



SCENE NEAR KINGSTON.

Mining Engineers and Mining Booms.

IN the early part of the month a lecture was given to a club in Toronto by Prof. H. E. T. Haultain, of the School of Practical Science. He discussed in an interesting manner the bad effects of mining booms, and how technical mining engineers may do their best to prevent them. The address will be interesting to Queen's miners, especially since Mr. Haultain is no stranger here; and we print part of it verbatim:

"In the first place," said Prof. Haultain, "pretty nearly anybody may call himself a mining engineer and may be quoted by brokers before an easy-believing public as saying that such-and-such a property is of great value. We have Canadian mining associations, and a man may say he belongs to one. But that is no guarantee that he is a technical man. It is a pity that we in Canada have no standard by which a so-called mining engineer might be judged in our courts of law. Few of the public know what even a real engineer is, and there are too many men who use the title as an asset for illicit gains. The public has no protection against such men, whether they are honest or not, experienced or not.

"The question is, what is a mine? There are many answers, but the one essential is that the property must have a history. A mine is not discovered till work has been done and time spent upon it, and all that a consulting engineer can do for the business man who would invest is to diagnose the case. A doctor can do that with a drop of blood, but an honest engineer must see a large body of ore before he can tell. Of course, there are exceptions, as we have seen in Cobalt, but the main characteristic of mineral deposit is the irregularity of the ore body, and this makes the engineer's work of appraisal very hard. It is impossible for a man to say to you: 'This vein will grow deeper as it goes down. It will widen out in that direction.' If anybody tells you that, he is not telling the truth. The honest engineer will say that he cannot tell you, until more work has been done, what a 'discovery' is worth. Till then it is a mere gamble. The element of chance is inseparable from the best mines, but not from many of the others.

"When, say several hundred feet of a vein have been stripped, the expert may estimate the probable conditions. But for him to say, 'this is a mine, come in and buy stock,' is a poor kind of gambling. There is much wrong in this boasting of unknown properties. All this advertising in the papers, you say, does a lot of good to the country. Yes, but that is not mining. That is merely the broker drumming up business. Last summer men said: 'Cobalt is dead.' It was not. It was producing a million a month in silver. There are thousands of properties (— and I speak advisedly, that are just waiting, not for exploration, not for development, but for promotion. Few of them will ever be mines. In the Larder Lake district 5,000 claims were staked in the snow. The money subscribed was squandered. Had four per cent. of it been judiciously expended the whole country would have gone ahead.

"It is not," he went on, "until the public sits down hard on these booms and realizes that they are unhealthy that we will have healthy mining. The best min-

ing is not connected with booms. Look how Sudbury is going ahead, and yet how much do you hear about it?

"I am very sorry that more real engineers are not called into consultation by our business men until it is too late. Of course you must pay him his fee, a good fee, but I think it is worth it. The public has not yet learned his real value. He is a modern product."

From Queen's to Heaven.

THE Principal died (Dyde) in the night (Knight) while Chown with his cap on (Cappon) was arranging the new calendar (Callander).

He crossed the Jordan (Jordan) and he thought the way (Way) short (Shortt) till he came to a firth (Firth) which he had to waddle (Waddell) across. But a fish with a hook in its gill (Gill) tore a hole in his sock so when he reached the other side he had to patch it (Patchett).

Soon after he met an old woman and her son (Anderson). She said "Dick, son (Dickson) give the gentleman some money. But he tried to foul her (Fowler). "What! son (Watson) will you not obey me?" so he gave him a nickel (Nicol).

After he left these two, he met a third (Third) who was a baker (Baker) and a good one (Goodwin). He said his prayers at kirk Patrick (Kirkpatrick) and was blessed by the Holy Clerk (Clark). He slept that night in a garret (Garrett) and the next morning he heard the camb bell (Campbell) of the blessed and knew that eternal rest was near.—TWO LITTLE DAUGHTERS OF A PROFESSOR.

Asiatic Labor in the British Colonies.

ON Friday, January 8th, Professor Leacock, of the Political Science Department of McGill University, gave a very interesting address to the Political Science and Debating Club of Queen's, on the above subject. The speaker drew largely on first hand knowledge, having made a lecturing tour of the colonies a short time ago for the Rhodes trustees in the interest of Imperialism. The importance of the subject to the British people, he based on three facts; firstly, that we are an Asiatic power; secondly, that our colonies, being new countries, are natural territories for the expansion of the Asiatic nations; and thirdly, that the Asiatic problem is necessarily bound up with the control of the Pacific ocean.

After giving a short historical treatment of the relations which have existed between the European and Asiatic nations in the past, Prof. Leacock turned to consider for a short time the Asiatic problem in its special application to New Zealand and Australia. In the former colony, the problem had not yet attained a dangerous aspect, as the climate was unpleasing to the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, and only about three thousand of them were as yet in the country. In

Australia, however, the problem developed to one of great national importance, owing to the influx of the Asiatics at the time of the gold field boom about 1859.

An act was passed by one of the Australian colonies placing a fifty dollar poll tax on incoming yellow men. This put a stop to their immigration until 1888, when they again came in large numbers—to the extent of three hundred landing from one ship in one day. This aroused public feeling against the Asiatics, and an exclusion bill was passed. The Australians were lifted to a high pitch of excitement, because they feared that the coming of the Japs and the Chinese might mean the final occupation of Australia by them. The Russo-Japanese war raised Japan to the level of the great world powers and consequently made more intense the anti-Japanese feeling in Australia. A "white Australian policy" developed which favored a desolate country in preference to a land exploited by yellow labour. In accordance with the law as at present concerning immigration, an incomer has to be able to write a passage of literature, fifty words in length, in any European language designated by the immigration agent. This test is only used against Asiatics, for whom it was primarily intended.

The speaker then turned to a consideration of the conditions prevailing in the South African colonies, Natal and the Transvaal. In Natal, we have an example of the open door policy and its effect. Forty-five years ago there were no Asiatics in the colony, but now they exceed in numbers the Europeans. Durban and Pietermaritzburg look like oriental cities with their Asiatic shop-keepers, and Asiatic buildings. The white people gave up in despair some years ago—they could not compete with the cheap Oriental labour.

In the Transvaal, the problem is in a confused state, although everything favours exclusion. A difficulty arises here because of the fact that many Hindus who were in the country at the time of the Boer war battled for British interests.

During his address, Prof. Leacock, by passing remarks, showed himself to be both an Imperialist and an Anti-Imperialist. He was seen to be a man of strong convictions, and one who is not afraid to make them public and then to stand by them. He explained the apparently anomalous position in which exclusion of Asiatics placed the Hindus, who are British subjects. Does it seem right that certain peoples who are part of the British Dominions should not be allowed because of their colour and nationality, to place their foot on other parts of the British soil? To this position the speaker gave two parallels—firstly, the franchise, even in England, is limited, and although it is called universal or manhood suffrage, it is well known that qualifications are necessary to constitute a man a voter; secondly, in Canada, Indians who are British subjects are shut up on reservations and are not allowed to purchase fire water.

In another connection, Prof. Leacock said he considered our foreign affairs to be better managed, as a rule, by Britain than by ourselves, and Britain owing to her alliance with Japan cannot very well connive at the exclusion tendencies of the colonies. But, he said, England has never yet seen the yellow peril at her own doors, and does not know what it is to have her labourers and other workers undersold by men who greatly bring down the standard of living in the community.

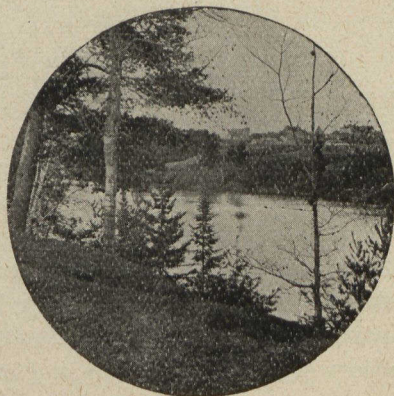
Toward the end of the address especial stress was laid on the importance of the control of the Pacific ocean. China and Japan are rapidly increasing in

knowledge and material civilization, and can no longer be counted as dormant nations. The Pacific is their natural highway. Canada and the United States have a long Pacific coast, and a great Pacific commerce. The future may be one of struggle for the mastery of this ocean, and the United States has already recognized the value of the Pacific to her, by sending part of her fleet to its waters. He thought the British Empire should establish a hold on this western ocean by showing a certain amount of preparedness, and by showing to the other powers, that its hold on the colonies of Australia and Canada was such as could never be shaken.

Lecture on "The Edinburgh of Sir Walter Scott."

THE volunteer system under which the youth of a country put themselves under military training to supply a means of national defence in time of war was strongly commended by Professor Morison who lectured on "The Edinburgh of Sir Walter Scott," Wednesday evening, Jan. 6th, under the auspices of the Historical Society. Amongst the views of Edinburgh shown in connection with the lecture was one of a number of volunteers in drill. "I wish," said Prof. Morison, "that such a system might be adopted in Canada . . . if it were necessary." The lecture was listened to by a large audience including many prominent citizens of Kingston. In regard to the place of Sir Walter Scott in literature Prof. Morison expressed the opinion that he came second to Shakespeare in his reflection of the life and time in which he wrote. In connection with the description of Edinburgh at the time of Scott, a careful account of the social customs was given together with numerous references to prominent individuals of the period. The growth of the city was traced, its industries described, its life pottrayed in all its aspects. About fifty stereopticon views were shown including a number of valuable cartoons representing well-known figures of the time. Professor Morison's knowledge of his subject was complete to the smallest details and the audience was not slow to express appreciation for the clearness of the picture of Edinburgh life that he presented. The fund of humorous stories connected with the individuals referred to in the lecture constituted one of its most interesting features.

D. A. MacArthur, M.A., occupied the chair.



Comments on Current Events.

THE CALAMITY IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

ONCE again has Italy suffered from a disastrous earthquake, this visitation being no less than the tenth during the last two centuries. The magnitude of the damage and the immensity of the loss of life have not at the time of going to press been accurately estimated, but beyond doubt this catastrophe is the greatest of its kind in the history of the world. The shock itself, which devastated large districts in Calabria and Northern Sicily, lasted about two-thirds of a minute, and was followed by a tidal wave some thirty or forty feet in height. The panic-stricken inhabitants who were not crushed under the crumbling buildings, were quickly swallowed up and drowned by the flood of waters. We are told that the topographical features of the district have been changed beyond recognition. The face of Sicily was transformed, rivers were dried up or their source changed, hills disappeared, vast crevices are in the earth, towns vanished from sight into great fissures, the strait of Messina has been twisted, and the abode of Charybdis shifted. The loss of human life has been variously estimated, but it is believed to be in the neighborhood of 300,000. The greatness of the disaster is beyond the utmost stretch of imagination. Thousands upon thousands of those who were permitted to survive the destroying efforts of the earthquake itself, have been rendered homeless and starving, and are preyed upon by all the after effects of such a condition of the worst kind of anarchy. Robbers and escaped convicts ravage the country and plunder the living and the dead. A dreadful pestilence, due to the tremendous number of bodies strewn through town and city, is daily feared. The country is under martial law.

Messages of sympathy were immediately sent to the King of Italy from all parts of the civilized world, and country after country has given substantial aid in one form or other. Russian and British battleships hurried to the scene, and, being divested of their warlike character, were used as hospitals for the injured sufferers. The crews worked side by side in a whole-hearted endeavor to do all in their power to lessen the greatness of the catastrophe. Large sums of money were immediately sent to the scene of operations to be used in purchasing food, clothing and shelter for the needy. Canada's government, though parliament was not in session, wisely voted \$100,000 on their own authority and we have no doubt in saying that the action will be endorsed, and that the amount may be increased as soon as our representatives meet in session.

No country is more worthy of any aid the world can give her than Italy, for probably no nation the world has yet seen, except Judaea, has been of more benefit to civilization than she. The debt we owe her can never be overpaid, for without Roman law, literature and statesmanship, modern civilization would be a lamentable blank. Canada has another reason for being liberal in her aid. She has among her diversified population a very large number of industrious and law-abiding Italian citizens, whose family connections and other interests are still

very strong in their mother country. To them, Canada owes it as a duty to do all in her power to alleviate the misfortune which has fallen upon their brethren.

It is only in a moment of great calamity like this, that we can see plainly that national limitations and characteristics are temporal and ephemeral, and that the world is truly one people. The Italian disaster is not looked upon as a misfortune to Italy, but as one in which men are interested because of that which has befallen their fellowmen. The humanitarian aspect is now supreme; national distinctions have been put aside for a moment, and a world sympathy has been aroused which will not abate until the afflicted Italians have been properly cared for and set on a reasonable footing once again.

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.

With the closing days of 1908, came a message to the Canadian government from President Roosevelt, asking that three representatives be sent to an international conference to be held in Washington next February, which will be called to discuss ways and means for the conservation of the natural resources of the North American continent. Mexico received a like invitation, and it is hoped it will be complied with as readily as will the one to Canada. The assurance came from Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the government would heartily co-operate with the United States, and Mr. R. L. Borden stated that the Conservative party would offer no opposition to any reasonable action that may be taken.

Mr. Clifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry branch of the United States government, who was the bearer of the President's message, explained the objects of his mission in an address given before the Ottawa Canadian Club. He showed what his country had already done in the direction of preservation: it had organized a National Conservation Commission, and had taken an inventory of the natural resources, of the country. The following are a few of the facts which this inventory strikingly emphasized: The preventable annual waste in the use of minerals is \$300,000,000; the supply of coal will be exhausted in the middle of the next century; the high-grade ores will be exhausted at the middle of the present century; the forests are being chopped down three and a half times as fast as they are growing; on every thousand feet of timber cut in the forests there is a waste of nearly seven hundred feet; the water power at present not in use is sufficient to run all the trains and electric cars and turn every wheel at present in operation in the United States; and the annual preventable loss of forest wealth by fire amounts to half a million dollars.

As far as the preservation of our forest wealth is concerned, the better opinion in Canada is in entire accord with the purposes of the proposed conference. It is for the best interests of the country that each year's cut be limited to the extent of each year's growth. The question of mineral exhaustion has a different aspect. There is a certain amount of mineral wealth to be unearthed, but no matter how slowly it is mined there will never be any annual increment. The matter of regulating the extent of mining operations is then not so relevant; it would be better to allow them increase so long as it does not cost as much to take out the minerals as they are worth. Again, something should be done to protect

the mining industry against the bad effects of booms and the creation of worthless mining stocks and corporations. It would be interesting to know how much money has been squandered in the last few years, in the purchase of worthless Cobalt stocks.

The immense forest areas in Northern Ontario and Quebec which are being ruined by fire are a direct loss to the country. Going hand in hand with this destruction is the consequent drying up of our streams and rivers. Forests prevent evaporation and preserve for industrial enterprises a wealth of water power that will necessarily become more and more highly appreciated as this century wears on. We hope that Canada will send her very best men in the department of forestry to represent her at this conference, and that some arrangement may be agreed upon which will redound equally to the advantage of the three countries concerned.



PRINCESS STREET LOOKING WEST.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.
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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.
Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

CLASS MEMORIALS.

THERE was a matter touched upon by one of the professors in science, during one of his last lectures before the holidays, that it is hoped will be taken into serious consideration by the students who heard it. Last year's editor did his best to keep the same matter before the eyes of the different years, and our excuse for dwelling on it again this year is its seemly character, and its importance in helping to build up the University, both in its inward and outward aspects. The subject referred to is that year societies should, after graduation of their members, leave behind them substantial mementos of their love for their Alma Mater. This system is admirably worked out in many American universities; and in several cases, an attractive stone and iron fence, built by the annual addition of gate-posts, or brick pillars, which are gifts of the graduating years, encloses the university grounds, and to a certain extent shuts them off from the noise and din of the more material features of civic life.

The principle underlying this line of action is from all points of view worthy and therefore to be advocated. It is a question, however, whether Queen's is yet in a position that her graduates can afford to spend money on marks of appreciation that would add only to her appearance from the outside, and not on others that would help to satisfy our tremendous inward needs of expansion and equipment. Surely no more worthy object could be accomplished by a graduating year than by leaving a memento of its loyalty to Queen's in the shape of something that would augment materially the means through which good work may be carried on. Our library, though of growing dimensions, is still small; and one of the chief requisites of a great and influential university is a large, up-to-date collection of books and other original materials, for use by professors and students in all branches of study. What could a senior year leave behind it, therefore, that would merit more the appreciation of all parties concerned, than an addition, however large or small, to this important branch of the University? Many opportunities of increasing the resources of the departments are offered

to students in the faculties of science and medicine. Besides increased library equipment there is needed also further laboratory facilities in the shape of apparatus, furnishings, and fittings. With the rapid advance of scientific effort and research, there is practically no limit to the growth necessary in the school equipment to keep apace of this movement. Gifts of any nature and value ought to be highly appreciated by the professors and students, and if a certain senior year were to set an example, successive classes would likely follow it, and the department and its work would be to an ever increasing extent annually enriched.

The matter is certainly deserving of earnest consideration. A mention of it now and again by a professor would materially help the scheme toward realization. That the students would be strongly in favor of the initiation of a system of giving as outlined above has been evidenced by the generosity with which they subscribed to the building fund of the gymnasium, and by the pride with which each one regards that institution, because he has helped to pay for it himself. Year societies and individual members take a fresh interest in their Alma Mater by reason of such giving; and Queen's, as far as her position in the present, and for some time in the future, we venture to predict, is concerned, has an urgent need of all the interest and co-operation she can get from her graduates.

COLLEGE TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

It must be admitted that Canadian universities are shamefully neglectful of the teaching of elocution, or public speaking. The Americans must be recognized as the most fluent of English speakers, and lecturers, and the reason for this is to be attributed to the important place the teaching of public speaking has been given in the American universities and colleges.

Mr. J. F. MacDonald, writing in *Queen's Quarterly* of Dec., 1908, describes the course in public speaking as it exists in the majority of American colleges, where it is generally an optional subject for a degree, he says: "The training does not produce Ciceros or Balfours, it does not aim to. But it does enable an educated man, when called on to speak to get up and do so without making an exhibition of himself." Now this is just where the matter comes home to the graduates of Queen's. Those of us who are to go out into life as public men, as teachers, lawyers, preachers, or politicians, should have a special training in expression. There are men to-day in all these professions, who are not making a success of life, not because they have not the training in the matter of their profession but because they do not know how to present it in proper form, and in an attractive and forcible manner. Now most of the ordinary defects in public speaking may be overcome, by a course such as is prescribed by the American university. It improves the student's literary style, gives him the proper form in which any subject may be presented. It teaches him the proper manner of breathing, improves the tone and volume of his voice, and above all gives him a confidence in himself, so that he is not afraid to get up and express himself wherever it is necessary.

Queen's, we are sorry to say, has not yet fully recognized the importance of such a training. There has been some spasmodic effort to give the arts stu-

dents, and the divinites, some training in this direction. But so far such effort has been very unsatisfactory. Practically no good can be accomplished in the course of two weeks, or even in several weeks; and the students feeling this, do not care to give their time to a subject which does not seem to count either in improving themselves or in reaching a degree. While the labours of Rev. Mr. Carruthers, the lectures of Mr. Stevens of McGill University, given in Divinity Hall, last session, and the classes in Bible reading given by Mr. J. F. Macdonald this year to the Homiletics class, were much appreciated by the few who were interested, yet the work of these men revealed the great importance of this subject; and the necessity of a real study of it, covering at least one or two sessions.

The splendid debating of the Queen's representatives in inter-collegiate debates, proves that we have the material here, out of which excellent public speakers are made, and also shows the result of a comparatively little time and effort in getting a speech together and practicing it for presentation. It is earnestly hoped that Canadian universities in general, and Queen's in particular, will realize the need of a study of this subject, so that provision will soon be made for its being a regular subject of the curriculum.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A. M. S.

At the annual meeting of the Alma Mater Society, held just before the Christmas holidays, two amendments to the constitution were offered for consideration, which were of such a nature as to ensure radical changes in the customary method of holding the elections. The first of these, and the successful one of the two, was a proposal to limit the franchise to bona fide students of the University, that is, to those who have their names on the registration list for the current session. Although notice of the intended change was posted on the bulletin boards for a week previous to its introduction, it was noticeable that the amendment carried without opposition or adverse discussion. The new state of affairs does away with what was generally known as the "city vote," and the change was considered a wise one, as a result of conditions which were observed during the elections of the last three or four years. The combined forces of Science and Medicine were rapidly becoming equal in numbers with those of Arts and Divinity, and in the case of a struggle between these two camps, the graduates and alumni who were in the city on the eventful day, held the balance of power.

From the experience of those who have several times been engaged in bringing out the city vote, it has been seen, in a large majority of cases, that what determines the vote of the city elector is not the real interest he has in one candidate or the other, or in the management of the affairs of the A. M. S., but is the fact that one of the candidates may be a resident of the city, or that he is canvassed first by a supporter of one party, or some other such reason as this. There are, however, many graduates who looked upon the privilege they formerly had in a very worthy light, and exercised their franchise annually for what they considered the best interests of the society. Nevertheless, there has been an ever-increasing feeling among the student body that, owing to the difficulty annually

experienced in getting the city vote to the polls, it was considered by the city electors as a sort of inconvenience or imposition to have to turn out, and pay their fee, and vote for men, whom they may know absolutely nothing about.

A few days after the meeting at which the amendment was passed, a letter appeared in the local press written by a graduate who greatly prized his privilege to vote at the annual elections, as well as to occasionally sit on the floor of the meeting and exercise his voting power for or against motions. The Alma Mater Society keenly feels the position in which it has placed such graduates as this one. Yet we hope that, although deprived of an outward semblance of his interest in the affairs of the students, he may still retain a more real and fundamental connection with all that is in the best interests of the University.

A great deal is to be said in favour of the past as well as of the present system, if worked out as they ought to be; but it was felt by the committee in charge of the proposed change, that the new condition of affairs would do the greatest justice to the greatest number.

The second amendment referred to above was one which proposed to alter the qualifications for eligibility for nomination to the presidency of the Alma Mater Society. The state of affairs that the proposal desired to change was the enactment in the constitution that the candidate for president must be a graduate in some faculty of the University. Had the amendment carried, fourth year men in all faculties would have been equally eligible with graduates for nomination to this office. Considerable discussion took place for and against it, but the majority decided that the present position was for the best. The matter is one of the very highest importance to every Queen's student, and judging by the number of votes cast in its favour, the decision of that meeting has not apparently settled the point forever. For the sake of everyone concerned, the best course of action was no doubt taken. The subject had not at the time been given enough serious thought, because it had not been sufficiently brought before the notice of the students, and public opinion in the college was wavering. The Journal would greatly appreciate some correspondence from graduates and others who may read this column, with regard to the point at issue. Both sides of the question could then be patiently considered; and with the facts before him, no one could go to the meeting and say that he had not thought about the point before, but was influenced at the time by the eloquence of an advocate of one side or the other to cast his vote among the yeas or nays.

Editorial Notes.

This being the first issue of the JOURNAL in 1909, we extend to our readers best wishes for a Happy New Year. The second instalment of the session's work is now in full swing, and in many cases it is the one that tells. Let everyone remember for his own good, that, as hours and intensity of studying increase, so

also should physical exercise and a certain amount of recreation. A happy mean should be sought—let work and play be equally intermixed during both halves of the session.

On behalf of the students, the JOURNAL wishes to congratulate Bishop Farthing on his election to his new office as Bishop of Montreal. While he was in Kingston as the Dean of the Diocese of Ontario, he was the friend of the students, and each year he delivered a highly appreciated series of Sunday evening sermons for their especial benefit.

In the papers a week or so ago, notice appeared of the retirement from active service at the end of the present session, of Professor John Cox, head of the physics department of McGill University. Although not by any means an old man, being only fifty-seven years of age, Prof. Cox has been engaged in active educational work for about thirty years, eighteen of which have been with McGill. It has been mainly due to his great efforts that the physics department there is so well founded. Three physicists who have already attained to considerable fame, Prof. Ernest Rutherford, now director of the physics laboratory in Manchester University; Prof. Callendar, professor of physics in the University of London, and Dr. H. T. Barnes, professor of physics at McGill, noted for his discoveries in ice formation and frazil, were pupils of Prof. Cox; and much of their success is attributed to the inspiration and help obtained from him. Prof. Cox, in retiring, will benefit from the Carnegie Foundation, and will be the first McGill professor taking advantage of the fund.

Just before going to press comes the announcement that Prof. O. D. Skelton has won a prize of \$1,000 for an essay entitled "The Case Against Socialism." This was one of the awards made to students of Canadian colleges by a committee of economists of the United States for the best essays submitted. A similar list of prizes will be given in 1909, and the time of submission of essays will extend till June 1st. The JOURNAL congratulates Prof. Skelton on his success.

Mr. Jno. Burton desires the JOURNAL to thank the students for the gift which he received from the A. M. S. before Christmas.

Ladies.

A CADIA University is situated at Wolfville, which is acknowledged to be the garden of Nova Scotia. It is only a small town, but in summer is crowded with tourists. It is only a short walk to the little village of Grand Pre and there one may see the old well and the willows beside which Evangeline's house stood, and also the old church erected after the expulsion.

There are three institutions; the Academy, Seminary and University. The two former are prep. schools and admit to Freshman year in college. There are about one hundred girls in the residence and they have all their societies separate.

A COLLEGE GIRL'S LIFE AT CADIA UNIVERSITY.

The University is co-educational and there were last year about forty girls taking the regular course, there were also a few extras. We have no residence as yet but are hoping for one soon. At present the girls board in town and there are three houses especially where college girls board, eight or nine in each house, and we have gay times without a sign of rules or regulations. However, the majority of the girls are in favor of a Residence.

We have only two societies—Y.W.C.A. and Prophylaeum. We hold our Y.W.C.A. meetings every Sunday morning before church and nearly every girl is an active member. At the beginning of each year we have programmes printed containing the list of topics and the names of the girls assigned to lead the various meetings. The president takes charge of the first and last meetings of the year, all the rest being taken by the girls. Once a month we have a missionary meeting, though they are not always on the whole successful, as one girl just reads a paper and if the others have not studied the subject at all they do not get much good out of it.

The Y.W.C.A. always has two social functions,—the first a reception given by the old girls to the new ones, a few days after College opens. It is always held in the College Library, which is decorated, and the evening is passed in games of every description. After refreshments an address of welcome is delivered by the president and then follow toasts and college songs.

Then later in the year we combine with the Y.M.C.A. and give a reception to all the students of the three institutions, and a large number of invited guests. That always takes the form of a topic reception, for being a Baptist institution, nothing gayer is permitted.

The Prophylaeum is our literary society. The meetings are fortnightly and the different classes provide the entertainment for one meeting each during the year. At each meeting there always has to be a synopsis and critic's report. The synopsis takes up what has been going on in the world during the two weeks

since the last meeting and is always interspersed with local jokes to make it "catchy." The critic's report which always comes last is the horror of everyone. At the beginning of the meeting the critic is appointed and straightway the teller brings note-book and pencil to that unfortunate mortal who has to criticize the day's programme on the spur of the moment and of course it has to be bright and witty or it is no good. Lots of the girls will not come in until they know that the critic has been appointed and quite willingly pay their fine for being late. It is the custom to have two debates during the year—one between Freshettes and Sophettes, and the other between juniors and seniors.

Before Christmas we always give one of those topic receptions to all the students and just before Easter we always have what we call "Open Prophylaeum" to which we invite the University boys, the members of the "Athenaeum." At this meeting we have a play, (this year it was the Old Maids' Convention) and we always have music, instrumental and vocal, by our musical members, then our customary synopsis and critic's report (at this meeting the critic is told beforehand so she can be prepared) and at the close we have refreshments and college songs.

The very last meeting of the year is always in the hands of the senior girls who themselves give another "Open Prop.," and to this invite the "Sems." and the town ladies. Last year they gave a very nice programme, the principal feature of which was a farce "The Shakespearian Conference."

All our money is raised by taxing the girls, all of whom are members of the Prophylaeum. We also have gymnasium, tennis, rink, and all forms of recreation.—D. D. MANNING, Acadia, '09

After the regular meeting of the Levana Society on Dec. 16th, a very interesting programme was given by the girls of the final year. This was an impromptu mock trial—a Breach of Promise Case—"Stubbs versus Turnpike." The judge was very dignified and terrible to look upon, the court crier was very officious and imposing, while the eloquence of the two lawyers was absolutely astonishing. The plaintiff was very agitated all through the trial in spite of the tender sympathy of her lawyer and friends, while the hard-hearted defendant was apparently only concerned about showing off his gay socks and cutting a dash as a lady-killer. The witnesses were all very good and Miss Loverstangle fairly took the court by storm with her fashionable costume and endearing ways. The small brother of the plaintiff was very annoying to both parties and the father of the plaintiff hardly knew what to say. But the evidence of the defendants "other half," of one of his professors and especially of Alfie—was too much for the case and the jury announced the verdict—"not guilty." The constable had quite a time to keep all the jury awake and one husky football player gave such evidence of having had a drop too much that he had to be forcibly ejected.

After the judge had passed sentence and dismissed the court the entire company gave a very hearty '09 yell and the girls of the final year felt that they had acquitted themselves nobly.

The Y. W. C. A. held their annual sale on Dec. 12th, and were very successful indeed, clearing about \$140. They had more than the usual number of banners and had some left over to sell at the post office. The year shields were a novelty this year and met with great approval. The calendars were pronounced by all as "the best yet" and had several new cuts due to the kindness of Mr. S. Dobbs. The picture committee had many of these new pictures for sale too, besides the time-honored colored views. Other new departures this year were the Queen's Christmas card and the illustrated college songs. Owing to the sale being postponed, the candy table was not as well supplied as usual, but then one can get candy any day.

Many thanks are due to the girls who gave so much of their time to working in the committees and to the convenors of the committees for they always have additional work, and above all, credit is due to Miss Lauder, the convener of it all, who worked so hard to make the Y. W. C. A. sale, this year, the success it was. The money will be used to send two delegates to the Silver Bay or Muskoka conference as the case may be, and what remains will probably be given to the missionary association.

Overheard at the Conversat:—

Well, well, there is Miss W. with roses. I thought after what we heard last Wednesday she would be wearing violets.

Freshette, Wed. Dec. 16th, 3.30 p.m.

Goodness, I saw two awfully stunning chaps come out of the Levana room just a few minutes ago!

"Happy New Year, everybody, happy new year. My, how the time does fly! Just think of it. Three months more of our precious college days gone like a flash and only three more for me—but don't let's talk about it only I do wish I had studied more sometimes and less some other times and it seems to me I could be the perfect all-round college girl if I could just begin all over again at the beginning with my experience.

"Oh, pshaw! What's the use of talking like that. You know you wouldn't enjoy it half so much if you did 'cause why—you wouldn't be a really truly girl. Here I'm just a freshette and I'm sure I try to be good and follow the senior's example but I think it's lots of fun at college, you never know what's going to happen next—one day you get a German essay and another day you fall in love with a nice freshman and you're always looking forward to a dance or an exam and wondering just what your sentiments will be after it so I say, Happy New Year to everyone, I'm glad I'll see several more at Queen's.

"Humph. Your delightful uncertainty is all right for a freshette but I've been through last April and once is enough thanks. I can still remember what I felt like after those exams and no more delightful uncertainty for me if you please. Its study a bit right now and keep it up till April, but still there's lots of time to sandwich in the fun and I'm glad I've been through it once but hope for the sake of all the fun in addition to go through it all again a few times more."

And the junior—well, she was beginning to feel the responsibility of work and years and was awfully glad she wasn't a senior but still more glad she was above a sophomore so she wisely pondered over it all and decided she would do her share in the work and fun of the new year.

So they wished each other happy new year again and started to unpack.

Arts.

IT is very satisfactory to learn that the committee appointed by the Arts Society to interview the college authorities with regard to equipping a suitable "club room," has met with a fair degree of success. This committee has apparently ascertained that there is no serious objection to the plan of converting the north half of the Reading Room into a sitting room for the use of arts students. The need of such a room is too obvious to require any elucidation, especially in view of the peculiar circumstances that exist in the case of the arts faculty. Anything that will have the effect of drawing arts men closer together and making them feel that they are "members one of another," is worth doing. And there seems no doubt that such a movement will go no little way in bringing about this very desirable end. The Arts society will now have to consider the details of the scheme and do quickly whatever seems best, since another three months will see the present incumbents of office retiring from the positions they have adorned. If, among other things, they should leave to their fellow-students a well-equipped "club room," their tenure of office would not soon be forgotten.

A distinctly different atmosphere seems to pervade the Arts Building since the vacation, as compared with that which prevailed during the fall term. It may be largely a matter of imagination, but one certainly gets the impression that chaps are more business-like and keener on their studies now that "the last lap" has been reached. One imagines that most of his fellow-students are saying to themselves that, having enjoyed life more or less freely during the fall, it is "up to them" to show some first-hand interest in the course they are professing to take. It is hoped that no conscientious reader will concern himself over much to discover the point of these remarks, as there is very grave doubt as to whether such a thing exists. The idea merely was that some stray impressions of the re-opening of college might not be out of place at this time. And indeed one runs very little risk of being contradicted, since the student is not unwilling to be regarded as following after truth even harder than ever, while the professors would undoubtedly receive with unfeigned delight the news that their students were applying themselves more diligently, and would be quite willing to believe it, the wish being "father to the thought." It is to be sincerely hoped that another two weeks will not find this atmosphere of work a thing of the past.

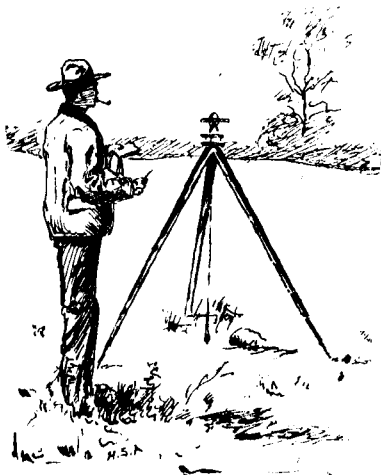
Messrs. Dorland, '10 and Dawson, '11, have been selected as intercollegiate debaters for the final I. U. D. L. debate against McGill which will be held soon.

These two men have proved their worth in the debating line, to the entire satisfaction of the students at large, and what is more to the point, to the satisfaction of the Debate Committee, which has now seen fit to honor them by asking them to represent their university. Those of us who are uninitiated have no real idea what an intercollegiate debate means in the way of nervous strain and loss of time and energy. However, we can assure our debaters that their fellow-students are not unappreciative of their efforts and that they wish them all success.

The Debate Committee is to be congratulated on their able handling of the Ottawa College protest. Nothing could have been more unpleasant or have given promise of more bitterness between the two universities, and it is very much to the credit of our Debate Committee that the whole matter was settled, with so little trouble. The reply to the Ottawa letter sent to the Kingston and Ottawa papers was exceptionally well-judged and in fact the attitude and action of our representatives were marked throughout by tact and good judgment.

Science.

Tune "Dixie," words by A. W. Scott. Sung at Science Dinner by G. Y. Thompson.



We have gathered once more, we're the chosen few,

We are '09 Science, and who are you?

Let us yell, (repeat) together.

A thirsty crowd when all is said

Cheer up '09 for you'll soon be dead,

Let us yell, (repeat) together.

We've had a right good time here, '09! '09!

The work's near ended and the Profs. were fine

So we'll yell for Science and for "Auld Lang Syne."

Let us yell, (repeat) once more together.

Let us yell, (repeat) once more together.

The first in line is that "Grand Old Man,"—
Our Registrar Chown with his outstretched hand,
"Give me money (repeat) we need it."
He wears a smile as he bids us "cough"
'Tis a five inch smile that won't come off,
"Give me money (repeat) we need it."
We won't much longer be here, Hooray! Hooray!
But will shout G. Y. and the year '09
In high or low, in rain or shine
Till the earth (repeat) once more reclaims us.
Till the earth (repeat) once more reclaims us.

Our honored Father with his principles strong,
Is a cranky old chap when things go wrong.
"Exercises, (repeat) hand them in."
With upraised hand our darkness lights,
But he's filled with wrath when we kick the pipes.
"Exercises, (repeat) hand them in."
We're through with his laws and theories, Amen! Amen!
But when we leave for the "Border Land,"
We'll sadly shake Doc Godwin's hand,
And he'll yet (repeat) be proud of his children.
And he'll yet (repeat) be proud of his children.

There's a red hot sport who laughs at fate,
And prefers to take his whiskey straight,
And cigarettes, (repeat) eternal.
He's one we like to sing about
For he is fair and square, inside and out.
Cigarettes, (repeat) eternal.
So here's to you Professor, here's how! here's how!
For in this world, come head or tail
You're bound to win O Prof. Macphail,
And your name (repeat) is always with us.
And your name (repeat) is always with us.

An M.Sc. who is not so green,
Took a turn at inventing a flying machine,
Or an ice boat (repeat) I forget.
He's a tiny little crank but makes things hum,
And he says all smoking shall be stopped. By gum!
But he's dreaming. (repeat) Wake him up.
We wish we knew him better, we do! we do!
And as his classes are no jest
We know Prof. Gill has done his best,
And we smile (repeat) when we think of the future.
And we smile (repeat) when we think of the future.

There's another little chap with an M.Sc.-er.
And "bye-the-bye" its a good "idear"
Do we know him? (repeat) Well I guess!
His class exams, and his mill rules show
He'll yet be smelling sulphides in the place below.
Do we know him? (repeat) Well I guess!
These lines we're singing Stafford, to you, to you;
And tho' we roast you in the song,
We like you best when your hair is long;
And your works (repeat) will stand for ages.
And your works (repeat) will stand for ages.

There's a little short Professor with a well-filled vest,
 Who in cracking stale jokes is at his best.
 "Don't drop, (repeat) that crystal."
 He drives us wild with his flow of air
 For he's long on language tho' short on hair.
 "Don't drop, (repeat) that crystal."
 Now we're square with Mineralogy, all hail! all hail!
 Tho' you nagged and jawed till our souls were yellow,
 We'll shout Prof. Nicol is a jolly good fellow,
 And we'll send (repeat) him rarest minerals.
 And we'll send (repeat) him rarest minerals.

 We'll sing of a Professor with a love for gin,
 With a rank old pipe, and a satisfied grin.
 A civil (repeat) engineer.
 He tears off notes till our arms are numb,
 And brags and boasts of the deeds he's done.
 A civil (repeat) engineer.
 We hope he'll take life easy—we hope? *We know;*
 And through our course the guiding hand
 Of A. K. K. will make us stand
 The first (repeat) amongst the nations.
 The first (repeat) amongst the nations.

 Now be it known to all that we
 Have a practical Professor with a B.Sc.
 That's Gwillim. (repeat) Look at him.
 A tump-line walk, and a tongue that's straight.
 Believes in experience and laughs at fate,
 That's Gwillim. (repeat) Here's to him.
 We'll not forget his warning that ran like this—
 "You may use your own theory to commence
 But when at work use common-sense
 And you'll find (repeat) it makes things easy."
 And you'll find (repeat) it makes things easy."

 There's a Professor who talks on the ages weird,
 And hides behind a Vandyke beard.
 Take it off. (repeat) Remove it.
 The descent of man he spins and weaves
 But hems and haws as to what he believes,
 Whether finished (repeat) or immortal.
 We hope Dame Fortune's with you, with all our hearts,
 And now will say before we stop
 We know Prof. Manly 'll shine on top,
 And we'll yell (repeat) and cheer in the distance.
 And we'll yell (repeat) and cheer in the distance.

Let me see, there is one with a short, jerky walk,
 A plump little chap with his rapid fire talk.
 "Understand it; (repeat) very simple."
 He runs through a problem as though 'twas fun,
 But he rubs it off the board the second its done,
 "Understand it; (repeat) very simple."
 We think we understand them. Who knows? who knows?
 But Billy Baker's up-to-date,
 And he'll put you through and guide you straight,
 And you'll find (repeat) dynamics easy.
 And you'll find (repeat) dynamics easy.

We think of another while these lines we scan
 And he's no friend whatever of the Science man,
 John Marshall (repeat) known of old,
 On his Julius Caesar, tho' you plugged your fill
 Did it ever help you out on a diamond drill?
 Or anything (repeat) practical?
 He lost his job with Science—Hooray! Hooray!
 And if we fail Life's bell to ring
 It's because we forgot John's Junior Eng.,
 For we've had (repeat) no education.
 For we've had (repeat) no education.

Quite a number of science grads. managed to find their way back to Kingston during the past few weeks, among them being C. J. Curtin, '07, from B. C.; A. S. Campbell, '07, from Manitoba, and R. O. Swezey, '08, from Quebec.

H. Peppard, '07, has just received an appointment as engineer for the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., of Nova Scotia. The position is a particularly good one and his old friends at Queen's wish him every success.

"You must wake and call me early."
 This appears on a calendar recently published in this city as a favorite quotation of one of our professors. Evidently he finds it as difficult to get out to an eight o'clock lecture as we do.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines recently offered a prize of \$100 for the best student's collection of minerals—all specimens to be personally collected by the student. Prof. Walker, of Varsity, and our own Prof. Nicol were appointed judges—and their decision on the collection of last summer was very popular here. The collection of W. F. Battersby, '10 science, was considered most worthy of the reward and as a result "Batt" is being congratulated on his success by his many friends here.

J. J. MacEachern, '09, has been confined to the hospital for the past three weeks. And unfortunately the nature of his illness prevented friends from seeing him so that altogether "Mac" put in a rather dreary Christmas holiday. He is expected around in a day or so.

Dame Rumor credits the reports that A. Carr-Harris, '06, J. F. Pringle, '08, are soon to join the ranks of the Benedicts. Here's wishing them all sorts of good luck.

"THE VANGUARD."

Here is a ballad of men—of the heroes who dwell in our borders,
Braving the perils we shun, wasting their lives in our stead,
Bare of the trappings of rank or the tinsel of medals and orders,
Careless, unnoted of Fame, urging the battle for bread.

Some on the girders that swing through the dizzy, aerial spaces,
Trusting the faith of a cord, steady of sinew and eye;
Heaving the masses of stone and the ponderous beams to their places,
Spinning, with cables of steel, webs in the vault of the sky;

Some 'mid the roar of the mills and the clangorous heat of the forges—
Dragons inspired of steam, rivers of fiery breath;
Some at the roots of the hills in the underworld caverns and gorges,
Hewing their path to the grave, loosing the menace of Death.

Whether on land or on sea in the hurricane's fury and smother,
Whether in forest or town, quarry or building or mine,
They bear the brunt of the war that we wage for ourselves and each other—
Van of the army of toil, first in the firing-line.

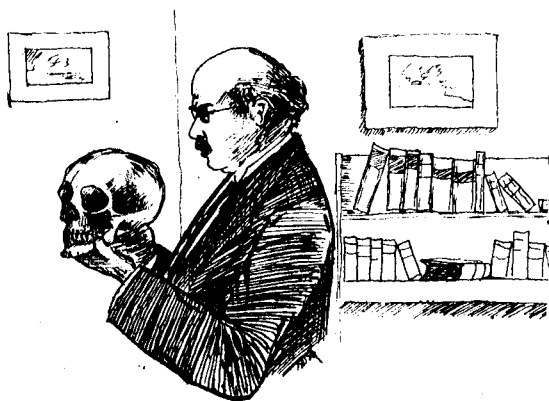
ARTHUR GUTTERMAN.

Note—Any student who has spent a month or so in a mining camp, a machine shop, or on a survey party is perfectly welcome to as much of the above as he thinks advisable to absorb.

The seventh annual science dance will, unless something very unexpected happens, be held on Friday evening, Feb. 5th. A. M. Squires has been appointed convener of the dance committee and under his direction it is expected that this year's dance will prove even more enjoyable than those of previous years.

Medicine.

THE MEDICAL DINNER.



ON Thursday evening, Dec. 17th, 1908, Grant Hall was filled with a jolly crowd of Meds. and guests. The selection of after dinner speakers was an unusually happy one. The Hon. Mr. Hanna's medico-legal stories were exceptionally good, particularly as they were at the expense of an old Queen's graduate, Dr. A. E. Harvey, '89. Again this year, when the toast

to the ladies was proposed there were no ladies left in the hall to drink to. Future committees should see to it, that this toast should be one of the first on the list. The science men deserve our hearty and sincere thanks for their splendid waiting. The service this year was better than it has been for many years past; still there is room for improvement on the part of the caterer. From every point of view the dinner was an unqualified success.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A BACILLUS.

Sunday, 2nd June, 9 a.m.—Hooray! feeling warm at last—have been shivering a bit the last few days—my spore seems a little "resistant," I think they call it—however, I shan't be long getting out now—hope I get settled decently—mother told me to be particular.

9.30 a.m.—A bit of luck. Something has happened and I'm all right—lying on a bit of jelly—not up to much in the food line. We are in a glass chamber of some kind—quite comfortable. People outside—I presume they are humans—seem quite pleased at our appearance. A lot of my chums are here too—jolly crowd really.

10 a.m.—More luck—we have been dropped somewhere. I heard something break, and our happy home has been broken up. I managed to get on a bit of glass, sitting on the edge, and got into some one's finger through the cut, and in spite of being nearly dipped into some horrible stuff (I wonder if that's the stuff mother warned me about—I must really be more careful), I managed to get into a blood-vessel, and to get a wriggle on in time to save my capsule. P.S.—I wonder what "D—n that tube" means. I heard the remark distinctly as I entered the cut.

10.40 a.m.—Not bad fun this. There are lots of us about, and all dividing up pretty well. Most of my pals seem to be here. I see a few leucocytes turn-

ing up. I suppose there'll be a fight, but we ought to pull through all right. We are a pretty hefty crowd, and have got plenty of toxins to help us.

2 p.m.—My spore and capsule!!—what a tussle! However, we've won. I'm rather tired, but we have settled in a fairly comfortable gland—plenty to eat. I hear we whacked them pretty easily. Our toxins didn't work so badly. They slew the dear old polymorphs off like dead flies. I guess the mononuclears are pretty busy clearing up the floor of them. Pretty cheery myself—nearly got digested, but got off undamaged—hard work though—my capsule seems to be rather worn in places. I'll get old Friedländer to patch me up a bit—not a bad chap that leucocyte I was with—only rather greedy. I wonder when his funeral comes off. He held the record time, too, for the Marathon race from liver to brain and back. Poor chap, I'm . . . sorry.

Thursday.—We *have* had a time—and are winning hands down. I've been having a nice easy time sitting on a valve in the heart—got put on duty there, and helped to distribute toxins—in packets they work well. I nearly got caught by a haptophore instead of a toxin—however, Charlie got caught instead—poor chap, he wasn't a bad sort—I'll send a wreath some day.

Sunday.—Quite happy. I got shifted neatly yesterday into another tube. I got shot round into the chap's lungs. I wasn't sitting on my valve very carefully—and now I've just been settled in a tube. I hear from my pals that the chap we were picnicking with has popped off the hooks—poor chap—I'm sorry—but we must live somehow. He must have been a careless chump anyway to let us get to work on him at all. P.S.—Jelly is rotten stuff.

Thursday.—Got a fright to-day—a lot of my pals got taken off on a wire loop and planked into a gas burner. Result—gone to blazes!—I must be careful.

Friday.—My luck is in. I got put into a rabbit to-day—poor beast—he had a lot of things up with him, I fancy—his leucocytes didn't put up a finger. I only met a couple and they scooted—said I “repelled” them—check I call it. There are too many of us here—we swarm. P.S.—Better stuff here than jelly.

Monday.—Rabbit deceased. I'm back into a tube and sitting on jelly for the third time of asking. I'm quite fed up—it's getting sickeningly monotonous. Hullo, here's the wire loop—I'll get on and have a try at the next job.

Later.—Good-bye, you chaps. I heard a human say that we were to be done nicely and prettily in carbolfuchsin. See you on the “field.” Well—a short life and a merry one. *Dulce et decorum est pro scientia mori.*

—“The Student.”

LESSON IN ANATOMY.

—Proceeding in a southerly direction from the torso, we have the hips, useful for padding, and the legs. The legs hold up the body, and are sometimes used in walking, but when riding in automobiles they take up valuable space which otherwise might be employed to better advantage.

Attached to the legs are the feet. Some varieties of feet are cold. Some people are born with cold feet, others acquire cold feet, and still others have cold feet thrust upon them.

The surface of the body is covered with cuticle, which either hangs in graceful loops or is stretched tightly from bone to bone.

On the face it is known as the complexion, and is used extensively for commercial purposes by dermatologists, painters, and decorators.

Between the cuticle and the bones are the muscles, which hold the bones together and prevent them from falling out and littering up the sidewalks as we walk along.

Packed neatly and yet compactly inside the body are the heart, the liver, and the lungs; also the gall, which in Americans is abnormally large.

These organs are used occasionally by the people who own them, but their real purpose is to furnish surgeons a living.—"*Medical Times*."

Divinity.

THE new Queen's Theological Society has already justified its existence as a medium of communication between the theological students and the faculty. Already several matters of interest have been discussed and the views of the students thereon laid before the proper authorities, with the result that each party has attained a clear understanding of the other's position. At the last business meeting a resolution of considerable interest to both students and alumni was passed. For some time many have felt that the theological term, beginning Nov. 1st, is none too long considering the importance of the life-work for which students are being prepared, and that, valuable as the alumni conference has proved itself, it ought not to interfere with the regular work of the session by shortening the fall term. Accordingly it was decided to request that this conference should not be held during the college term. It should make little difference to the graduates attending to have the time of the conference moved forward one week, and it is accordingly hoped that the request of the students will be acceded to.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the society on Friday afternoon, Jan. 8th, was a very interesting one. Many intending theologues, as well as those already entered upon the course, attended and took part in the proceedings. The general subject of discussion was "Difficulties encountered in work in the mission fields," and a very practical note was struck throughout. Five men were assigned five minutes each to speak upon difficult problems with which they had been forced personally to deal, and it was found that many of these were, in essence, common to all mission work in pioneer districts. The difficulty of securing a good song service is one that has pressed very hard upon many of us whose musical talent is small. All who have worked on prairie fields where settlement is scanty have found it no easy matter to secure places where services may be held and then to induce the people, busy with their work, and strangers to one another, to attend. In many parts of the West and of New Ontario, the work of the missionary is disturbed by a lack of public opinion enforcing Sabbath

observance. Some of us have faced to our discomfort the same difficulty as one member mentioned—namely, the best manner to deal with narrow and bigoted sects who are ready to interfere with what other churches are doing. How to meet socialism of a strongly anti-Christian type is a problem that has faced only a few of our missionaries as yet, chiefly those whose work lie in British Columbia, but with socialism spreading as it is, it is advisable that every minister of the church should have an insight into its principles and be prepared to meet whatever in them is pernicious. Two somewhat personal but vital problems to the student-missionary are how to best divide his time so as to do justice both to his people and himself, and what to read so as to keep his mental and spiritual energies quickened. All these points were clearly brought out by the five leaders. Some solutions were offered by these men themselves and others were suggested in the discussion that followed. Especially helpful were the remarks of Rev. Prof. Robert Laird, who attended the meeting, and who from his wide and varied experience was able to suggest some ways of dealing with the difficulties that have proved successful, and to give some good advice on the spirit and manner that should characterize mission work generally.

Professor Dyde will address the Queen's Theological Society on Friday, Jan. 22nd, at 4 o'clock on "Church Union." This is a subject which is of interest not only to members of the society but to students in other faculties. Dr. Dyde is a member of the Church Union Committee and the society is very fortunate in securing an address from him on this subject.

We welcome to a place in our faculty staff Professor Robert Laird, who has just taken charge of the Department of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Prof. Laird has outlined a course of study for the remainder of the session which should prove very valuable to all who attend.

He has also adopted a somewhat new plan in connection with the preaching of the "popular sermon" in the city churches by members of the final year. In each case where a man is thus called upon to preach, three other students are assigned to attend for the purpose of criticising. One, from the first year, is to deal with the general conduct of the service, another, from the second year, with the contents of the sermon, and the third, from the final year, is to notice the diction, delivery and style in general.

The members of the final year face this ordeal with "fear and trembling," yet feel that this criticism, together with that of the Professor, should prove very beneficial, and are prepared to give the plan a fair trial.

When one takes notice of the students who are in attendance at the meetings of the Q. U. M. A. it is seen that a word of criticism of the Theological students would not be entirely out of place. Most of us have been on mission fields for one or more seasons and have no doubt presented the claims of missions to the people over whom we have had charge. No doubt we have put forth the plea

that all should be interested in missionary work and that the cause should be supported in every way possible. Yet what are the facts in our own case? Are we as Theological Students really interested ourselves? In the case of too many of us the facts seem to point the other way. The programme this year is a good one, the subjects to be treated are varied and yet have a direct bearing on some phase of the work which we will be called upon to manage or support. The last meeting before the holidays was taken by Mr. C. W. Lawrence. His subject, "A Good Word for the Turk," was handled in a very interesting and profitable way for those who were there to hear him. Mr. Lawrence gained his knowledge of the Turkish people by personal intercourse with them and spoke with a certainty and a sympathy which could not fail to find a response in his hearers. And yet how many theological students were there? Not over half a dozen. The last meeting was led by Miss Ada Chown. In her paper she treated of "Women's Home Missionary Work," and in it she showed what good work is being done by the women of the three churches—Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian. At this meeting the attendance was better, but still not over half the members of Divinity Hall were present. We know that at times attendance is impossible, some students leave to supply on Sunday. Others at certain times find certain engagements too important to leave unfulfilled; but we notice that it is not always the ones who have the most pressing work who are conspicuous by their absence. Indifference is the word that applies too often. We should take a lesson from many of the members who are not looking forward to the special study of theology and yet who are on hand at nearly every meeting and who by their presence and assistance do all they can to make the work of the Association a success.

The finances of the Q. U. M. A. demand that all who can help shall do their best—and soon.

The best success to our men who are preaching for a call.

Query—Where did Johnson and McDonald lose that one mark? Surely they had a bad spell.

Is our conduct around the halls what it should be? Let each one answer for himself.

Education.

THE students of the "baby faculty" met for a social evening on Dec. 11th. Possibly it was because of our youth that the authorities did not allow us to remain later than nine o'clock, but we managed to get a good deal of fun into three short hours. After we were received in the Levana Room and had filled our programmes, we made our way to the English Room where "Fergie's" efforts bore fruit in a very enjoyable programme. Miss Hiscock sang and Miss Wilson played in a manner that showed us that we had some real talent among ourselves. Mr. McCallum of '12 arts favored us with a song, and a young friend from the Collegiate, Miss Norma Hughes, delighted us with a vocal solo, which was en-

thusiastically encored. Dean Lavell, Dr. Stevenson, and Principal Ellis gave us excellent examples of how to give some good advice and tell funny stories without becoming tedious. After enjoying refreshments, undisturbed by any depredating hordes from across the campus, the evening was ended with a short dance.

The examinations were held during the closing week of last term, but the strain of preparation would in no sense take away from (rather would it add to) the enjoyment of the vacation season which followed. That season, however, is past, and now we find ourselves once more assembled within these good old halls of Queen's. One would hardly attempt to estimate the pleasures of the Christmas time, especially in the case of those who, after some while of absence, were able to revisit their homes. But to all, no doubt, the holidays were a time of recreation and relaxation, very necessary for making the best of the session's work.

Again we would call attention to the fact that contributions to this column of the Journal from any students in Education will be acceptable. Perhaps a "New Year Resolution" to support the students' organ would not be out of place. The varied nature of the work in this faculty, and the experiences of students in the various parts of it, should afford interesting points of view from which to see life. We are indebted to a member of the executive for some of the material of this issue.

Athletics.

THE annual meeting of the I.C.R.F.U. was held in Montreal in December and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. Pres., Father Stanton, Ottawa; President, W. S. Lee, McGill; Secretary, P. C. Harris, Ottawa; 1st Vice-Pres., J. F. MacDonald, Queen's; 2nd Vice-Pres., — Varsity.

The schedule for next season was arranged as follows:

Oct. 9th—Toronto at Queen's. Ottawa at McGill.

Oct. 16th—Queen's at Ottawa. McGill at Toronto.

Oct. 23rd—Ottawa at Toronto. Queen's at McGill.

Oct. 30th—McGill at Queen's. Toronto at Ottawa.

Nov. 6th—Queen's at Toronto. McGill at Ottawa.

Nov. 13th—Toronto at McGill. Ottawa at Queen's.

A meeting of the Hockey League was held here on December 18th and the schedule for this season considerably altered. Queen's plays her first game at home on the 22nd instead of on the 15th.

The Carnegie Technical School hockey team were scheduled to play Queen's here on Friday, Jan. 8th, but were unable to come. On receipt of the news, arrangements were made for an exhibition game with the 14th Regiment team and

those who attended expecting to see a good game were not disappointed. The game was furiously fast and fairly clean though some members of both teams were inclined to mix it up a little.

In the first half the teams lined up as follows:

Queen's:—Donahue, goal; Macdonnell, point; Pennock, cover; Crawford, centre; Meikle, rover; Dobson, right wing; George, left wing.

14th Regt.—Saunders, goal; Powell, point; Vanhorne, cover; Crawford, centre; Bernier, rover; Moran, right wing; Richardson, left wing.

Referee, Jas. Sutherland.

In the second half Dowsley replaced Moran on the 14th team and on Queen's Daniels replaced Donahue, George took Meikle's place and Meikle Crawford's and Trimble came on at left wing.

The ice was in good shape for fast hockey and a good crowd was in attendance for an exhibition game. The play started off fast Dobson and Richardson doing splendid work and some minutes of good hockey were seen before the flag was raised for the first score, Meikle tallying for Queen's. 14th were coming through Queen's centre with ease and Crawford tallied their first score when about fifteen minutes of play had elapsed. 14th had it all their own way as far as scoring was concerned for the rest of the half, Crawford and Bernier each tallying one while Queen's failed to find the nets at all, chiefly due to poor shooting.

The changes in the line up were made at half time and after a little refreshment at the hands of Dinky Campbell, Queen's came back with a rush. Crawford, whose back was hurt in practice, laid off and George was moved to rover, Trimble replacing him on the wing. In centre ice George showed up to much better advantage. 14th on the other hand were little if at all strengthened by the change from Moran to Dowsley.

Pennock made the first score in this half by a shot from outside cover and a minute later George added another, tying the score. Bernier had his foot hurt but after some delay for repairs resumed play. Richardson shortly put the soldiers in the lead by a rush down the side and George almost immediately after tied the score once more. Daniels was called on to make some good stops and did so very nicely, then Dobson scored from a face-off near centre and put Queen's ahead by a nice shot from the side. Meikle and George were raining in some hot shots on Saunders. He got most of them but one of Meikle's was too good for him and the score was six to four for Queen's. Richardson, Bernier and Crawford kept Daniels busy for a while, but couldn't get past him and Dobson stole away down the side and passed to George who added the last. Trimble was struck in the face but not seriously hurt and there was no delay. 14th made several determined attacks but seldom got past Macdonnell and the game ended Queen's 7, 14th Regt. 4.

Referee Sutherland was impartial according to his light—but occasionally his light went out.

Dobson and Richardson are pretty evenly matched, Richardson is a little speedier, but Dobson is heavier and a better defensive player.

Greig George is much more effective as rover than at left wing.

This was Daniels' first appearance on Queen's ice and his good work won him a number of friends.

Music.

THE musical programme has always been one of the most pleasing features of the annual *Conversazione* and in the opinion of those present, the programme this year excelled any that has yet been presented. Miss Tandy delighted everyone with her rich contralto voice in the rendition of her numbers "Go not happy day"—Somerville, and "A Memory"—Eva Rosalind Park. Miss K. O'Hara sang two very pretty songs "O mind the day"—Willeby, and "Truant Stars," Geoffrey O'Hara. The latter was especially pleasing and brought forth hearty applause from her audience. By special request she sang that well known drinking-song, "In Cellar Cool"—Old German.

Miss Louise Singleton played the "Polka de la Reine" in her usual brilliant manner.

The artist of the evening was Miss Grace Hastings, violinist. Miss Hastings played her selections with a finish and sincerity which added to her charming personality at once captivated her audience and they in turn felt that they were listening to a true artist.

The beauty of Miss Hastings' playing lies not only in her wonderful technique but also in the sympathetic and intellectual interpretation of her numbers. The numbers were as follows:—"I Lombardi," Vieuxtemps; "Reverie," Vieuxtemps; "Les Adieux," Sarasate; "Bolero," German.

The success of the programme may in no small measure be attributed to the efforts of Miss Singleton who acted as accompanist throughout the whole programme.

On Friday, Jan. 8th, about fifty members of the Students' Orchestra, Men's Glee Club and Mandolin and Guitar Club took a special car for Gananoque where a concert was given that evening in the new opera house. A large house turned out and every number was applauded to the encore. It would be unfair to say that one club performed better than the other, but the Mandolin Club, if any, deserves praise for the way it has improved since the beginning of the season. The topical song was the cause of much merriment among the spectators. The officers and instructors of each club were well satisfied with the performance and only hope that the city concert which comes shortly will be as great a success.

The following was the programme. Part one—Orchestra, selections from "Maritana"; Glee Club, "Sword of Fer"; Mandolin-Guitar Club, "Montclair Galop"; Miss Singleton, "Rhapsody No. 2"; Liszt; Orchestra, "Apple Blossoms"; Glee Club, "Hunter's Farewell." Part two—Mandolin-Guitar Club, waltz, "Over the Waves"; Glee Club, "In a Year, Sweet Heart"; Mandolin-Guitar Club, trio, Messrs. Smith, Quinn, Walker; Orchestra, selections, "Il Trovatore"; Mandolin-Guitar Club, "Dixie Blossoms"; Glee Club, Topical Song.

GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The annual concert of the Queen's Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs, and the Students' Orchestra will be held in Grant Hall on the evening of Thursday,

Jan. 21st. This is an affair that is annually looked forward to with much interest on the part of the citizens, and they expect to see a large turn-out of students to afford amusement between acts. The members of the clubs have spent a great deal of valuable time in preparation for the concert, and accordingly expect to be well supported even to the back benches. The Musical Committee have engaged Miss Erid Newcombe, 'cellist, of Toronto, who comes to us with highest recommendations. Make no other engagement, be there; and bring your friends with you.

Alumni.

MISS E. MacNab, M.A., has accepted a position in the High school at Prince Albert.

Dr. J. C. Byers, who was recently (*confined*) confined to the General Hospital with typhoid fever, has returned to his home at Eganville.

Dr. A. MacDonald, '08, was in the city recently.

W. J. Feasby, B.A., '06, now of the staff of Listowel H. S., was married on Dec. 28th, 1908.

Rev. D. Strachan, B.A., of Brockville, has accepted a call to Rosedale Presbyterian church, Toronto.

QUEEN'S GRADUATES IN EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

The following information, given for the most part by one of Queen's active graduates will show the part played by Queen's graduates in the sphere of education in the West: and will serve as a stimulus to those of us who are still undergraduates, but who must soon begin to play our part in the development of our country's life. We have introduced the names of only a few of those holding the most important positions, to speak of all our graduates who are actively engaged in the work of education in the West would here be impossible. We have:

In Wesley College, Winnipeg—Rev. James Elliott, Ph.D.; Rev. Salem Bland, D.D., and A. T. Hawley, M.A.

In Normal schools: Winnipeg, A. MacIntyre, B.A., '98, vice-principal; Regina, A. M. Fenwick, M.A., '90, vice-principal; in Calgary, G. J. Bryan, B.A., principal; in Vancouver, W. Burns, B.A., '86, principal.

INSPECTORS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In Saskatchewan:—Joseph Snell, M.A., '90, Regina; H. M. Barret, B.A., '03, Moosejaw; N. F. Black, M.A., '05, Regina.

In Alberta—J. E. Loucks, B.A., '01, Vegreville; J. W. Brown, B.A., '01, Medicine Hat; G. S. Ellis, B.A., '01, Edmonton; P. H. Thibadeau, B.A., '03, Lacombe.

TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Vancouver Collegiate—T. A. Brough, B.A., '93; S. W. Matthews, M.A., '97;
 D. B. Johnson, B.A., '01; A. E. Boak, M.A., '06.
 Victoria High School—E. H. Russell, B.A., '89.
 Regina H. S.—F. L. Sine, M.A., B.Sc., '08, principal; R. A. Wilson, M.A.,
 Ph.D., '07; Miss E. Don Cathro, B.A., '06.
 Prince Albert H. S.—A. Kennedy, M.A., '02, principal; Miss E. McNab,
 M.A.
 Yorkton, Sask., H. S.—W. S. Cram, B.A., '06, principal.
 McLeod, Alta., H. S.—Miss H. Elder, M. A., '05.

Y.M.C.A. Notes.

A GOOD programme has been arranged for the annual Inter-University Y.M.C.A. Conference, which will be held at Queen's on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 30th and 31st. The committee has been specially fortunate in securing the services of Professor Shailer Mathews, of Chicago. Professor Mathews is very well known as the author of "Jesus Christ and the Social Question": and is in great demand throughout the Middle West as a speaker to students. He will address a mass meeting of the students on the Saturday evening and will preach the university sermon on the Sunday afternoon.

Some of the subjects to be discussed at the conference are:—The Religious and Moral Needs of the Canadian College Man, The Vital Reason for Bible Study, New Student Work, Mission Study, Association Finances. Complete programmes will be posted on the bulletin board.

The Sunday morning Bible classes have been resumed, both now meeting in the old Arts building. Prof. Matheson's class occupies the Apologetics room and Prof. Morison's the Church History room. The classes open sharp at ten o'clock.

Exchanges.

DURING the past few years the heads of a number of American colleges and universities have been paying a good deal of attention to the arrangement of courses that would be of value to students who intend going into journalism. That the idea has much to commend it may be inferred from the fact that every year more universities are making provision for this class of instruction. Even some British colleges, always cautious about innovations, are moving along similar lines. Heretofore the British journalist has been—with a few exceptions—a more or less obscure individual, a fact which is perhaps the more remarkable when we consider the wonderful importance that has come to be attached to the press in Britain.

In trying to account for the small number of college men who become journalists, the T. C. D. points out that it is at least partly due to the lack of definiteness in the college courses, as compared with the training provided for the other learned professions.

"To the other great professions the avenues are perfectly clear and definite. If a student wishes to become a clergyman, a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer, he knows what lectures to attend, what examinations to pass, what degrees to obtain. But with regard to journalism it has been quite different. The candidate does not know what degrees will be serviceable to him, he is hardly sure whether a university course itself will help, except indirectly, to his securing a desirable position. To a person with any definiteness of purpose this vagueness is intolerable. Hence it is of the first importance that our ideas should be made clear as to the steps necessary to fit ourselves for a successful journalistic career." It was doubtless with a view to putting an end to this vagueness that a course of lectures for journalists was inaugurated at Trinity College, Dublin, this past fall. Thus it would seem that the time is reasonably near when the journalist may receive quite as thorough a training as the men who enter other professions.

TO A CRICKET.

From the Greek of Meleager.
Soother of woe, that sleep dost bring,
Cricket, with thy Melodious wing:

Thou nature's lyre, play something sweet,
Striking thy wings with tuneful feet;

Lap me in some delicious air
To free my heart from carking care;

So shall fresh leaks and dew-drops fine,
Meet for thy tiny mouth, be thine.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

TRANSLATION FROM HORACE

Carm. I. 9.

"Fides ut altâ stet nive candidum."

Thou see'st how bright Soracte stands with high-heaped snow;
How straining woods no longer bear their load, and how
By biting frost the brooks have ceased to run.

Drive out the cold! Heap logs again a-plenty on the hearth!
And with right lavish hand pour forth your four-years' wine,
Toast-master, from your two-eared Sabine jar.

Leave to the gods the rest! Since they for once have laid
 To rest the winds embattled o'er the boiling sea,
 The cypresses and hoary ash-trees are at last at peace.

What may be on the morrow, ask no more; put down
 As so much to the good what span of days thy Fate
 Shall give; and, boy, slight not the dance and gentle dallyings,

While peevish Age is wanting to thy Youth. For the
 As yet the field, the play-ground, and soft whisperings
 When the night-fall and the trysting-time have come.

For thee still let there be sweet laughter to bewray
 From nook deep-hid the maiden lurking there, and still
 Love's token snatched from arm or finger slyly clinging.

—UNIVERSITY MONTHLY.

The art of being a man among men is much neglected. Mindful only of self, we often put the feelings of our neighbors on the rack. We say things and we do things that one moment's consideration would dub barbarous. Is our consolation for a fellow mortal always graced with a frankness and charity which becomes a man? When we see our neighbor's faults is not the virtue of sympathy most conspicuous by its absence? Be eager to please, slow to rebuke, and always see the bright side of things. Take a little time some day and rub off the rough, angular corners in your make-up. Don't be selfish. An openness of disposition, complemented by a readiness to leave self, has a two-fold reward—happiness and a constant increase in the number of your friends. "Live and let live." A cantankerous individual is a public insult to humanity. Breast difficulties with a smile. Each is a key to another's happiness, for "so wags the world." We must learn always to play the man.—NIAGARA INDEX.

VICTOR VICTUS.

I love her not, who would be mine,
 Who fawns and follows at my feet,
 And by subjecting form divine,
 Thinks she can break down my conceit;
 Yet in her heart cries, "Pearls" and "Swine."
 A subterfuge—a counterfeit,
 I love her not.

But who is this with lips of wine,
 Should make the paradox complete?
 Who loves me not for what is mine,

Yet takes my all, but does not cheat.
And is this silken chord a sign,
Which now entwines my hands and feet?
Aye, lover knot.

THE STUDENT.

We come of a race that never counted the number of its foes, nor the number of its friends when freedom, loyalty, or God was concerned.—G. M. GRANT.

One of our new exchanges the O. A. C. Review issued a very fine holiday number. The illustrations were excellent, and many of the articles, although perhaps of more direct interest to men engaged in scientific agriculture, were well worth careful reading.

Book Reviews.

BROWNING'S England; a study of English influences in Browning; by Helen Archibald Clarke, author of "Browning's Italy." Published by the Musson Book Co., Toronto.

In this beautifully gotten-up work we have a companion study to the one from the pen of the same author some time ago on the Italian influences in the same poet. This latest production is an attempt to show what England has given Browning by way of direct literary inspiration. The manner of treatment is purely descriptive and historical, and not critical. The different chapters are studies somewhat in detail of the different poems which reflect various aspects of English life. In many poems such as "Memorabilia," "Popularity," "The Lost Leader," "Waring," "At the 'Mermaid,'" treatments of certain traits of character in Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Domest, and Shakespeare are given. That crucial period in English history, the reign of Charles the First, afforded the material for the creation of the great tragedy entitled "Strafford"; while several aspects of English social life are portrayed in "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon.'" and "Inn Album." The perturbed condition of religious thought at the time of the Tractarian movement at Oxford finds expression in "Bishop Blougram's Apology"; and other poems exhibit criticisms of English art.

The book is an interesting one for popular readers of Browning, and many facts and other details are given in each chapter which will aid the beginner to better understand the settings of the poems taken up. The book is well put together and contains long extracts from the poems which evidence the influence which England had on Browning's work.

"Harvests in Many Lands, Fruitage of Canadian Presbyterianism," edited by Rev. W. S. MacTavish, B.D., Ph.D., published under arrangement with the committee on Young People's Societies, Presbyterian Church in Canada (William Briggs, Toronto).

This book is, as the preface explains, the third of a series of missionary text-books prepared for mission-study among the young people of the Presbyterian church in Canada.

The aim of the book is to present the problem of missions as it meets us at home, and abroad, and to show how the Canadian church is attempting to solve that problem.

Dr. McTavish admirably sets forth the problem as it appears to us at home, in the first chapter. Here he describes the extent and endless variety of immigration into Canada, and suggests that "if the myriads who are now landing on our shores are neglected by the churches here, they will surely degenerate morally and become a source of danger in the days to come." They must be educated and brought under the power of the gospel. The next seven chapters are brief sketches by different individuals intimately acquainted with the work they have presented, of the efforts of our church in bringing the enlightenment of education and the gospel to the foreign emigrants of the west, to the men in the camp, and on the trail, and to the French in Lower Canada. Especially instructive are the chapters on "Home Mission Hospitals," by Mrs. H. M. Kipp, the corresponding secretary of the W.H.M.S., Toronto, and on augmentation, by Rev. S. Lyle, D.D., of Hamilton, Ont. The latter part of the book is devoted to a brief review of the missionary effort of the church in foreign countries, in Trinidad, Eromanga, Formosa, Central India, Honan, and China. Especially interesting to us as Queen's men is the chapter on Mackay Hospital, Tamsai, Formosa, written by Mr. J. Y. Ferguson, M.D., who graduated from Queen's in 1905 and immediately took charge of the medical work in Formosa.

The book is written in a clear and interesting style and gives in brief form a great deal of information on this live subject of missions.

De Nobis.

Dr. Kn--ht to class:—What would happen to a horse's legs, were the horse to stand still in a stable for a few days?

Several answers are given, all the same: They would swell.

Dr. Kn--ht: Certainly, every farmer knows that.

During the Christmas holidays, there was a crock of *butter* lying at the Ry. station at Carleton Place, addressed to Dr. A. E. R-s-, Kingston, Ont. Some passer-by very significantly wrote in blue lead pencil on the crock: "And what about the *eggs*?"

We understand that J. T. P-w-rs desires to be mentioned in the Joke column.

M. N. Om-nd, at boarding-house dinner table: Youse fellows should eat what's been put before you and say nothing.

W. D-bs-n (doubtfully): When we have sausages we eat what's been put *after* us.

Young lady, at house-party, last November to A. B. Turn-r: Did you see the football match in Ottawa, Mr. Turn-r?

Mr. Turn-r immediately proceeded to get for her the required refreshments.

Report comes from '12 arts that the "North Pole" (J. W. N-rth) has been discovered.

G. Arth-r Pl--t is trying to find his bearings in the Medical Buildings.

We understand that "The Story of a Sheep" has just been published by Prof. "Sheer" ('12 Arts). Divinity Hall boasts of one better, for they have a "Shcarer."

Student (relating a camp fire yarn)—"The lake was covered with fog—a sort of soft sentimental haze," and—

C. L. Hays (coming up in time for last few words)—"That's an infamous libel."

"Three men before the bar,
And one clear call for beer—
Oh! may there be some whiskey in the jar
When I appear."

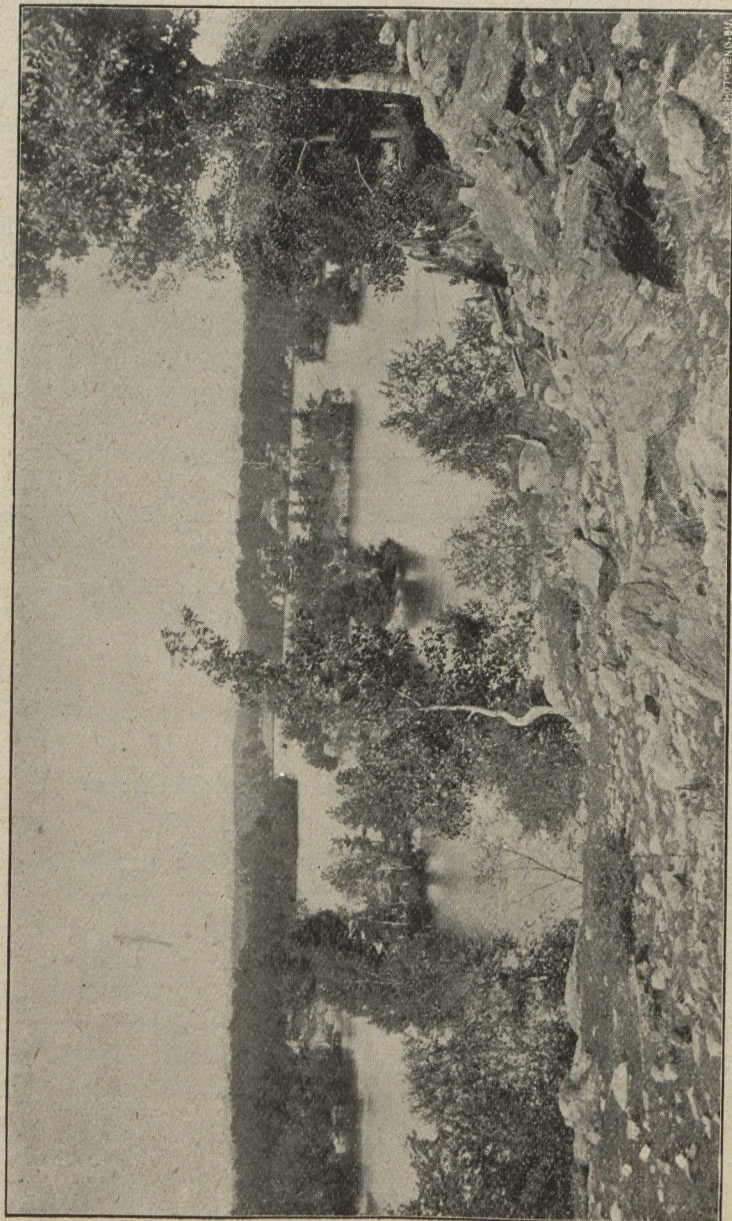
Prof. N---l to his class.

Convener of committee arranging for waiters for the Medical dinner.—"Mr. A., do you know where we can procure a number of gowns?"

Mr. A.—"College or night?"

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$446; \$25, J. McD. Mowat; \$10, Prof. Gwillim, Prof. McClement, J. W. Gibson, S. S. Cormack; \$5, G. J. Mackay, W. L. Uglow, John Tanton, G. W. Mackinnon, J. B. Hutton; total, \$536.



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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
(IN PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909).
Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (On or before 1st October).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (Not later than 1st November).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (On or before 1st December).
Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (Not later than 1st December).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December).
Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (On or before 1st December).
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (During the last week of the Session).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (Not later than 14th December).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (Close on 15th day of December).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (On or before 15th December).
County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (On or before 15th December).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (End 18th day of December).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (End 22nd December).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (Six days before last Wednesday in December).

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Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year in advance for subscribers in Canada; \$1.25 per year in advance for United States subscribers. Advertising rates on application. Subscribers may secure the leading City dailies at reduced rates on application at the Sanctum.

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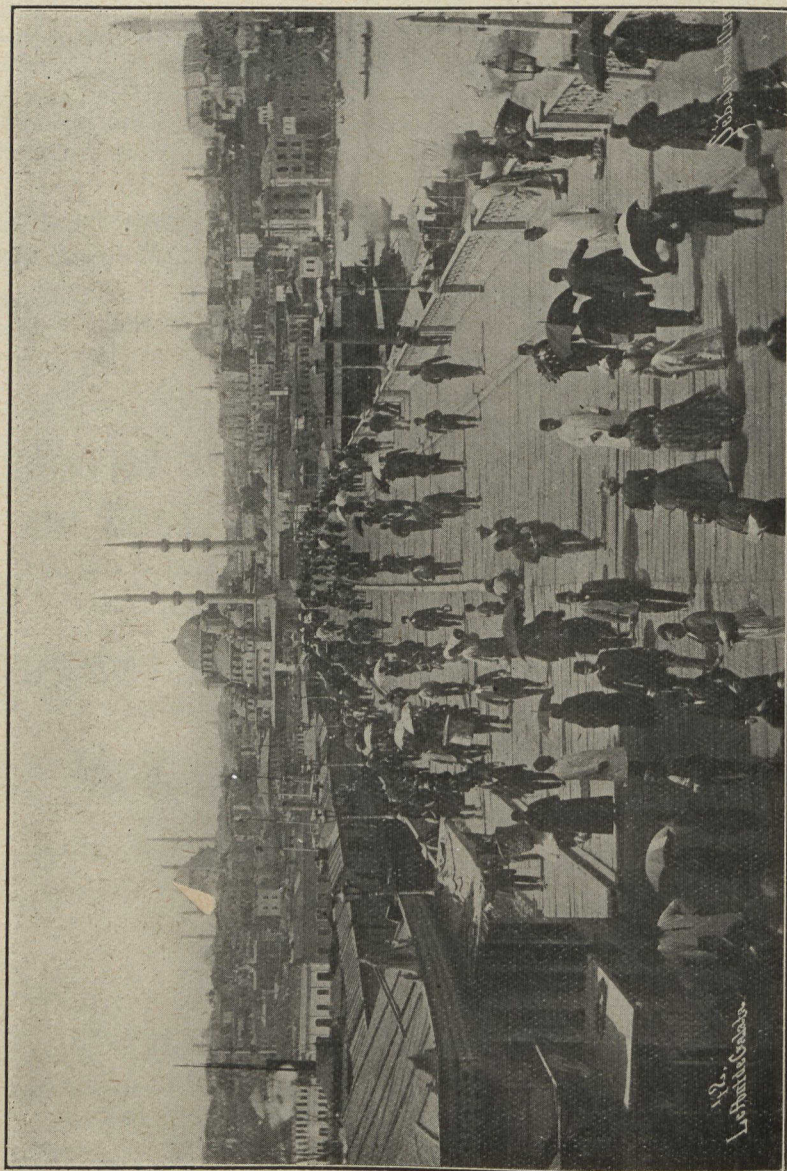
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VOL. XXXVI.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1909.

No. 7.

The Last of the Caesars.

WHILE the term "Caesar" was often applied merely to the Julian line of Emperors, which properly should end with Nero, yet it came to be used as a title for any Roman emperor subsequent to the first illustrious bearer of the name. Such words as,—

"Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,
Fallen every Caesar's purple dome."

seem always to be associated with a sudden collapse of a mighty nation, hundreds of years ago. But the last of the Caesars is nearer to us than that; especially when one stands upon the battered walls in the valley of the Lycus at Constantinople, which he so vainly defended, and of which every stone is made sacred by his blood.

In 285 A.D., the Roman Empire was divided by Diocletian, who made Maximian the Augustus at Rome, while he himself ruled at Nicomedia, until, tired of the cares of office, in 304 A.D., "he laid aside the royal purple," and at the same time compelled his colleague at Rome to do so also, and retired into a suburban life at Salona in Dalmatia. This division gave rise to constant struggle between these two parts of the Empire and considerably weakened Rome's importance, and transferred it to the eastern province. But in 323 A.D. Constantine, vanquishing Licinius, made himself master of a united Roman world. But the state of the Empire at this time made Rome a rather unsuitable place for the capital and with the eye of a statesman and general, Constantine saw that Byzantium would not alone give him a central position in the empire, but also, because of its peculiar situation, easy and rapid access to the East and West while the wealth of the eastern provinces would add greatly to his resources. In a marvelously short time he succeeded in establishing himself in the fairest of all eastern cities and for some time it bore the name of Nea Roma, in evidence of his ambition and success. But to the people, the man was greater than his work and gradually New Rome became the "city of Constantine," *i.e.*, Constantinople.

The semi-political conversion of Constantine to Christianity had a great influence in his reconstruction of the empire, and much of the worship and institutions of the new religion pervaded the policy of the statesman. After his death the city was kept in turmoil for many years by the Huns and Goths who overran the country from the north-west, but who were subsequently reconciled and incorporated in the already heterogeneous empire by Theodosius. The final



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partition in the empire was made in 395 A.D. when his two sons Arcadius and Honorius became emperors of the East and West respectively. The Eastern portion survived the Western by several centuries.

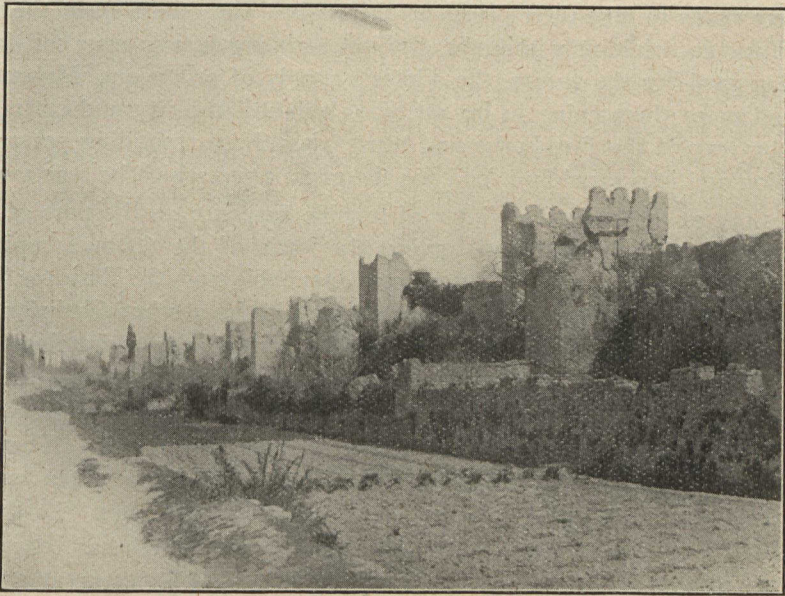
With Constantinople as the capital the Eastern church gradually acquired a distinct and peculiar importance, but in another way the Western church began to take on a rigidity and self-imposed authority that was impossible in the Eastern church which had been brought up on Plato and Aristotle and not under Roman law and discipline. The absence of a meddling ruler and an imperious court at Rome was just the opportunity for the Roman bishop to more firmly assert and establish himself in that pre-eminence which he had hitherto assumed. This, however, was never recognized by the Eastern church which was more democratic in spirit and government. Whatever doctrinal questions may have been involved, this difference in spirit between Roman and Greek is responsible in large measure for the subsequent rupture. All attempts at reconciliation were of a political character and only increased the bitter feeling toward Rome on the part of the Greeks whose national life was entirely bound up in the Orthodox church.

But the time was coming when the safety and liberty of the Greeks and even of Europe would depend upon the reunion of the old Roman Empire. From the wild inlands of Asia, the Turk had begun his march of victory towards the West. In 1326, Diocletian's capital Nicomedia, had yielded to the invader and a Moslem dynasty had established itself at Broussa, near the shores of the sea of Marmora, and midway between the two cities. Nicaea had also fallen. The fiery star and crescent had been carried across the Dardanelles, and planted on European soil, and, on the death of Amurath, 1452, the whole of Asia Minor including even the province of Bithynia which bordered the Bosphorus was in the hands of the infidels.

For his son, an ambitious young Sultan of 22 years of age, across the blue waters of a narrow strait lay a prize of rare beauty and wealth. It was worthy a fearless attack, and a heroic defence. Thirteen miles of walls flung themselves in grim silence around the city proper, and on the opposite bank of the Golden Horn lay the two great suburbs of Galata and Pera which would inevitably fall to the master of Stamboul. How often must Mahomet have stood and looked at that city! What impatience and ambitions must often have stirred him as he stood at sunset on the Anatolian shore and gazed upon the piled-up domes of St. Sophia, the imperial palaces, the great monuments in the hippodrome as they stood upon the hills and seemed to form a great ragged screen to shut out a conflagration in the west! The dark majestic outlines, golden-crested against the amber sky, the still translucent atmosphere, and the silent play of soft lights above the blue waters must have often touched the soul of this Eastern prince, a man of feeling, yet of blood. It was not to be expected that fired with an ambition to do that which had been the hope of his father, he could long resist the temptation to try the issue with an heroic emperor feebly supported by a people divided against itself. Nor did the Sultan long wait for an excuse but a record of what it really was has not been preserved. According to Mijatovich, his mind was

filled with the one idea and ambition of taking this wondrous home of the Caesars. It is said that once at midnight, he sent for his Grand Vizer, who came, at that unusual hour, in fear and trembling for his life, and bearing in his hands a vessel filled with golden coin to buy, if possible, freedom from the doom which he expected at the hands of his dread sovereign whom he thought he had unconsciously enraged. "Away with your gold," exclaimed the Sultan, "I do not want it. Come help me to do this one thing—to capture Constantinople. See! here is my bed ! All night long, I toss from side to side. Come let us stoutly and bitterly fight these Greeks, putting our trust in God and His great Prophet. Let us win for ourselves this residence of the Caesars!"

From the last letter which Constantine, the Emperor of the Greeks, sent to Mahomet, shortly after this incident, it is evident that as a result of this inter-



THE LAST MILE OF WELL PRESERVED LAND-WALLS
TOWARDS THE SEA OF MARMORA.

view, the Sultan had sent some communication to the emperor which was practically and intentionally impossible in its demands. The response is one that awakens sympathy and admiration for the quiet heroic character of the Christian ruler. "As it is clear," he writes, "that thou desirest more war than peace, as I cannot satisfy thee either by my protestations of sincerity, or by my readiness to swear allegiance, so let it be according to thy desire. I turn now, and look alone to God. Should it be His will that the city be thine, where is he who can oppose His will? If He should inspire thee with a desire for peace, I shall be only too happy. However I release thee from all thy oaths and treaties with me, and

closing the gates of my capital, I will defend my people to the last drop of my blood. Reign in happiness until the All Just, the Supreme Judge calls us both before His judgment seat."

Had he been less of a Christian and patriot, and just as good a soldier as he was, Constantine might have saved the city. Or perhaps it would be better to say, had the Greeks been as pious and patriotic as he, no graceful tapering minarets would now insinuate their beauty into the effect produced by the great dome of the one-time Christian church of Divine Wisdom—the mosque of St. Sophia. But the Greek people loved their orthodoxy better than their liberty. In vain the Emperor tried to find some common ground on which to appear for unity with, and help from the church at Rome. He was only execrated by an ignorant priesthood and cursed by a people who in their fanaticism cried "Better Islam than the Pope." Not a tenth of them were willing to assist in the defence of the city and Constantine was able to gather around him only 4,000 citizens who were ready to take their places on the walls. The others spent their time in idleness and in drinking within the city not assisting in any way but devouring without regard for the future, the winter's supply of provisions, Mahomet grew more and more threatening in his attitude, isolating the city and cutting off all supply by way of the Bosphorus and terrorizing the surrounding peasantry into submission and into providing food for the great army which he was assembling.

In 1453, at the end of a winter of terrible suspense on the part of the Emperor, the Turkish army moved against the walls of the doomed capital. For some months an open quarrel had seemed inevitable and the Emperor had used all efforts to strengthen the city and to secure aid from other Christian nations. These were "slow of heart to believe" that the danger was so imminent and delayed taking action until it was too late, so that the Emperor was unable to reinforce his little army except by a few hundreds of Venetian and Genoese allies whose trade interests at least caused them to support the Greeks. These proved to be men of rare courage, energy and skill, whose presence often revived the drooping spirits of the Greeks in hard places during the siege. To these were added some few galleys which lay behind a great chain which had been stretched across the Golden Horn from Stamboul to Galata. With these meagre forces Constantine defied all efforts of the fiercest Janissaries of the Sultan to set foot within the city. Fully 200,000 Turkish soldiers were massed along the four miles of walls which stretched from the Golden Horn to the Sea of Marmora. Huge cannon hurled great balls of stone at various gates along the way. Butresses, walls and towers were battered down during the day only to be built up during the night with such surprising rapidity and effectiveness, that the Sultan exclaimed in despair, "Would to Allah that I had such men!" Constantine labored ceaselessly to exhort his men to stand for their city, their church, and their homes, and rode along the walls day and night directing the energies of the besieged with fine energy and devotion, seeking at the same time to make peace between the different factions which existed in the city. Over an hundred and forty Turkish ships of war lay along

the ten miles of sea-walls. But on several occasions, the Greeks, sailor-born, brought small vessels through the fleet in safety to themselves, and with much damage to their enemies.

So uniform was the success of the Greeks, and so disastrous the failures that met all Turkish efforts to assault the city, that the fiery spirit of Mahomet was quenched, and on the advice of his staff he was about to turn aside from further attack, and with that thought in mind, a council of war was held on Thursday evening, May 28th, which resulted through a strong plea of one of his generals in the decision to make one last assault the following morning at daybreak.

During that night Constantine rode on his white charger the entire length of the walls, encouraging the men on different towers, and especially those who were buttressing up the shattered side-towers of the Gate of St. Romanus, where the brunt of the continued attacks had taken most effect. He attended mass and received the Holy Communion in St. Sophia, pleading there for unity and determined effort on the part of the Greeks. "I pray you," he said, "be of one mind and work together. Is it not enough of misery that we have to fight against such fearful odds outside the walls?" And on being urged to accept refuge in flight to Athens by a ship already waiting, he said "I pray, do not say anything to me but, 'Nay sire, do not leave.' Never, never will I leave you; I am resolved to die here with you."

The day dawned, and with the breaking light, an impetuous host burst upon the weakened defences of the Gate of St. Romanus. The fierce fatalism of the Moslem janissary was being matched against the steady courage and skill of the Christian soldier. One huge janissary gained a footing on the ruins and cried, "Charge! Charge!" The next instant he was cut down. The struggle which followed was short and decisive, and Constantine was found under a heap of dead, and identified by the golden Byzantine eagles embroidered on his shoes. His head was struck from his body and carried through the city to the terror of the skulking citizens. The Turkish soldiers spread quickly making slaves of men and women, and stripping everything of value from public and private buildings, and destroying in their fanatic zeal, innumerable relics of the past.

Thousands of citizens in despair thronged the Holy church which they had cursed only a few weeks before, in superstitious hope that the angel of God would put a detaining hand on the advancing conqueror. But that morning saw the young Sultan ride through the brazen portals of the church over which is still engraved, "I am the door, by Me if any man enter he shall be saved." Advancing over the marble floor, amid columns of rare beauty and antiquity which had been gathered by the zealous hand of Justinian, a thousand years before, from heathen temples in all parts of the Roman empire to grace this most wonderful

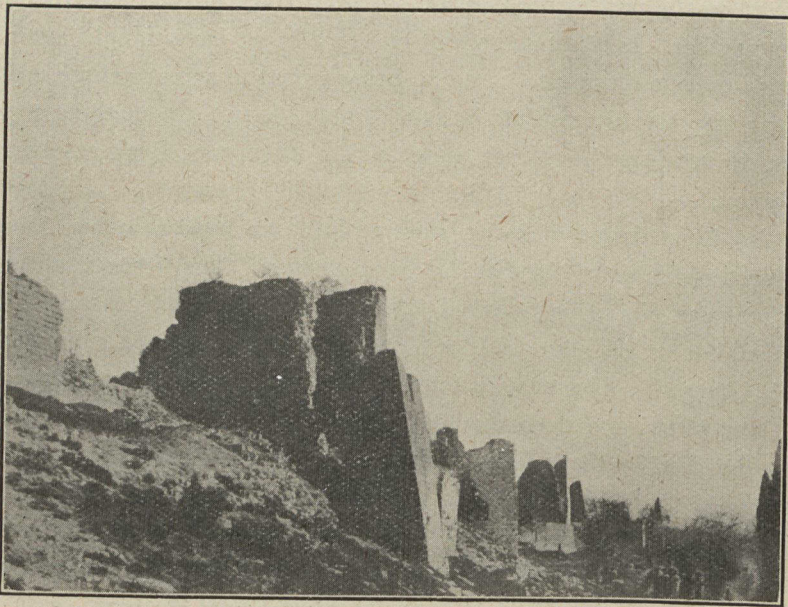
of Christian churches, Mahomet came to the great altar over-laid with solid gold. Here he commanded a muezzin to repeat a Moslem prayer where a few hours before the Emperor had performed his last devotions. He wandered through the neighboring palaces, repeating as he entered this appropriate couplet from a Persian poet.

"The spider has wove his web in the Imperial palace,

"And the owl hath sung her watch-song on the towers of Afrasiab."

The degenerate Greeks yielded readily to his iron hand, and the scourge of Mohammedanism settled down upon a people who for generations had known power, freedom and culture, but in whose veins, the warm stream of heroic blood had run dry, and in whose mind, the vision of country, home, and God had become dim.

The night is falling and the sun casts its bright, red mantle on the towers and walls of Stamboul and gradually a shadow, as it were, of Islam steals up the dome



THE BATTERED LAND-WALLS NEAR THE GATE OF ST. ROMANUS.

of Aya Sophia and the last rays gleam on a crescent of fire where once shone a Cross of Light, and from the minarets, those fingers of the prophet pointing but dumbly heavenward, a weird cry breaks the quiet evening air—

"Allah is the One great God

Mahomet is the Prophet of God"—

and beneath the darkening skies a newly-lighted lamp reveals a plain marble slab where sleeps a pious, heroic man—the last of the Caesars.—W. A. KENNEDY.

"It was not to be Found on the Morrow."

AND it came to pass as one of the maidens was playing before the congregation of the children of Levana that there appeared in their midst the Prince of the men of Science having as a companion one of the men of Science. And there were divers murmurings among the children of Levana for no man had ever before dared to appear in the midst of the congregation of the Children of Levana. But the chief priestess spoke unto them saying:—"At even ye shall eat." And when the children of Levana saw what it was the men of Science had brought they said one to another: "It is manna," for they knew not what it was. Then spake the chief priestess unto them saying, "This is ice-cream which the Science men have given us to eat. Gather ye of it every one according to his eating." And the children of Levana did so, and gathered, some more, some less. And when they did mete it with a scoop, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; they gathered every one according to his eating.

And the chief priestess said unto them—"Let no one leave of it till the morning."

Notwithstanding they hearkened not unto the chief priestess; but some of them left of it till the morning and it was melted.—ANON.

Comments on Current Events.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

ONE of the most grave situations Great Britain has had to face for many years is perhaps the situation in India to-day.

India has awakened from her long sleep, and there is dawning on her the consciousness of her strength and purpose. The situation as it now meets us, is the result of a gradual development. The movement is one in which the most manifest result is probably race hatred. Not only is it a dislike of the West by the East, but there is a fierce struggle between the Mohammedans and Hindus. And since the Hindus have been criticizing the government, the Mohammedans have been very warm in their expressions of loyalty to the government.

This development of national consciousness is due to several causes, chief among which may be mentioned, the growing influence of western education. Many natives have been educated along western lines. There are five universities, and many schools where thousands of young people are educated in western ideas. The introduction of western civilization and Christian ideals, have helped to break down the influence of the old class prejudices, and make for manhood and independence. But perhaps more than all, the National Congress has been instrumental in developing the national consciousness and political power in the land. In this congress there are the two parties, the extremists, who are determined to overthrow the foreign government and have their own, and the moderates who are seeking through agitation, self-government on electoral lines, something like Canada.

India is at present what is called a crown colony, that is, it is governed directly from England, and is not at all self-governing. Its a kind of absolute monarchy. There is first the Viceroy, representative of the British sovereign, and governors appointed by the crown over the various provinces.

Associated with the Viceroy and the provincial governors are councils, both legislative and executive. The legislative council contains native members, but they are nominated by the Viceroy. Some of these are nominated after a form of election is gone through in the localities from which they come. The executive councils do not contain native members.

The situation at present demands a great deal of consideration, and it has been decided by the secretary for India, Lord Morely, to introduce certain changes which give a greater degree of independence and self-government to the Indians. The changes are:—

1. To increase the number in the legislative councils, and to enlarge their scope. The nomination system is to be kept, but the system of election is to be extended.

2. The number in the executive councils is also to be increased, as far as the two presidencies, Bombay and Madras, are concerned, and now for the first time, an Indian member to be appointed on each of these councils. The appointment of an Indian member for the executive council of the viceroy is to be made also as soon as a vacancy occurs.

This plan seems to be a step in the right direction: for it means partial self-government, and sufficient independence to give the natives an opportunity to educate themselves up to the point where they shall be able to govern themselves. At present, however, the people of India are extremely ignorant as a people, and the caste system prevents any unity of sentiment or sympathy on any line of constructive activity; under such circumstances, self-government is impossible.

THE LOCAL OPTION FIGHT.

The full returns from the various Ontario municipalities, in which local option contests have been held are now complete, and indicate a great victory for temperance people. There were 84 municipalities where the vote was taken, 22 places carrying the by-law by the three-fifths majority required. In this way 55 licenses were cut off. In 29 places an attempt to repeal the by-law was made, but was successful in only two of these cases. The fight was very fierce in some places, chiefly in Owen Sound, where the by-law was sustained. But the fight must be kept up all the time. And not only at election time. It must be remembered that passing by-laws is not the real fight, nor is it the real end of the fight. It is rather the general uplift and ennobling of the community, and by-laws are of value only when they serve to crystallize the enlightened public opinion of the community and bring its influence to bear upon the less enlightened minority.

The real fight is in the process of education, in instilling in the child the higher standards of morality and ideals of life: and showing men, that true

national life can only be attained by removing from our midst degrading influences such as the bar-room is coming to be recognized.

If the bar room is taken away should there not be something substituted? It has been said that the bar-room is the poor man's club, and there is a great deal to be said for this. It serves as a meeting place and a rendezvous of social intercourse for men, especially for young men, who are away from home and live in the boarding-houses of our towns. And there is no doubt that there is an element of sociability in the treating system. The idea of establishing places of public entertainment apart from liquor is a good one, and the provincial government may well be backed in the movement it has inaugurated to better hotel accommodation in local option districts and to establish places where men may gather in the spirit of sociability, apart from the degrading influence of intoxicants.



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Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING AT QUEEN'S.

THE Alma Mater Society has been asked to approve the following recommendation of the Athletic Committee:—

The Athletic Committee beg leave to bring to the attention of the Senate the following considerations:—

We have a good gymnasium which the students are not making full use of. With the exception of the students of the first year in Science for the most part, only men who are athletically inclined are making any use of the gymnasium. The committee has considered the matter and is convinced that the only remedy for this state of affairs is compulsory physical training, and as a step towards this end recommends that physical drill be made compulsory in the first year. Under the present voluntary system the single physical instructor whom we employ has his time fully occupied and such an extension of the work as we suggest would necessitate more instructors and expert medical supervision. If the principle of compulsory training is adopted we must therefore look to the University for financial aid.

The general need for such a measure is put as concisely and clearly as could be in the following letter from Dr. R. Tait MacKenzie. Dr. MacKenzie, who addressed the students at the opening of our gymnasium two years ago, is a recognized authority on physical education, and the pioneer in this work in the universities of America. As director of the Department of Physical Education in Pennsylvania University, he is responsible for the physical condition of 4,000 young men,—a fair-sized practice for one man! The system instituted by Dr. MacKenzie has been so successful that methods similar to his have been and are being adopted by many other American universities.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Department of Physical Education.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I cordially agree with you that it is a pity to have a fine gymnasium such as the one at Queen's occupied by a few casual small classes and I believe that the system we have here, with certain minor alterations, would work exceedingly well with you.

The average student has an idea that an hour taken from his studies is an hour lost, or he is at least indifferent to the question of his physical welfare until it is brought to his attention by an attack of illness, or other symptoms of mental overwork.

It is for that reason that we have established a rule requiring the attendance of all undergraduates, with certain exceptions, for two periods a week.

There are a great number of men who dislike the gymnasium, and some for whom the regular class work would not be advisable. These cases are provided for by giving equivalent credit for exercise, like fencing, boxing, wrestling, track athletics, football, etc. In all these cases the manager of the team or club is responsible for turning in the attendance weekly. Any man who is not able to do well enough for the regular squad comes back to the gymnasium. Credit for these sports is given only during the time they are in active training, with the exception of football, in which a term's credit is given, our season ending only in December.

The result has been a very marked improvement in the physical condition of the students, and a great number of men who were at first antagonistic to it have been converted to it and are now among its firmest supporters.

I believe, however, that work in a gymnasium should be under a man who is a regular member of the faculty and who is *responsible to the university* rather than to the Athletic committee. Any other arrangement is, I believe, untenable.

He should design a course of exercise for the winter months beginning with light and easy movements, and rapidly progressing to those more difficult and complicated. A class should be graded on the basis of physical efficiency rather than scholastic standing. This prevents the necessity of men repeating the same elementary work year after year, which is a weariness to the flesh.

As for the medical examination, I think that if the professor of anatomy could be induced to give sufficient time to the physical examination of the freshman class every year, and to the yearly examination of candidates for the football, track, and hockey teams, it would be enough if, in addition he could have one hour a day during which he might be consulted on the many subjects related to personal hygiene.

Sometimes I see forty or fifty men in a day, who wish advice about the kind of exercise they should take, or about defects or accidents which should have attention.

The medical examination should be repeated at the end of the course, which might well extend over two years in the case of the professional schools, and over the fourth year in the academic department.

The introduction of such a system is facilitated by the free use of various means for modifying the work to fit special cases. A man of forty who is married and has a family does not like to go in with the regular Freshman class. Such cases I have relieved from the regulation by giving them a set of exercises to do at home, for which they have to report and receive credit each week. There are other devices which should, I believe, be used in suitable cases, that will do much to prevent any possible hardship that such a general regulation might involve.

I am strongly convinced, from my experience here, and from the way in which other universities are taking up this question, that in a few years every university will have some such regulation as the one at Pennsylvania.

Our system of medical attendants here consists of the appointment of two college physicians, who may be consulted free, but for the specialties he is referred to the hospital clinic, which is on the university grounds. I think some such arrangement would be feasible at Queen's.

It is difficult to make such a course popular unless it is made progressive and the movements interesting. The perfunctory drill repeated year after year does not do this, but by allowing the credit given for boxing, wrestling, football, or hockey, a man who is too good physically for the regular gymnasium work is provided for; and the gymnasium work is the best possible preparation for one whose ambition is greater than his ability.

We have a large number of men here who have started in the gymnasium class and who in their final years have gone out for the different teams with success. This side of the work appeals strongly to the athletic committees, as it should, for there is no way in which material for the football or track squad can be so well discovered as in the gymnastic classes. Many a man at first attends perhaps reluctantly, in obedience to a regulation requiring it. While in the gymnasium he discovers ability which would otherwise have lain dormant, and he sometimes develops into a good athlete.

I trust this may answer the questions you put in your letter, but if you would have more detailed account of the workings of the department I shall be glad to let you have them.

When I was at Queen's I left copies of the blanks we use at Pennsylvania, which I have no doubt, would be of some assistance to you in explaining the scope of the department's activities.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. TAIT MCKENZIE, *Director*.

Compulsory gymnasium classes have already been tried here and have proved successful. Our physical director, Mr. Bews, approves unreservedly of the compulsory classes, and information he has gathered shows that the regular gym-

nasium work has undoubtedly improved the physical condition of the Freshman class in Science. That the other students are not taking full advantage of the Gym. is shown by the fact that forty-nine per cent. of the attendance at all the Gym. classes is put in at these compulsory ones. Besides this, many of the Freshmen in Science attend some of the voluntary as well as the compulsory classes.

Although, on account of our comparatively small numbers and exceedingly limited financial resources, we cannot expect to have at Queen's the exclusive services of a man like Dr. McKenzie, yet we may reasonably hope to have developed in the near future a system whereby every student can and must have a complete physical examination and all the exercise he needs. At present, it is only for first year men in Science that the training is compulsory. It has proved successful and there seems no reason why the system should not be expanded and developed. Indeed, there are very urgent reasons why it should be. Science men are, as a class, less needy of such physical training than members of the Arts and Medical branches of the University. In all branches of engineering, the practical work required of the students during the sessions, besides the outdoor experience obtained during the vacations, helps to develop the student physically and demands of him capacities which are not at all required of a student in Arts particularly. The work of the Arts department which exacts brain exercise and not that of the muscles, does not in itself accomplish much in the direction of a sound body as a basis for a sound mind. We hope that the recommendations of the Athletic committee will be seriously considered and adopted in the near future. There is a great field for operation yet untried in Queen's, and there is no doubt that it will give just as favorable results, as are being obtained this present session.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

For the third time Queen's holds the championship of the Inter-Collegiate Debating Union. The final debate took place Friday evening, January 22nd, in Convocation Hall between McGill and Queen's. All the speakers did well, and the debate was indeed a treat for the unusually large audience that was present.

The subject debated was "Resolved, that it is in the best interests of Great Britain to withdraw from India." Queen's took the affirmative and was represented by Messrs. W. J. Dawson, and A. G. Dorland; Messrs. C. A. Hale and S. V. Cousins, of McGill, upheld the negative.

Mr. Dawson, who led in the argument, advocated self-government for India, for India was becoming nationally self-conscious and the people of India were becoming capable of ruling themselves. He pointed out that if Great Britain did not withdraw she would be expelled, which would bring discredit to Britain and a loss of a large amount of trade. Therefore Britain should gradually withdraw, in the meantime educating the Indian people to govern themselves.

Mr. Hale, for McGill, said it would be to the detriment of Great Britain to withdraw as it would mean the drawing away of her key from the east. It would

mean a loss as regards commercial, political and military interests. India, he claimed, was not in a position to govern herself and to abandon her would mean that she would come under Russian power.

Mr. Dorland showed that India had always given trouble to Britain, both in regard to finances and her interests in the east. He denied that India would fall into the hands of Russia, for Russia would be just as helpless under a united India.

Mr. Cousins said the withdrawal of Great Britain from India would deprive the grower of her market for raw material. He maintained it would not only be a death blow to her eastern trade but an international weakness, and so would not be in the interest of Great Britain to withdraw.

The judges, Messrs. W. T. Minnes, Prof. M. Lanos and E. J. B. Pense, gave the decision in favor of Queen's by the small margin of five points.

THE Y.M.C.A.

Last year the question was asked, "Is the Y.M.C.A. fulfilling its purpose as a college association?" All those who were interested were unanimous in declaring that it was not. It was felt that the Y.M.C.A. was not receiving the support of the student body, and that the reason for this was that the Y.M.C.A. was trying to work with an old worn-out organization: which did not meet the need of the present day expansion of the University.

Re-organization took place: the two Y.M.C.A.'s, the Medical and the Arts and Science, united to form one college association. A general secretary was appointed at a salary of \$425 a year, to give half his time to the interests of the association. This organization has now been in existence for a year, and is it not well to ask ourselves the question again, "Is the Y.M.C.A. fulfilling its purpose as a college association?" Is the Y.M.C.A. getting in touch with the students of the different faculties? If not why not?

It is the general belief that the Y.M.C.A. is, for some reason, not doing the work that it should do. One of the most important features of the Y.M.C.A. is its weekly meetings in which the students discuss the problems relating to the higher and nobler things of life. Now any one who attends these meetings at all cannot help but feel that this is not a college Y.M.C.A. Generally the Science students are represented by only one or two and it is very seldom that a Medical man ever makes his appearance. The great majority present is made up of students in Divinity or those intending to study for the ministry. Its no wonder, the convener of the programme committee, finds difficulty in obtaining leaders for the meetings. No man wants to put a great deal of his valuable time on an address, and then have only a dozen or so men to hear it, as it happened not so long ago. The Bible-study classes on Sunday morning are not attended as they should be and the attempt to form group classes among the students has practically failed.

Now that the secretary has done his part, we do not question, but one reason why the new plan has not succeeded is because we have been depending too much upon organization. Is it not so that we have allowed the secretary to do the work

we should, and what he could not do was left undone? Many consider that when they pay their share of the secretary's salary, they have fulfilled their duty to the Association. We sometimes forget that we can't have organization, where there are not men willing to work. And if it is true we are shifting all the responsibility on one man, is not the purpose of the Y.M.C.A. defeated? For if the Y.M.C.A. does anything it should furnish a sphere in which students interested in Christian work might find an effective outlet for their energies among their fellow-students. It is not what we give then that helps us, or that helps others, so much as what we do. Our giving in no way can take the place of our doing.

Connected with this tendency of shifting the responsibility is our indifference. The excuse is often made that our life here is crowded so full that something must be "cut out" and generally this something is the Y.M.C.A. Is this a fair way of looking at the work of the Y.M.C.A.? It is the only institution of its kind in the College, where the men of all faculties may meet on the common ground of religious exercise and Christian work. Can we as men who are preparing for the larger service of life neglect this side of our development? The Y.M.C.A. should take no inferior place in our college life.

The statement that the Y.M.C.A. is not needed any longer, is without any support. We believe there was never a time in the history of the University when the work and influence of an effective association was needed so much. The Y.M.C.A. is a great factor to-day in hundreds of universities. It has been of great benefit to Queen's students in the past, and we believe has greater work to do in the future. But that work cannot be accomplished by one man, no matter how much we pay him. It will only be done when each man feels his responsibility, and *plans* to take part in the meetings and work of the Y.M.C.A.

HARVARD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Harvard University is to be congratulated on the appointment of the new president, Prof. Abbot Lawrence Lowell. Prof. Lowell is a man, fifty-three years of age, and is well known already as a scholar, lawyer and author. He is of one of the oldest Old English families, and possesses many qualifications for the position he now fills. He has proved himself a business man, and his active membership in the American Political Science Club and other kindred clubs, shows his interest in good government. The words of the new president during the course of his inaugural address are well worth repeating: "The future of the country depends on the young men of to-day. Young men are affected by coming to college, not only by the instruction which they receive but by being together and sharing together the college life. If we are going to be successful, there should be a close bond of sympathy between the students and the governing bodies of the University. . . . We are working to-day, not for ourselves, and not for the present, but for the future. Institutions develop the fate of all mankind forever."

The new president has caught, we believe, the true spirit of university life. It consists, not in the knowledge we acquire in the class room, nor in getting ready for examinations, but in the learning to live together harmoniously and helpfully; or in other words, in preparing ourselves to become true servants of our age and of the age which follows.

Editorial Notes.

The library of the Education Department of Ontario desire to obtain copies of the "QUEEN'S QUARTERLY" which contain the title page and contents of Vols. 8, 10 and 13. Being unable to procure same from the publishers, the department would like to know if any of the graduates, who have the above numbers, would part with them for a consideration.

If any of our readers, would be willing to do so, will they kindly advise the Editor at the earliest convenience?

Ladies.



AFTER the usual business at the Levana Society on Jan. 12th, a splendid programme was given. This consisted of a piano solo by Miss Knight, a violin solo by Miss L. Sanderson, a vocal solo by Miss M. Stuart, and a recitation by Miss A. Chown, also several stirring speeches, such as "Swearing," by Miss J. Muir; "Occasional attendance at class as one form of recreation," by Miss I. MacInnes; "Comte's views in dancing," by Miss J. Macalister, etc., all of which were very heartily applauded. After the programme the meeting partook of a social nature and the girls were very much pleased indeed, with the kindness of their Science friends who brought over ice-cream and cakes for the meeting, and a very hearty vote of thanks was moved by one of the members.

At the regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on Jan. 8th, Principal Gordon addressed the girls in his usual kindly manner and gave the girls many good hints for their college life. The meeting on Jan. 22nd, was favored with an address by Prof. Morison on "Some Problems before Christianity in 20th Century Canada," which was very interesting indeed and the audience, though not as large as might be desired, was a very appreciative one.

The Y.W.C.A. on the whole has been very prosperous this year, the subjects are all good, well-chosen and ably dealt with and as a consequence the attendance has been, on the average, much higher than previous years.

At 'og At Home—Youthful Freshette (speaking of ditto)—“Why there's Miss H. dancing with all those elderly men like H-gh M-cd-n--l and Gr--t C-d--nh--d, etc., etc.

Freshette to Senior in Animal Bi:—“How do you spell ‘appendage?’ ”

Three minutes later.—“How do you spell ‘respiration?’ ”

Five minutes later.—“How do you spell segment?” (apologetically). “You know I've never taken this class before and I don't know the least thing about it.”

Freshette (at close of Glee Club's concert)—“Why are all the boys in such a hurry to get out?”

Wise Senior—“Its a rainy night and they don't want to see the girls home.”

After the Glee Club finished singing “The Rosary.”

Miss B.—

“Of colored socks I have four pair,

Red, blue, green, gray are these,

I count them over, pair by pair.

My hosiery! My hosiery!”

Miss W.—“Oh, is that what they were singing?”

To the two gentlemen brave enough to enter a Levana meeting, the ladies extend congratulations.

A COLLEGE GIRL'S LIFE AT MT. ALLISON.

Mt. Allison College is situated at Sackville, N.B., and there are about two hundred girls in residence besides about twice that number who are in attendance, but who do not enter as much into the regular college life. The greater number of the girls take the regular literary courses, or courses in oratory, household science, art, music, etc.

The University girls have the privilege of a residential life without many of the restrictions of the Ladies' College girls. The main societies are the Y.W.C.A., in which all the girls take a great interest, the Eclectic Society of which the Ladies' College girls are members, and the Alpha Beta for the University girls. In the latter there are three terms of office during the year so that as many girls as possible may have an opportunity of learning how to conduct a society. One week there are debates, another week the study of some author and his work, etc., and every week there are papers prepared on current events, politics and the latest science events. The University girls are also honorary members of the men's society—the Eurhetarian Society.

At the first of the year one evening is always set apart to initiate the freshettes, which always creates much fun though the hazing is not at all severe. The Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. always combine each fall to give the freshman

class a welcoming reception. A splendid programme is always provided and every effort made to get the new students acquainted. There are also numerous other receptions throughout the year—the Athletic Association and the Eclectic Society each give one and these with the Seniors' At Home and the Grand Reception are the main ones. The Seniors' At Home is the most important social affair during the year and every year, a great many old students come back to attend it.

Friday evening is always reserved for some kind of entertainment or reception. When nothing special is planned, the principal's wife arranges some pleasant way of spending the evening and she always gives a very pleasureable Hallowe'en party, which the students attend in weird costumes. There are also many recitals given by the faculty of the Ladies' College and by the graduating students, and at the close of the year, during commencement week, the undergraduates give a dinner to the graduating class which is always very enjoyable.

The girls go in for tennis, basket-ball, hockey and snow-shoeing, etc, and are all very much interested in the intercollegiate sports among the boys, and attend all the big football and hockey matches.

Outside of the regular college pleasures there are always many pleasant evenings in various rooms, over chafing-dish parties and an occasional midnight feast. But with all the fun the pleasures are never allowed to interfere with the regular work as all in residence are required to observe the study periods.—B. HARPER, Mt. Allison, '09.

Arts.

AT the regular meeting of the Arts Society on Tuesday, January 19th, some rather important matters came up for discussion. The committee appointed to handle the "club-room" scheme reported fairly satisfactory progress. The idea is that the Senate should arrange for the building of the partition wall required, and that the Arts Society should undertake the equipping of the room. The Senate have also made the suggestion that the furniture invested in, should be of a good substantial kind—a suggestion that the Arts Society will no doubt see fit to act on to the letter. The next thing in connection with the scheme will, no doubt, be to draw up a set of rules and regulations, since it would hardly be the proper thing for each frequenter of such a place to have his own regulations. It is rather important that this matter should be well discussed at the outset and settled in a manner that will have some degree of permanence. No doubt the Arts Society will give this matter their attention at some meeting in the near future.

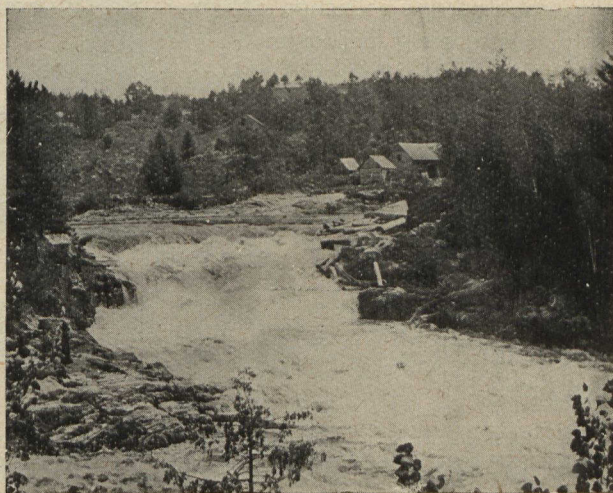
Another important question discussed on the 19th of January was that of bringing the three chief Arts clubs—the Political Science and Debating Club, the Philosophical Society and the Historical Society, under the wing of the one main society. This move seems to be one that will result in benefit to all parties concerned. At present these three clubs are working, each along a line of its

own, without much, if any, regard to the welfare of the other. While each is, no doubt, realizing the end of its existence to a considerable extent, yet it seems to be the fact that, if all three were under the control and auspices of the Arts Society, the meetings would be better attended and more life and energy generally, would be the result. Then again the sordid yet inevitable question of finance comes up, and on that score the change would certainly seem to be in the best interests of the clubs concerned. The three clubs are reported to be in a more or less impecunious state while on the other hand the Arts Society, strange as it may seem for any person or persons in connection with Queen's, is actually embarrassed by its wealth.

The Arts Society on the other hand will reap undoubted benefits. It will have the honor of presiding over meetings that fill a most important place in college life and will have in its hands the deciding of really important questions in connection with the addresses to be delivered before the students by different men prominent in academic and political life. Certainly such a change should do much to put new life into a society that should be, but in point of fact is not, second only to the Alma Mater Society.

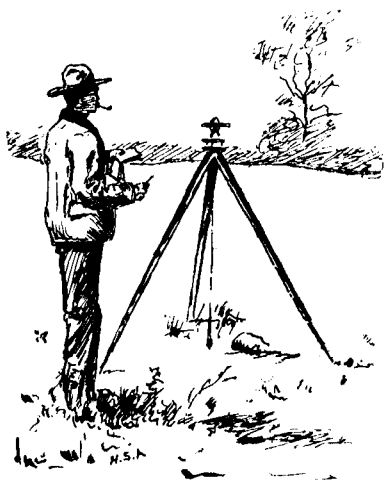
On behalf of the Arts Faculty we wish to offer heartiest congratulations to Mr. Dorland, '10, and Mr. Dawson, '11. Their victory over McGill was indeed a splendid one and the pleasure Queen's men feel in the success of their representatives is all the keener for the reason that victory has meant winning back honours to which Queen's seemed to have a sort of title.

The Debate committee has selected Mr. R. M. McTavish, '09, and Mr. S. S. Cormack, '10, to represent Queen's in a debate with Bates' College. These gentlemen have given unquestionable evidence of their qualifications and their fellow-students are convinced that, should the other side win, the question will have been proved to be an undebatable one.



SCENE NEAR KINGSTON.

Science.



THE question of a smoking-room in the Engineering building came up for discussion at a recent meeting of the Engineering Society, and as a result the faculty has been asked to set apart one of the smaller classrooms, at present vacant, for this purpose. If the request is granted it is intended to fit the room up as a reading-room—the present one being much too small, under existing conditions. The idea is a good one and the room should be granted. At present, smoking, while against the rules, is carried on in all parts of the building and it is felt that if this one room was set apart for that purpose the practice would be confined to it.

G. J. McKay, the secretary of the Extension Scheme committee has brought in the first annual report of the work carried on. It was complete, concise, and encouraging, and showed that while the scheme had not as yet reached the perfection aimed at, it was along the right lines, as indicated by similar work at the larger Canadian and American universities.

The work should be continued, for as pointed out in the report, if left for some years longer the task of reaching and keeping track of graduates will be vastly more difficult than at present.

In our last number, the Bureau of Mines was credited with donating the \$100 prize for the best student's collection of minerals. This was wrong, J. B. Tyrrell, M.E., of Toronto, being the donor.

Pres. E. L. Bruce of the Engineering Society is in receipt of a very kind letter of thanks from his many friends in the Levana Society, acknowledging their appreciation of his recent strenuous thoughtfulness. Please don't mention it. It may be remarked in passing that he expects to enter Arts just as soon as he carries off a B.Sc. from this branch of the University.

E. S. Malloch and H. M. Squires, represented the Engineering Society at the Ontario Agricultural College, and McGill conversats, respectively, last week. Both report a good time.

Officers on the Vigilance committee are about the busiest men in Kingston at present. Cases for court, while not numerous, are said to be interesting.

For several years past the court, to an average observer, would appear as more of the nature of a burlesque than a court in which offenders against the laws of Science Hall, written or otherwise, are to be dealt with. A certain amount of good natured "horse play" may not be out of place, but it should be remembered that the object of the court is not to furnish amusement, but to see that the order and conduct of the students around the Science buildings is in keeping with the dignity of the University. And if it should happen that no cases requiring the attention of this committee come up, then, on no account should cases be manufactured, and witnesses brought up simply to provide an evening's fun. A few courts like those of the past two years will detract greatly from the influence the committee should wield over the students.

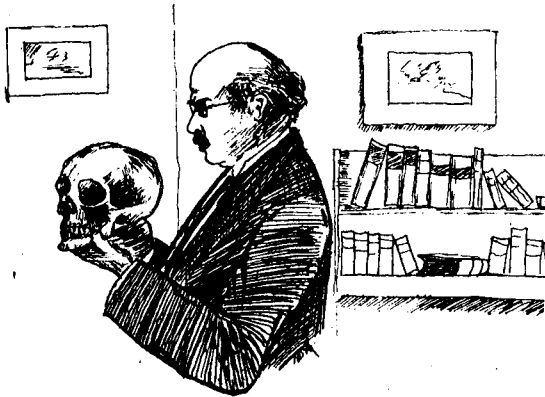
Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick, Hon. President of the Engineering Society will address the members on Friday, February 16th.

H. O. Dempster, '08, is back in Kingston again after a season's surveying. "Tiny" is plugging for his final D.L.S. examinations.

Prof. O. E. Leroy, of the Geological Survey Department, spent a few days in Kingston last week. His old students would like to have him here for good.

Medicine.

THE MEDICAL COURT.



ON Monday evening, January 25th, the "Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis" met to dispense justice to all offenders against the laws of Aesculapius. That they attained this object is a matter for every man to decide for himself; some may think so and still others do not. Let us say in justice to the Court officials that they did their best and gave their decisions ac-

cording to their best judgment. A disagreeable feature which ought to be eliminated at future sittings of the Concursus, is the custom of trumping up minor charges to have members of the audience put out. This may some day be the cause of serious injury to some one, considering the manner in which the court room is laid out and the fact that in most cases much unnecessary violence is used. Court night always provides a good evening's fun and this year was no exception to the rule. The Cry was exceptionally good and was well received.

FACULTY SONG.

Sung at the Medical Dinner by 'og's Octette. Air—"Sometimes Not Always."

Dean Connell is a boy with us yet,
 And him we do admire.
 He lets us run our own affairs
 Since he is his own "Chaffeur."
 "Forgive, forget" his motto boys,
 His plans we carry through.
 We'd rather be men than yellow dogs
 So we got our arms scratched too.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always, the eye has a cataract,
 Sometimes not always the ear bones do contract,
 Sometimes not always the throat swells up a lot,
 Sometimes you can smell the rat, more times you'll not.

Dr. Mundell coaches us
 In senior surgery.
 "I want you chaps to get this point
 If its all we do to-day."
 "That lucid interval" it was
 That brought us all disgrace,
 With studying on Sunday boys,
 We're surely face to face.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
 Sometimes not always, some gratitude he'll show.
 Sometimes not always, you'll get just what you thought,
 Sometimes he is reasonable, more times he's not.

Doc. Anglin now looks very swell,
 He's surely grown quite fat:
 But his hair, it grows not quite so well,
 A wig's the thing for that.
 Of felted boots he's very fond,
 Of Razor pastes and so
 When the good Doctor he gets stung,
 The agents get the dough.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
Sometimes not always some bandaging he'll show.
Sometimes not always he'll not get what he thought,
Sometimes he'll liquidate, more times he'll not.

Doctor Mylks to London went
To get an inspiration.
He bought a book for thirty cents
On case examination.
In dislocated shoulder where
The pain is scarce endured,
"Reduce by Kocher's Method and
Your "rep." is then assured."

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
Sometimes not always gratitude they'll show.
Sometimes not always 'twill pan out as you thought,
Sometimes you remembered, more times forgot.

Carcinomas, kidneys, tumors,
Livers, brains, galore.
He's our Government Pathologist,
You have heard of him before.
Streptococci, staphylococci, pneumococci too.
Microscopic Wally Connell,
This we sing to you.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always he finds an embolus,
Sometimes not always 'tis a renal calculus.
Sometimes not always he has the leprosy.
Sometimes it is the gout, more times T. B.

Dr. Ryan is just out
For Applied Anatomy,
He knows his stuff and rattles it
As by 'lectricity.
Delves in relations, pain transmissions,
Trephining is his glee
If you can follow to the exams.
Will-he-remember-thee?

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always he asks you awful quick,
 Sometimes not always you're not able then to think.
 Sometimes not always you'll get just what you thought,
 Sometimes he'll elucidate, more times he'll not.

"Teddy" pulls the faculty
 For a good deal more than his share.
 Electric lights and private baths,
 Now he wants an upholstered chair,
 While his course is good you will all agree
 Its hard to name and find.
 Each nerve cell, sweat gland and such-like
 That he asks for on his final grind.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always he greets you with a smile,
 Sometimes not always he assumes that Cockney style.
 Sometimes not always you don't know whom it may be,
 Sometimes plain Teddy, other times like P. G. C.

Dr. Bogert has been offered a seat
 On the Diplomatic Corps.
 They've tried to catch him several times,
 They won't try any more.
 'Tis not smallpox he would always say
 To the patients whom he'd meet;
 When arraigned before the board of health
 His replies were quite discreet.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always 'tis nerve tissue all through,
 Sometimes not always some yallar fibres too.
 Sometimes not always, you know just what you've got,
 Sometimes he'll assist you, more times he'll not.

We have a class three times a week,
 In Gynaecology.
 To say that it's tiresome,
 Needs no apology.
 For Daddy talks, and talks and talks
 About operations deep.
 And when he draws his fashion-plates
 We're generally all asleep.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
Sometimes not always other things begin to show.
Sometimes not always you'll get just what you thought
Sometimes he wakes us up, more times he'd not.

Charley Morrison about once a month
Has a class at the Hotel Dieu.
He tells the chaps of the things they'll find
When they get done and through.
When vaccination time was here,
The juniors were in glee,
For Charley had them scratching arms
As busily as could be.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
Sometimes not always some things he'll try to show.
Sometimes not always you get just what you thought,
Sometimes he'll elucidate, more times he'll not.

This Dr. is by name a "Third,"
But he's a second to none.
His work is grand and genuine,
Especially on the lung
Of the skin he speaks, "Eczema at first"
But later 'tis smallpox
And if you get him to consult
He'll spot it like a fox.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you can't believe what they tell,
Sometimes not always you learn to doubt full well.
Sometimes not always they say they have a pain
Sometimes you ask them where, and you prove its a "feign."

Dr. Wood drives a mobile too,
Good thing for a hurry call.
Eliminate the old lady,
You'll have no trouble at all.
Give beef-juice and broth and milk,
Don't pull the bands dead tight.
Get up your presentations well
And you won't have to stay all night.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always, you can't just always know,
 Sometimes not always, other things begin to show,
 Sometimes not always you'll find just what you thought.
 Sometimes they'll hesitate, more times they'll not.

Divinity.

THE PRINCIPAL'S DINNER.

TO the Theological students the evening of Jan. 18th, '09 will long remain one of the pleasantest memories of this session. It was the occasion of the "Principal's Dinner." By seven o'clock there were gathered in the cosy drawing-room of the principal's home, every Theological student who could possibly attend, the members of the faculty, and a few other professors who were so fortunate even for one evening as to be numbered among the faithful.

After being welcomed by the Principal, Mrs. Gordon and Miss Gordon, a few minutes were spent in pleasant conversation, and then the Principal linking arms with the Moderator and Prof. Ferguson led the way to the dining-room where a most sumptuous repast was partaken of. During the dinner the entertaining conversation of the kindly professors helped to impress upon our minds the fact that they too were quite human. When ample justice had been done to the feast of good things, speeches and songs served further to enliven the evening. On behalf of the recently formed Theological Society, the Moderator expressed the appreciation of the Society of the kindly interest which the Principal and professors had taken in its organization and success. Prof. Ferguson, Emeritus Professor of History, related a few amusing incidents of the college life of forty years ago when Queen's was little more than a bundle of potentialities with twenty students and five professors. Vice-Principal Watson continued in the reminiscent mood but his were stories of 'auld Glasgie' and of the 'wonderfu' Cairds.' The dean of the faculty, Dr. Ross thought that an innovation at the dinner might be adopted. Instead of the customary speeches the evening might be whiled away by the use of the seductive weed—positively smoking! The Dean of the faculty suggesting smoking! is it strange that other members of the faculty held up their hands in holy horror? Prof. Jordan in his own inimitable way added to the pleasure of the evening by the recital of one or two of his amusing experiences. Prof. Scott excused himself from a lengthy speech while Prof. Skelton secured 'leave to print.' Prof. Laird on the basis of his wide experience with actual conditions, throughout our country, impressed upon our minds the importance of our work, and the great need for men of the highest, and strongest type.

Prof. Laird, of the R.M.C., though confessedly accustomed to attending dinners after which they were unable to speak, managed this time to say a few words, and urged the students upon leaving college to attend the church courts.

Perhaps some are already paying enough attention to this art. Songs in which all joined added to the enjoyment of the evening which was concluded by a whole-hearted rendering of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "The Yell."

Certain members of the 'Diakonate' whose minds are ever bent on material things, were overheard expressing the desire that they might live to enjoy another such feast. Shame upon them!

This dinner is really one of the most pleasant, and most helpful incidents of the session. It is one in which students and professors come into close touch in a friendly and social way which we hope resulted in benefit to both. It is certainly an event which is greatly appreciated by the students and for which—as well as their many other kindnesses—they are deeply grateful to the Principal and Mrs. Gordon.

The regular meeting of the Theological Society was held on Friday afternoon, Jan. 22nd, at 4 o'clock, in the Church History room. The Society was addressed by Professor Dyde, who gave a very instructing and instructive address on Church Union. A brief history of the appointment of the general committee and of the movement was given. The Baptist and Anglican denominations had been invited during the period of the discussion but had declined because they each found difficulties in the way that for the present made the consideration of union as it was proceeding impossible, but the feelings between the various denominations were of the most friendly nature. The proposed union was an organic or corporate and not a co-operative one. Such a unity rightly understood, would mean a real or spiritual unity. Does this proposed union promise a higher spirituality? The examination of the reports of the various sub-committees would aid in furnishing an answer. The new creed as laid down in the final report is a decided advance upon the creed of any of the existing churches and shows a step towards simplification. The fundamentals of Christianity were freely discussed in the committee in the most friendly spirit which was a most hopeful sign. The report on the ministry was a most satisfactory one giving evidence of an advance on the present conditions. The difficult questions of the Itinerary and the settled pastorate was overcome in a change in the settlement of the pastorate without a time limit. The proposed condition being, no pastor without a charge and no charge without a pastor, which would overcome many existing difficulties. The arrangements for the training of men for the ministry were also most satisfactory. The standard was not lowered but on the whole raised, but by the introduction of options, provisions would meet different conditions and yet a thoroughly equipped ministry would be insured. The polity was so settled that there would be very little disarrangement observable the greatest liberty being given to individual congregations. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the consideration of union was in department of administration in the question of benevolences. The matter of provision for aged and infirm ministers was for sometime a stumbling block, but it was encouraging to know that the experts of this department in the various denominations have accepted the proposals of the committee as satisfactory.

Several objections to the proposed union had been urged, such as, that the church would be too large and unwieldy, the danger of the loss of individuality, the difficulty of blending the various sections. Of these the first two did not seem to be inseparable. The one that presented the greatest obstacle and that could prevent union was that of the dislike of one section for another. The responsibility on those who take such a stand was great and if such stood in the way of union it would be sad. Differences of opinion on certain things would be no evidence of a lack of unity, but rather a proof of a unity since there can be no true unity without differences. The idea of sects, the professor pointed out was out of date now and one thing the new century was going to set itself to do was to abolish sectarianism which was even now in the course of being done away with.

The regular meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held as usual on Saturday morning. The treasurer's report showed a marked improvement in the finances of the society. H. T. Wallace kindly offered to the society the agency for the Hasting's Bible Dictionary. The offer was accepted, Mr. Stott and Mr. Shearer being appointed to handle the agency.

A talk on New Mexico by Mr. R. C. Jackson constituted the programme. Mr. Jackson spent the past year as assistant-minister to Rev. Mr. Skinner, Los Vegas. During his stay in New Mexico he made a close study of the people, their character, customs and religion and was able to give us a most interesting and instructive address.

"Pretty soon" or "to-morrow" is the Mexicans' motto. They are without ambition and very slow to adopt new methods.

The presbytery of Santa Fee, New Mexico, does more mission work than any other presbytery in the United States.

Our church carries on its work in a very practical way. They have established many schools and are endeavoring to educate the young—to wean them from all the strange superstitions of the Mexicans and to give them a true conception of God and life.

Education.

THE Faculty of Education Hockey team has been "organized" and is working out well together. The team appears to have the "art" of playing and the "principles" of the game down to a "science." This fact has not been "appereived" by all in the faculty as yet, and "localization" seems to be again in vogue. The Hockey team, one might say, has received the "focus of attention" of some, the "diffused attention" of others, while the "consciousness" of a few has not yet risen to the "state of awareness." The "General Method" followed in the "selective activity" of the team is the "survival of the Fittest."

The line up of the team is as follows:—James, goal; Raymont, point; Tit-chener, cover; Angell, Dewey, Munro, and Bagley, forwards. Angell holds his "wing" well. Dewey is a good player, but is sometimes in the "fringe." Tit-

chiener at cover is easy to get by, and Raymont bothers his opponent considerably; but James at goal stops them all. The "perception" of the team is that if we get into the "habit" of turning out, and taking an "interest" in the game, we can surely win out.

There is some "plugging" going on about the College these days. Before the next issue of the Journal more examinations will have taken place. The students in this faculty cannot be charged with idleness, at least.

The new class in Household Science has begun, and after the first lesson the women students pronounced it "decidedly interesting." The class-room itself is most attractive, and when one considers that it is used weekly by nearly two hundred girls from the various schools, the absolute cleanliness and order of the place seem wonderful. This good condition of affairs is maintained by the girls themselves; each is responsible for her own table, gas-stove, dishes, and utensils; but to use the splendid equipment provided is not difficult, and cooking is a work to which every girl instinctively turns.

The first lesson was introductory, though a few were chosen to do practical work, and they were quite gratified with the general criticism of their efforts, after they had several delicious cups of coffee, tea, and cocoa.

There is a delightful informality about this class which makes it a relaxation from lectures and teaching; a girl comes to feel much more friendly with her neighbor while together they measure scientifically a quarter of a teaspoonful, than while taking notes beside her for many days in the lecture-room. These afternoons are, in fact, among the brightest which will often be recalled to memory, when our year's work is done and we are engaged in the work of the school-room.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE "HEROIC SERF." (*Revised*).

Only a few students were left in the Consulting library, the most had gone. Daylight had begun to wane. But the task must be finished, and the lights were turned on to aid the already wearied eyes. All were at work; the air was still.

Suddenly a young freshette said to her neighbor, "What is that strange, dull sound I heard just now?"

The other replied, "Nothing but the wind sighing through the hallway," and resumed her work.

The freshette shut her eyes and kept still for a while; but, in a few minutes, with a face pale with fear, she turned again to her neighbor, and said, "Surely that is not the wind; I hear it again; do you not hear it? Listen!" The other listened, and far, far away, as if in the other end of the building, but distinct enough in the clear, calm air, she heard a sound of which she knew the meaning, though those around her did not.

It was the Music Class in Education.

AN ACTUAL FACT.

One of the students, while teaching a Geography lesson in the Collegiate Institute, asked this question: "What makes the grass grow green in Texas?"

No answer from the class; a prolonged silence. Then the student-teacher answers: "Well, it is some peculiarity in the rain down there."

If attendance upon College functions is evidence of an interest in College life, (and surely it is), then the students in Education can hardly be said to lack, as a whole, in this respect. The faculty has been well represented as to numbers at most of the main concerts, debates, public lectures, athletic games, etc., of the season. This is especially commendable in the case of those whose first year it is in the University, and it is a matter of regret that there are even some students in the faculty who do not avail themselves of these exceptional opportunities.

Since a connection of the Faculty of Education with the University has been brought about, teachers in training are expected, because of this connection, to enter into the spirit of the whole University, to take as much as possible of what the University has to give, and to use this to advantage after leaving her halls. The University is an institution which aims certainly at giving an education along many lines of activity, but it aims, perhaps first of all, to develop well-balanced character, and to give her students the power of seeing life in its wholeness and the genius for attacking the problem of life from the right point of view. It would be unfair to an institution which devotes itself to such special work to say that life outside can have an equally broadening influence in so short a while. Hence, while the work of the Faculty of Education should receive our chief attention, it should at the same time be viewed as part of a greater whole. But to view it in this light, we must live to a certain extent in the greater whole.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S I. had a very easy time with Laval at the Victoria Rink, Montreal, on Friday, the 22nd. The ice was very soft and badly cut up, but there was not much water on it. Play was too one-sided and the ice too slow to develop first class hockey.

Crawford netted the first goal and George the second, Dostaler coming back for the third goal, Laval's only point, after which it was a procession for Queen's, Campbell securing two, Dobson one and George four. The prettiest play of the night was when Campbell in an end to end rush scored the first goal in the second half unaided. He is in much better shape than last year and stood the pace well. George was the champion goal-getter, being credited with five out of the nine scored. Crawford seems to have improved somewhat over last year's form and Dobson and Macdonnell did all that was expected of them, which is a

good deal. From present appearances the race for premier honors seems to be between Varsity and Queen's, with the odds in favor of the former. It's a little early though, to be awarding the championship.

The teams were: Queen's (9)—Daniels, goal; Macdonnell, point; Pennock, cover; George, rover; Crawford, centre; Dobson, right wing; Campbell, left wing.

Laval (1)—Lamottre, goal; Hebert, point; R. Joron, cover; Lajoie, rover; Dostaler, centre; L. Joron, right wing; Champagne, left wing.

Mr. Walter Smaill, of the Wanderers, made a very capable referee.

The first schedule game in the I.C.H.U. was a junior one between Queen's III. and R.M.C. II., played at the Covered Rink on Monday, Jan. 18th. While Queen's won out quite handily, nearly doubling the score on the men from Dead Man's Bay, they were superior in very few points and the Cadets might very easily prove the victors in the next round. The ice was in splendid condition and the game fast all through. Both sides were inclined to indulge too freely in trips and slashes, on which Referee Sutherland was very strict, penalizing on sixteen occasions, pretty evenly divided. Gravelle and Mills were the only innocent ones on Queen's side. Cadets were superior in cover and point, while Mills was much superior to Woodman. Forward lines were pretty evenly divided with the odds in shooting slightly in favor of the winners. Macdonnell was the pick of the bunch, but was clearly better accustomed to centre ice than the boards.

Devine tallied the first score in about three minutes after which play was ragged with frequent delays for offsides. Macdonnell secured the next one unaided, and Elliott followed his example. Mills was called on for some fancy stops but he couldn't see them all and Smith finally got there for the Cadets' first score. Queen's got the next two, Devine and Macdonnell being responsible and the half ended Queen's 5, R.M.C. 1.

Macdonnell opened the ball in the second half with a nice single rush making Queen's 6, but the Cadets came back with another. Gravelle and Forgie eluded the defence next and Forgie tallied. R.M.C. had by this time abandoned their plan of four man attack and adopted Queen's two man rush which enabled Goodeve to get past Mills for their third point. Macdonnell was jealous, so he took another, then Elliott took a hand and passed to Forgie who chalked up another. Cadets rallied somewhat and scored twice before time was called, Smith being responsible for one and Goodeve the other.

The teams were :—R. M. C.—Woodman, goal; Lewis, point; Green, cover; Smith, rover; Goodeve, centre; Wright, right wing; Archibald, left wing.

Queen's:—Mills, goal; Elliott, point; Calvin, cover; Forgie, rover; Devine, centre; Macdonnell, right wing; Gravelle, left wing.

Referee, Jas. Sutherland.

CURLING.

The student members of the Kingston Curling Club entered a rink in the Bonspiel held here on January 19, 20, 21.. The rink was made up of P. T. Pilkey, E. H. Brower, D. C. Ramsay, C. J. Burns, skip. In the All-comers, they

were defeated by Mr. Bailey's rink by 10-8. Later, in the Consolation matches, they defeated Mr. Fish's rink, Belleville by 14-2, but in turn went down to W. Clarke's rink from the same place by 12-10. Considering the short time Queen's students have shown any interest in the game, their showing is quite creditable.

HOCKEY—QUEEN'S II., R.M.C. I.

The first game in the Intermediate I.C.H.U. was played on Monday, Jan. 25th, before a rather small crowd. The ice was wet, and soft, making the going at the ends of the halves very slow. Queen's II. had the better of the argument most of the time and won by 8-5, but on hard ice should have an even greater margin.

The opening part of the game was pretty much all Queen's, but their poor shooting and Hanson's good work in goal prevented any scoring. Devine was hurt after about ten minutes play and Greene went off while "Andy" was getting patched up. This seemed to limber Basil George up and he tallied the first score. Lockett made a couple of good rushes and in the second on a pass to Trimble to George the latter found the nets for Queen's second score. Parr made a beautiful rush from end to end when Cadets were two men short and scored unaided, Cadets 1. Devine came on again somewhat refreshed and enabled Trimble to secure the third for Queen's. Both sides were plainly tired and glad when half-time was called with the score Queen's 3; R.M.C., 1.

The second half started out very fast and McKenzie netted two in quick succession making the score 5-1. Trimble scored one here, but the goal umpire claimed he did not see it and it was not allowed. The referee replaced him. McKenzie was forced to retire for repairs and Wright went off to even up. Green added another for R.M.C., but Devine promptly followed suit, leaving Queen's still four ahead. McKenzie returned, but the game swung in favor of R.M.C., Smith and Wright tallying in quick succession. McKenzie added one more to Queen's lead from a scramble in front of goal, but a minute later was laid out again. None of the players saw the accident and before the frantic crowd could attract the referee's attention Cadets had secured another, making the score 7-5. McKenzie was carried off, and play resumed, R.M.C. neglecting to drop a man to even up until the referee's attention was called. Cadets were having the better of the play, Queen's forwards being very tired, but they could not score. McKenzie returned once more but was all in. B. George secured the last score unaided. The teams were:

Queen's II. (8)—Donahue, goal; Hazlett, point; Lockett, cover; Devine, centre; Trimble, rover; B. George, left wing; McKenzie, right wing.

R.M.C. I., (5)—Hanson, goal; Holt, point; Parr, cover; McAvitty, centre; Smith, rover; M. K. Greene, left wing; Wright, right wing.

Referee, Mr. Noble Steacy.

Basil George was easily the most brilliant man on the ice, and Devine the hardest worker. With added weight and years Devine promises well. Trimble and McKenzie worked hard and well, though the latter is not in the best of con-

dition. Of the defence, Donahue was the pick, though Lockett and Hazlett did good work. For the R.M.C., Smith was the pick of the forward line and Parr and Hanson did excellent work on the defence. Both teams show lack of practice, more particularly in shooting. The centres also were frequently not in their places to receive the puck from the wings.

'10 defeated '12 in the Inter-year Basketball series on Saturday, January 16th, by 37-19. This is the first defeat '12 has suffered, and the Freshmen are still in the lead.

Practice matches have been arranged between Queen's and the local Y.M.C.A. during this week, in preparation for the games of the Intercollegiate Union.

The Editor will be pleased to receive notes or reports of any of the Boarding House hockey games, from any of those interested. Address Editor for Athletics, care Journal.

Music.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

THE annual concert of the University musical clubs took place on Thursday, January 22nd, in Grant Hall. The event was looked forward to with great expectation as the number of members in the clubs this year was the greatest ever, there being over eighty taking part. The clubs spent much valuable time in practising through the fall term and more than usual have they entered into the life of the college, performing at different functions when called upon. The concert was brought on a month earlier this year in the hope that a larger number of students might turn out, and there were by far a greater number in the gallery than on former occasions. But the audience might well have been larger for nothing encourages those performing more than a well filled hall. Although we are aware that there are a great number of functions to be crowded in between Christmas and examinations, yet every student who can possibly find time should support this one, as it represents all that the students get in the way of musical training, while from a financial standpoint it is about the only source of revenue for the musical committee.

The opening number was the Canadian national anthem, which was sung by the combined Glee Clubs. The musical committee are to be congratulated on the good judgment in choosing Miss Enid Newcombe, A.R.C.M., 'Cellist, of Toronto, as the special artist of the evening. Miss Newcombe came with the highest recommendations of the leading musicians of Toronto and fully sustained her brilliant reputation by the pleasing and artistic manner in which she rendered her solos which were "Tarantelle," Popper; "Czardas," Fischer, and "Broken Melody" Van Biene. The two former were classical selections of the most difficult type and the technique and execution displayed in the rendering of these was little short

of marvellous. "The Broken Melody" is a composition full of expression and feeling to which Miss Newcombe rendered full justice. Miss Newcombe was enthusiastically encored each time and responded with "Intermezzo," from Cavel-liera Rusticana and "Auld Robin Gray" both numbers serving extremely well to bring out the tonal richness and scope of her instrument. It is hoped that it will not be long until Miss Newcombe is again heard by a Kingston audience.

The selections given by the Men's Glee Club are always enjoyed and judging by the applause they received, their performance was fully as good as on former occasions. This is somewhat surprising as there are so few members left from the club of three or four years ago, for in choral work as in anything else it takes long practice together to work up any great efficiency. The success of the club may be attributed to the painstaking efforts of Miss Singleton its conductress. Their numbers were, "The Sword of Ferrara," Ballard, and "Hark the Trumpet Call," Dudley Buck.

What has been said in the way of praise for the Men's Glee Club may well apply to the Ladies' Glee Club. This is the second year of the club since its organization and wherever it appears it is well received. Their first number was the well-known Serenade of Schubert which was especially well sung. Their second number "Stars in Heaven," was a pretty song but not requiring the same work as the first.

The Students' Orchestra was better than ever. Mr. W. H. Walker, the conductor, has spent a great deal of time to make the orchestra a success and considering the short time given to get an organization of this kind into good shape than on the night of the concert; their second number, "A Spanish Serenade," from Maritana, was well played, but has been performed in much better style than on the night of th concert; their second number, "A Spanish Serenade," La Paloma Yradier, was a decided success and it was the general opinion that the number was very tastefully performed. The brass and wood-wind sections of the club although considerably strengthened as compared to last year are yet rather weak, and it is hoped that the vacancies in this department will be filled.

The Mandolin and Guitar Club with its bright, catchy selections, "Prince Charming" and "Montclair Galop" was much appreciated and was called back in each case.

After the concert the members of the clubs spent a jolly half hour at the residence of Principal and Mrs. Gordon, who are deeply interested in the musical affairs of the University.

Alumni.

"T HE Brockville Board of Trade tendered a grand banquet to Rev. D. Strachan, of St. John's Presbyterian church, who is leaving shortly to enter upon the pastorate of Rosedale Presbyterian church, Toronto. Besides one hundred of Brockville's leading citizens there were present Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Senator Derbyshire and A. E. Donovan, M.P.P."

Rev. Mr. Strachan belonged to the Arts class of '89, and was a general favorite in his year. He was a member of the Glee Club, and also an active worker in the Y.M.C.A. Needless to say, his pastoral work in Brockville was a great success; and the foregoing article testifies to the general esteem in which he was held. The JOURNAL extends to him best wishes, as he enters on his new field of labour.

Percy M. Anderson, M.A., '03, is president of the Young Liberals' Club in Winnipeg, and is spoken of as one of the best platform speakers among the young men of the west. In his final year in Arts at Queen's, Mr. Anderson debated for his Alma Mater against Toronto, and then showed that he had no small ability in that direction. After completing his Arts course he took one year in Medicine at Queen's and one at Toronto, but finally decided to go into law. Mr. Anderson is practising law in Winnipeg.

C. J. Curtin, B.A., B.Sc., '07, surveyor for the Nicola Valley Coal Co., has been home on a visit and attended the bonspiel of the Kingston Curling Club.

Campbell Laidlaw, B.A., M.D., '07, has returned from London, England. Dr. Laidlaw went to London on the Science Research scholarship, and was assisting Sir. A. E. Wright, of St. Mary's Hospital, in work on opsonins, particularly in regard to the treatment of tuberculosis.

J. S. Huff, B.A., principal of the High School at North Battleford, Sask., was married during the Christmas vacation.

M. MacQueen, M.A., '03, is at present practising law in Winnipeg.

Mr. "Jack" Williams, '07, is playing hockey this season with the Ottawa Cliffside. For two years "Jack" did good work for Queen's rugby football and hockey clubs, and in Ottawa he is exerting a strong influence in the direction of clean, healthful amateur sport. Queen's men have a work to do along that line as well as along others. There is too much professionalism entering into all our Canadian sport.

J. M. Macdonnell, M.A., '05, is at present studying law at Osgoode Hall. "Jim" was known to all his class-mates as a good student, and a valuable man on the athletic field. This year he is wearing the colors of Osgoode Hall hockey club.

Dr. B. A. Smith, '05, now practising at Binabik, Minnesota, spent the past week at Queen's doing some advanced work with Dr. Gibson.

J. V. Dillabough, B.Sc., '05, has been in the city for the past week. "Jim" has charge of the laying out of the yards at Winnipeg for the G.T.P.

Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.A., B.D., '01, who in days gone by was postmaster at Queen's, is in charge of the church at Cobalt. We are informed by those who have visited him that he is doing excellent work there, and has built up a good church.

"Andy" Fleming, and Alex. Fleming, graduates of the School of Mining, '07, have charge of the International Cement Works, at Hull, Que.

R. J. Laidlaw, B.A., '06, is attending Toronto University, taking the work of the Faculty of Education.

H. J. Coon, M.A., '06, medallist in mathematics, is employed by the Metropolitan Bank, at Toronto, as special accountant. Mr. Coon is one of Queen's brightest young graduates, and will no doubt make a name for himself in the financial world.

Exchanges.

WE are pleased to note that the Hya Yaka has given some space to the subject of a student parliament. The ultimate aim of this institution seems to be a self-governing-student-body-organization. There are many advantages offered to the students by such an organization, and not the least of these is the fostering of a democratic spirit. There may be some sceptics who have doubts of this. Let them come to Queen's to a meeting of our Alma Mater Society and they will be sceptics no longer

English Rugby has taken a strong hold in the Maritime Provinces. The credit for this, and we think it deserves credit,—must be given largely to Dalhousie University. Many discussions have taken place as to the relative merits of the English and Canadian games, but no satisfactory conclusion has been reached. It might be in the interests of "true sport" that a game be arranged between the champion teams of the two Intercollegiate leagues, which are at present, Dalhousie and the University of Toronto.

One of the brightest and liveliest exchanges on our table is the "Glasgow University Magazine." It says some rather pointed things on many subjects and does not spare even itself. Here is one thing it says in what might be termed the "Knocker's Column":—"Cheap and nasty, you observe? Go and read some of the others, and thank your lucky stars that you came to Glasgow University."

In this magazine there is at present running a series of "Confessions of a Sitter-out," which is particularly amusing and well-written. Its poetry is plentiful and catchy. Here is an example of it;

I would tell a simple story,
Were it not that it's too hoary,
Of a fellow and a maiden and a lane.
But I fear there's not much lost,
So I needn't count the cost,
Unless indeed my other theme's a gain.

There's a grave old German savant,
If you've heard his name, I haven't;
He's a fellow with a very thoughtful way,
Who expressed himself surprised
No one else had realized
That the sound of kissing took romance away.

Now a man, when he's in love,
And just kissed his little dove,
Doesn't stop to chew a mental cud;
Doesn't think the sound he made
Is most perfectly conveyed
By a cow that draws its hind foot out of mud.

But the grave professor, he
Said, and doubtless you'll agree—
If you don't, why then, you ought to, that's enough—
That the sound his kisses made
Was thus perfectly displayed,
Particularly if the mud was tough.

I can easily believe,
As you'll probably conceive,
That our ancient friend is said to typify,
What the Germans call 'scienz.'
But that is no recompense,
He will find, for lost romances by and by."

In the holiday number of "Vox Wesleyana" there is a short account of "What it means to be an athlete!" Perhaps conditions are different here but in the face of them, we cannot agree with the sentiment in the early part of the paragraph. No one, it seems to us, who is an athlete and plays the game for game's sake, cares a great deal whether he does miss an odd meal or not. As for a player being "turned-down" for having an "off day" we more often sympathize with him. On the other hand, we thoroughly agree with the latter half of the paragraph.

The St. Andrew's College Review only comes three times in a year but we are always glad to know what is being done in our preparatory schools. In this number, as in previous ones, a great deal of space is given to athletics. This is as it should be, for athletics is a very important part of a boy's life at a boarding school. It is a well known fact that these boarding schools turn out many first-class athletes. Yet we should also note their prowess in scholarship. U. C. C. has given us here at Queen's a Rhodes Scholar. This is the stamp of men we like to see coming from the boarding schools.

"We contend that college men should learn how to make mistakes. For this reason: a young fellow with glories behind him and ideals in front, comes out of college and tackles an undertaking of medium importance. He blunders signally and immediately frets and worries and broods over his lack of success. . . . We hear and read every day of young men who might achieve wealth and renown if they only had the courage to attempt certain undertakings. . . . These men are dwarfed simply because they don't know how to make mistakes.

—"The Collegian" of Oakland.

De Nobis.

W. S. McC-nn:—They say Jim Jeffries is *coming to the front* again.

H. G. Bert-am:—Yes, I hear he weighs two hundred and fifty pounds now.

H. Br-dly, ('11 Science)—If I should reckon the time I spent drawing that emery-grinder, at \$3.00 per day, the picture would be worth more than the machine.

A. H. G——, after eating a piece of very tough beef at a boarding-house table, to G. L. F—r:—Do you think any of the real old inhabitants ever knew this animal as a calf?

G. L. F—r:—I don't know. They did say that she was no good for beef, but that she was a mighty good milker.

Prof. B-k-r, in discussing plutonic rocks, to "Ed." El-i-tt:—Do you know what 'Pluto' means?

"Ed." El-i-ott:—Yes, it means volcano.

Two kids were overheard having a conversation after this manner, in front of the Opera House:

First Kid:—Why do you want to go to the gods?

Second Kid:—Because all the sports go up there; I saw 'Stick' L-v-ng-t-n going up the other night.

Prof. D-pu-s:—Who s... in seat No. —?

Jack Br-wst-r:—I do, s.r.

— L. —gl-- , at house-par: :—Who is that stout man with the moustache?

Miss M. St-t:—That's Dr — from C—g.

— L. —gl--:—Is he a Curler?

Miss M. St-t:—Do you mean his moustache?

Lady on Princess St., accosting J. A. K-ls- :—"You are the Mysterious Mr. Raffles," etc.

J. A. K-l-o, taken by surprise:—"How would you like to be Mrs. Raffles?"
Exit lady immediately.

Bobby Stoddart went and left us,
For we worried him by turns;
But we thought of him no longer,
When we got dear Charlie Burns.

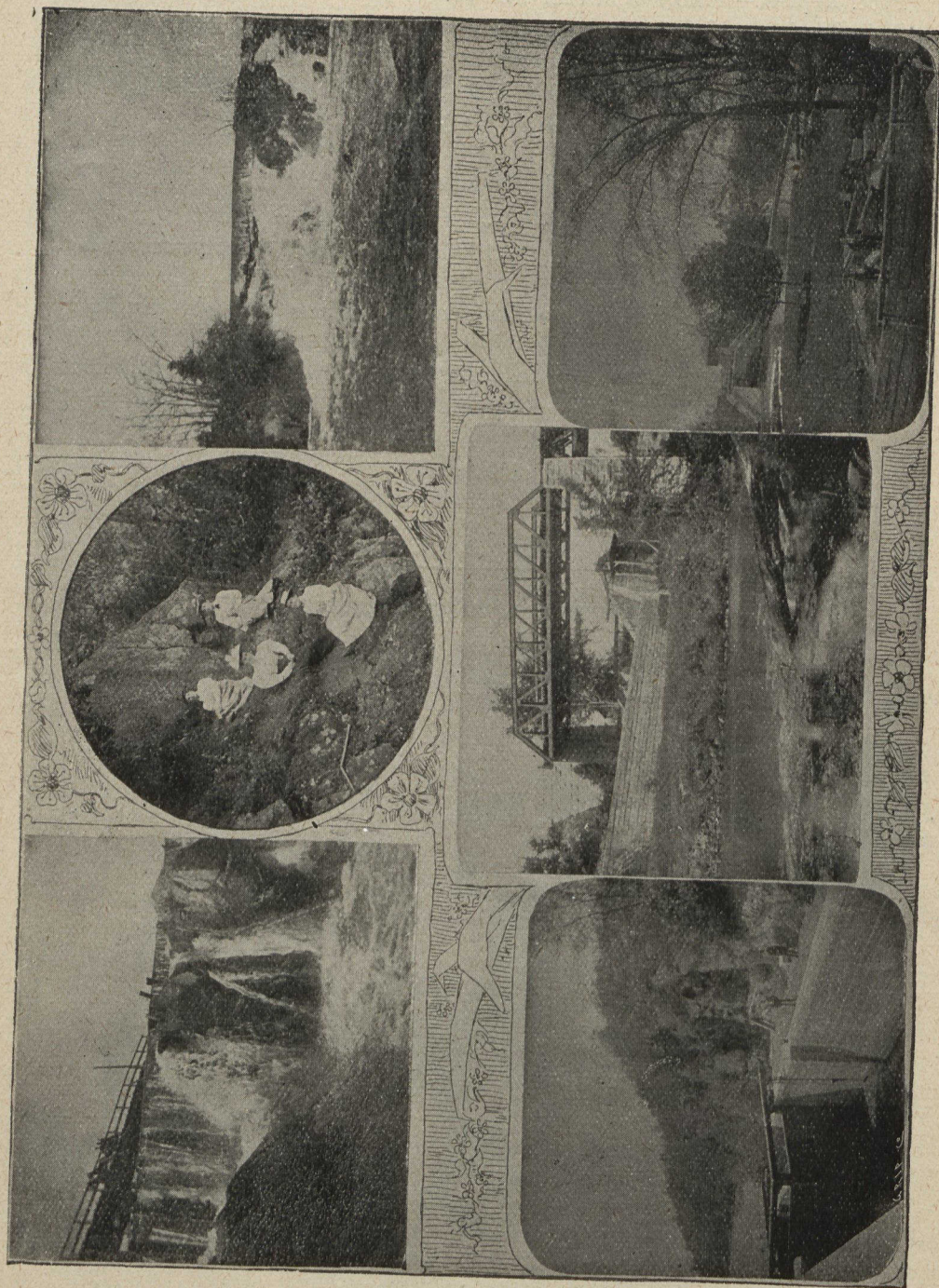
—From K. C. I. Poem.

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$536; \$10, J. M. Simpson; \$5, M. Matheson, J. W. Forrester, D. H. Marshall; \$3, John McAskile; total, \$564.



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OF THE
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(IN PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (On or before 1st October).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (Not later than 1st November).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (On or before 1st December).
Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (Not later than 1st December).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December).
Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (On or before 1st December).
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (During the last week of the Session).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (Not later than 14th December).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (Close on 15th day of December).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (On or before 15th December).
County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (On or before 15th December).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (End 18th day of December).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (End 22nd December).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (Six days before last Wednesday in December).

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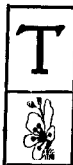
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Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year in advance for subscribers in Canada; \$1.25 per year in advance for United States subscribers. Advertising rates on application. Subscribers may secure the leading City dailies at reduced rates on application at the Sanctum.

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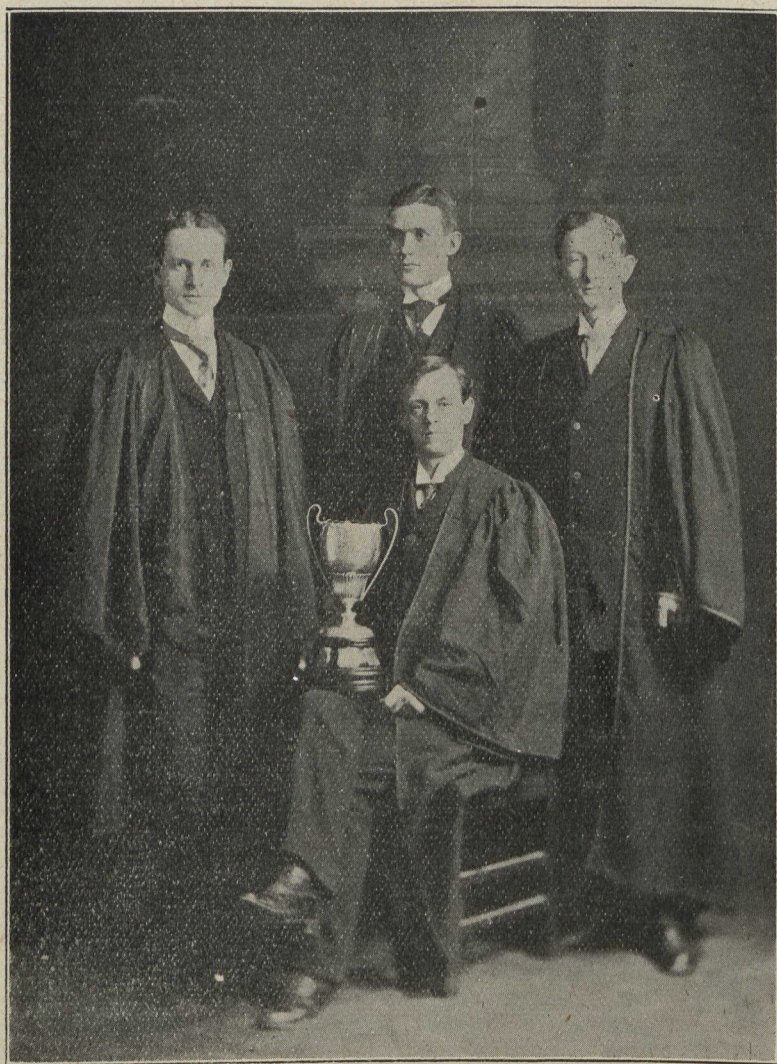
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VOL. XXXVI.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1909.

No. 8.

A Short Conversation with a Ghost.

IT must have been a ghost, for it was two o'clock in the morning, and in my bed-room, which I had just entered, darkness weighed on my eyes like a heavy pall. And yet I could see the object, black itself as the blackness around it, and still mysteriously visible, from certain lights, certain impossible reflections which formed eight shining lines on its cylindrical shape. And with it all there was something wretched about it, something astray, something thoroughly out of fashion. A ghost I tell you. And the Thing said—naturally in a sepulchral voice—"I am going. In a little while you will see me no more. No one in the world will see me any more. Did you ever see a god die? And I thought that I was almost a god, since I supposed that I was immortal." "I have never seen a god die," I answered, "but I know that it is very sad. Flaubert has said so in the *"Tentation de St. Antoine,"* and I also remember some verses by Lord Lytton, who was a crazy man of letters, and sometimes too, almost a great artist, which tell how in Olympus, Aphrodite was seen who had become a very old woman, a horrible, horrible old woman, and Zeus too, turned into a regular scarecrow, and all the rest who were shrivelling up, and becoming dwarfs like polar plants. But Love remained, and he took his flight, and nailed himself to a cross, on top of a rock, somewhere in the East."

"Such," said the phantom, sighing, "are the beautiful legends which were invented in the time of my glory, fifty years ago. But I shall never have these poetic obsequies.—I am dying like a beggar, and no one is at all concerned about me, except a few self-interested servants. They are beginning, yes they are actually beginning to make fun of me. And yet, for a century, I ruled the globe."

"Who are you then?" said I, somewhat moved.

"Stretch out your hand," said the Thing, "and put me on your head."

I did what It asked me, and recognized with horror, that article which is no longer worn, a tall hat! It made me shudder. One might as well wear a helmet, or the feather headdress of a Polynesian sorcerer. I laid it on a table, and through politeness refrained from giving expression to the sentiments with which it inspired me. It was depressed enough in all conscience. "And yet you cannot imagine M. de Chateaubriand carrying anything else on his head," It said bitterly.

"Alas," I answered, "it is impossible for me to flatter myself that I resemble M. de Chateaubriand. And I regret it deeply, not because of his renown, to

which I have no claim, but because all the ladies adored him. And really the truth is that I am afraid that were I to imitate this detail of his toilet, as many succeeding generations have done, I should look like,—not M. de Chateaubriand,—but the Lyons Courier, or a strange species of coachman. Perhaps though, you were calling to mind, in the spirit of our ancestors, the busbies and shakos of the brave heroes of the First Empire. At that time every civilian had but one ambition: to have as far as possible a military look, while in our days we are all so obstinately pacific."

"That is not the reason at all," It said, "why I am disappearing."

"Really?" said I.

"No," It answered, "I am going because I can no longer make head against this competition."

"These straw things which come from America?" I asked.

"No, no," It cried indignantly, "the women's hats! You know by my height I represented the superiority of the masculine element over the feminine in society. Side by side with the simple little bonnets, the small tufts of flowers which con-



tented the women of that period, I could make my possessor pose as the master of the situation, as the only being who had a cranium worthy of the name,—a cranium so powerful and imaginative that it was necessary to leave a large space above it, where the too abundant supply of visions could be elaborated. I, as the high hat, was a symbol of the masculine intellect. But little by little woman has thrust you out of all your strongholds. And that is why she now makes a point of wearing the outward signs of her victory."

I may remark that this hat always had a most familiar manner in speaking to me. That is the way with ghosts, they are so insolent, and this is easily un-

derstood—they are not of our world, they belong to another sphere. But I on the contrary was most respectful. I felt a sort of fear, and I had that feeling of respect which is due to everything which is about to disappear. So I answered it politely,—

"Really! do you think that it is for this profound and sociological reason that large hats are getting larger, and after coming into full bloom, they are, if I may so express it, running to seed? You surprise me, I always imagined that there was no other reason for it than coquetry."

"You thought that," said this authoritative and disagreeable ghost, "because you are nothing but a frivolous creature yourself. The men of the present day have become most despicably insignificant, and if the women have usurped their place they have done quite right."

"Do you think so?" I said.

"It is self-evident. Who writes the novels now, the really romantic novels, where the subject is the eternal right to love and happiness, as in the time of the tall top hats of fifty years ago? The women! And it is perfectly clear that you men know nothing at all about it. And who writes all the beautiful poems too, full of delicious romance? The women!! They leave you nothing but the tiresome subjects, such as politics, for they have taste, I am bound to admit. And so it is that they have taken possession of your place at the moment that you begin to cast me off, and they choose to wear on their haughty heads, the sumptuous and positive proof of their rule."

"Oh, well," I said, "perhaps after all there is no need for you to be so discouraged."

"Ah," It said, "I have struggled with all my might, but insensibly I have seen the distance diminish. What stature can I attain, at the most? About ten inches! How can I preserve my influence at the present day? I have seen feathers more than two feet long, my dear friend, on shapes more than a yard round. I have seen aigrettes which—I am not exaggerating—are like the jets of water which spurt on a fete day at Versailles. And at this very time I am told,—and I am convinced they are not deceiving me; people have begun, at the botanical gardens at Kew in London, to copy the Victoria Regina, the water lily which grows in a pond as large as the one of Tuileries, in gummed taffeta. That is the limit, I am conquered. My past forbids me to accept an inferior position. I can do nothing but disappear."

"Personally," I said, "it is impossible for me to regret it. But perhaps you exaggerate the depth of your humiliation. This terrible growth which you deplore so much in your rivals of the other sex, will surely stop some day. It seems to me impossible on reflection that it should not stop. There are limits to everything."

"I dare not hope it," It answered with a melancholy expression. "Do you know what has hindered me from ever getting beyond six or seven inches? The feeling for proportion, which men possess to a large extent, and also the fear of discomfort, to which their astonishing laziness renders them particularly sensitive. You have limited the height of your hats to the height of your cabs, while

a woman never draws back before a physical discomfort or a material difficulty. Hats will not cease to increase in size, but the roofs of the carriages will be raised. Unfortunately there is no doubt whatever about this."

This was a point of view which I had not taken into consideration. But, contrary to the expectation of my companion, the idea rather pleased me. Two years after my first communion I had not been able to get into a cab without bending my head, and I should really feel happy if my martyrdom were about to cease. And then the effect might be very pretty. I foresaw carriages built with roofs like the dome of the Pantheon, and others, no doubt made in imitation, resembling those enormous hood bonnets with plumes, which give such a pleasing view of the lovely contents; and others again with a telescopic cover, which could



be drawn back indefinitely. Bridges of a new shape and raised doors overtopped these carriages in my vision, and a dream of wonderful hats and a completely new school of architecture created by the genius of the milliner arose. My face breathed satisfaction.

But, at this unexpected result of its eloquence, the poor ghost of the high top hat began to weep. It is easy to imagine the horror of such a spectacle: one has only to recall the lamentable appearance of a high hat at a funeral when it is raining. It is the most harrowing sight in the world.

"Oh well," I said overcome with pity, so terrible was its despair, "you must not take the situation so tragically. There will always be some in the political world who will be faithful to you. Do you think that even when inaugurating a statue, or in order to give strikers a mark of his benevolent partiality, a minister would consent to deprive himself of your lustre? Such an act would require a

revolution which we have no grounds for anticipating. Socialists have been known to relinquish the black coat,—the tall hat never."

"Oh yes," It said, "yes! I shall live on as the appendage of politicians, just as the three-cornered hat has long endured as the sign of office of the gendarmes, and the plug hat as that of the polytechnicians. In the same way, in certain wild forests in the heart of Africa, have been found as exceptions, or as witnesses to a bygone geological period animals which have elsewhere disappeared. But do you suppose that this can satisfy my legitimate pride? Noblesse oblige,—and I have played too important a part in social life to be contented with so poor a consolation."

I was going to leave the unfortunate thing to its incurable sadness, when an idea suddenly struck me.—

"But," said I, "you have still one resource. On the head of Man, it is true you can no longer fight with success, you look too small, too mean, too ridiculous and insignificant. Well what if you went over to the other camp."

It cast a strange impassioned glance at me, in which I distinguished a gleam of hope.

"It is quite simple," I continued. "Ladies who are given to riding do not despise your charms. But what if you offered yourself as a support for all these feathers, beasts, flowers and trees which they are putting on their heads? Your height is, after all an advantage, these ladies' hats would be so much the larger."

"You are right," It cried with enthusiasm, "I am saved." And It disappeared to my great satisfaction. Ghosts ought only to frequent psychological societies. In private life they are oppressive.—PIERRE MILLE,

(Trans. Lois Saunders)

In the "Figaro Illustré Noël."

Science '12 Year Song.

IN rapt attention Doctor Goodwin's eloquence can hold us,
Though we cannot remember all the things that he has told us;
He never uses one word where a dozen words fit in,
And when the vital point is reached he always rubs it in.
If Doctor Goodwin's hands were tied we wouldn't have a lecture,
For what the poor man then would do we only can conjecture;
When he performs experiments, they're always very neat,
And when he waits for the applause we give it with our feet.

CHORUS.

All Science '12 men we must do our best,
None of the Faculty will let us rest.
And though there are a hundred things that we'll never know,
We know that O is 16 for Doc. Goodwin says it's so.

Prof. Baker is authority on laws of Gravitation,
 And all the other laws that cause the students aggravation,
 Momentum, ergs and problems are the passwords to his class,
 A body now can have no weight for we must call it mass.
 He says our class of Science '12 has very high potential,
 Tho' if we pass our spring exams. it will be providential;
 And then he talks of poundals and of watts till he is hoarse,
 And tries to impress on our brains electric lines of force.

CHORUS.

All Science '12 men we must do our best,
 None of the Faculty will let us rest.
 So let us all accelerate our studies with a jump,
 We'll know its gravitation if he drops us with a bump.

On Algebra Prof. Warren talks and tells us all about it;
 If we don't see it all of course we do not care to shout it.
 On index laws and functions and equations we are fed,
 And when we come to graphs we're sure to wish that we were dead,
 We're crammed with variations, permutations and subtraction,
 And when the spring exams. come on they'll drive us to distraction;
 We try to take down all the problems worked out by the Prof.,
 But when he puts them on the board he straight way rubs them off.

CHORUS.

All Science '12 men we must do our best,
 None of the Faculty will let us rest.
 So for the spring exams. our studies we must never shirk,
 For all our marks will vary as the time we spend in work.

Lindsay Malcolm does his best with proofs and sines to fill us,
 With tangents and with vectors, squares and secants tries to kill us;
 In mysteries of angles and of circles we must dig,
 We're never certain which we're at, Geometry or Trig.
 When he is working Trig. he does some Geometric proving,
 To turn an angle off he simply keeps the vector moving;
 To work Geometry he often uses Trig. we know,
 And in his Geometric way he's always on the go.

CHORUS.

All Science '12 men we must do our best,
 None of the Faculty will let us rest.
 So if you would succeed you must work hard while you are here,
 This will come up again when you're a railroad engineer.

M. A. K.

Chats by the Way.

THE sun rose glinting over wild mountain scenery, valley and peak, gorge and emerald green mountain stream, while our train followed along a water course gradually climbing to "Summit" Station, on the Rocky Mountain Divide in Northern Montana. Soon the stream widened and the country flattened out, forest taking the place of rocks. At one place a few stray ducks were enjoying their morning swim and then all at once, startled by the sound of the train, two Virginia deer bounded away from the far side of the river, their white "flags" finally disappearing among the undergrowth.

The day wore on: we passed the divide and started down-grade along another stream, which this time flows eastwards, following after us. Coming back from our breakfast in the dining car a number of changes were made in seats and I sat down with an elderly gentleman who was Western from head to toe. Though, as I found out later, he was over eighty, he was straight as an arrow and stood about six feet.

The country still suggested game and I remarked to my companion that I had seen two deer early in the morning. With a hunter's jealousy of being outdone in observation, he asked me where I saw them and said he had been looking for deer but had failed to see any. Conversation followed. I found my new friend was guide and fisherman Merritt, of Wenatchee Lake, Washington State. He had fought in the American Civil War, had hunted and trapped in Wisconsin in the early days, had moved west as civilization followed on the track of the adventurer and would have gone to Alaska in order to keep on the frontier had not age prevented him. He was one of those whom Robt. W. Service tells us of when he says,—

"There's a race of men that don't fit in,
A race that can't stay still,
So they break the hearts of kith and kin
And they roam the world at will.
And they range the fields and they row the floods,
And they climb the mountain's crest,
Theirs is the curse of the gipsy-blood
And they don't know how to rest."

Overtaken by age in Washington State, for a time he had guided hunters into the mountains, but had finally settled down, contented to row tourists to the best trout grounds on Lake Wenatchee. After the tourist season was over he fished for the hotel tables. Thus nature had dealt kindly with him and he explained that Fisherman Merritt was known to many a tourist who sought sport and a change in Northern Washington.

Still, Mr. Merritt had a cousin living in Wisconsin, where he used to trap and hunt, and though they had not seen each other in fifty years, he was going "east" to visit him. Of course, as he said, he wouldn't know his cousin or the country either.

Retrospection came easy to my acquaintance and all that was needed was a suggestion to obtain from him an account of some of his experiences. I will relate but two.

I asked him about his experiences with cougars or mountain lions and he told the following:—

"The first early snow had fallen on the mountains. We were short of meat and I set out to hunt for deer. During the forenoon I saw nothing. After eating my lunch I tramped on and soon came upon fresh tracks of a large deer. I followed on over the mountains and along the gentle slopes, where the deer had been feeding on the dried grass, and at last started down into a valley. This valley contained the bed of a dried up stream and down over this rough gravel, beneath the overhanging trees the tracks led. This at once aroused my curiosity for it was entirely unnatural for a deer to leave the open mountain side for a dark rough path like that. I followed on. All at once the tracks became confused, they staggered; a little farther and the snow was all beaten down and hair lay scattered around. Then the tracks continued but in a scuffling, uncertain way, and here and there were blood stains on the snow. Eighty yards or so farther and there lay a magnificent buck, still warm, but stone dead.

"On going up to him I found his back torn open and his neck bitten through—the certain evidence of the work of a mountain lion. He was a five-point buck, but the big cat was too much for him. I then turned to track the cougar. I followed him up over rough broken ground till his tracks were lost on a rocky ledge where the sun had thawed the snow. There I lost the trail. Returning to the carcass of the deer, I opened it and thoroughly poisoned the inside with strychnine.

"On my way home I looked about near the place where the snow was trampled down and found that the lion had been crouched on a flat rock and evidently sprung upon the deer's back as it passed. The cougar had been following the deer for some time and it was a knowledge of this which evidently had caused the deer to go deep into the valley. Then the cat had stolen ahead and waited for his prey to pass.

"Next day on returning, I found several dead coyotes in the vicinity of the carcass but the mountain lion had not been back so far as I could discover."

I asked Mr. Merritt about his experiences with mountain goats.

He said: "A number of years ago Mr. A——, a taxidermist from New York city, came to Wenatchee to get some specimens of mountain goats. I went as his guide. One day while hunting, we discovered a flock of fifteen goats high upon the mountain. Now to hunt goats, you must get above them, for when frightened they always try to climb higher. So we worked carefully upwards till we got somewhat above them. Mr. A—— was on one side of a rocky prominence while I was on the other. Suddenly something startled the goats and they came right for Mr. A——. I could not see them but soon I heard shot after shot from the other side of the knoll, and then all at once several came towards me, from around an angle of rocks. I fired three shots as they passed and killed as many goats.

"Before I got to them, however, I heard Mr. A—— shouting and turned to see him running towards me. He had used up all his cartridges and wanted my rifle. With rather poor grace, I exchanged guns telling him not to use up all my cartridges or we would be on the mountain without protection. I followed him back and found he had killed or wounded five goats. With a few more shots he got them all. Eight goats in a quarter of an hour was not bad."

Mr. Merritt, however, in his modest way gave the credit to the goats, saying that "When the taxidermist came to prepare them for specimens he found their brains were very small—this accounting for their easy capture."—M. Y. W.

The Trip to Gananoque.

THE "Musical Club" came down, and were received with delight.
Regarding "the class of the music,"

I'm sure you're quite right.

"Trovatore" has been "Il" since last Friday night.

And I don't wonder at it, he got such a fright.

The "Orchestra" toiled with all their might,

Trying so hard to do it right.

The Cornets were "sometimes" in tune with the rest,

But I won't criticize too strongly,

"They did their best."

The "Glee Club" voices were beautifully trained,

But most of them seemed to be suffering pain.

They sang a song called, "In a Year"—

But unless they improve—

I greatly fear—

The Mandolins and Guitars were ever so fine,

"I think they did it by beating time."

The leader was good, while others were twisted,

"But 'Bate' played well,

'Cause he knew he existed."—*Contributed.*

Are You A Goop?

THE Goops they wet their fingers
To turn the leaves of books,
And then they turn the corners down
And think that no one looks.

They leave the marks of dirty hands,

Of lollipops and gum,

On borrowed book and libr'ry book,

As often as they come.

—*Contributed.*

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Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

THE LOSS OF THE "REPUBLIC."

SOME weeks ago, an accident occurred on the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean, which demonstrated, among other things, the efficiency and real importance of the wireless telegraphy equipment on board ocean liners. The steamship "Republic" of the White Star Line, was steaming through a dense fog when she was suddenly rammed amidships by the Italian liner, "Florida." A few lives were immediately lost and several hundred others were in extreme jeopardy. The operator in charge of the wireless equipment on the "Republic" was at once the man on whom, perhaps, the greatest anxiety and nervous tension settled. He was the man at the post, and probably only through his efforts was a hope of safety entertained. In an instant there shot out in all directions through the fog, the signal "C. Q. D.," accompanied by the bearings of the wrecked ship. This was the call for help; and almost at the same instant the message was received and reported by operators on several other liners, some at great distances from the scene of the accident. The "Republic" was, for them, a cynosure, so to speak, and the Atlantic witnessed a scene, which, it is believed, is evidence of an epoch-making change in the conditions and safety of trans-oceanic travel. The steamships that received the distress signal turned from their courses and pointed in the direction of the accident, and by means of horns and whistles endeavoured to locate the "Republic." The "Baltic," a sister ship of the White Star Line, was the first to arrive with aid. A transfer of passengers was then made in mid-ocean, and the damaged liner was taken in tow. She sank in thirty fathoms of water before a harbor was reached.

This incident has given the world a practical proof of the real service that may be rendered to humanity in the future through the instrumentality of wire-

less telegraphy. Its immediate installment on all ocean liners should be assured. Although on the occasion of the above incident, the passengers from the "Republic" might have been safely carried to shore on board the "Florida," owing to the calmness of the water, yet had a sea been rolling, nothing but the wireless could have saved them. By its thus ensuring the safety of passage from one country to another a far greater service may be done mankind, than by its much-talked-of use in times of war.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT QUEEN'S.

One of the features in which Queen's College is unique is in the self-government which the students enjoy. The students' courts are sanctioned and backed by the Senate, and not only are the authorities relieved of a great deal of responsibility and trouble by them, but they are a means of benefiting the students themselves. Self-government, means that the behavior of the students is thrown back upon themselves and thus makes them responsible for the conduct of the individual students to a great extent. This tends to create a public opinion and a consciousness of unity among the students which is of infinite value, both in maintaining the college spirit and in preparing them for citizenship.

Now the chief expression of this public opinion of the students in promoting gentlemanly conduct among them is found in the 'Concursuses' of the different faculties. These courts are not created by, or under the control of a clique, but they are the organs of the student body, of which their officers are elective members. It is this which gives to them their dignity and their importance. It is not the fine or punishment that is imposed that makes the courts feared and respected, but it is the fact that they are representative of the general opinion of the students.

Thus, although there are three different courts in the University, it is obvious, they all are of the same nature and have the same purpose. And for this reason there ought not to be any conflict between them. For it is quite evident that any such conflict would certainly result in the destruction of the courts and the taking from the students of the privilege of self-government. The friendly rivalry that existed between two of the courts, last year, was discontinued this year; for it was recognized that although the mutual interference with court proceedings began in a friendly way, it was dangerous, and might end disastrously for the institutions and for the relation of the faculties concerned.

Evidently a few individuals, who did not care for the dignity of the Concursus, thought that last year's performances were good enough to be perpetuated, and so attempted to block the business of the Science court by kidnapping one of its chief officials. Every one is quite certain that this was the work of certain individuals, and if this can be proved we believe they deserve the severest penalty the court under whose jurisdiction they come, can impose. For it is only by each court respecting and standing by the other, that the dignity and effectiveness of each can be maintained.

Instead of there being any opposition between the court of one faculty and that of another, there ought to be, we believe, a central court such as was estab-

lished by the Alma Mater Society, to deal with certain cases which affect the whole student body alike. But whatever we do, let us maintain that regard for self-government, that we have here, and put down every attempt at interference in the administration of justice by the respective 'Concursuses.'

Editorial Notes.

The following is the list of speakers who will give the remaining Sunday afternoon addresses in Convocation Hall:—

Feb. 21st—Prof. H. A. Kennedy, D.Sc., Knox College, Toronto.

Feb. 28th—Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto.

April 25th—Baccalaureate Sermon, Rev. Dr. Drummond, B.D., Hamilton.

A syllabus of the System of Canadian Government Annuities has been received at the Sanctum. Lack of space alone prevents the publication of a review of the same. However, a few points may be noted. All that it is necessary to do is to deposit from time to time in a Post Office, Savings Bank or Money Order Office, or to send direct to the Department at Ottawa, whatever amounts the sender may set aside for this purpose, and these will be placed to his credit with compound interest thereon at four per cent. per annum, and will be paid to him as an annuity at a date thereafter to be fixed.

The purchaser cannot be deprived of his annuity by any process of law; neither can it be alienated, nor seized for debt of any kind. The only annuities contracted for are within the limits of \$50 and \$600 a year. Payments may be made in almost all conceivable ways according to the convenience of the sender. The annuities will be paid quarterly unless otherwise expressly provided. Several illustrations are also given in the pamphlet, showing the security of the investment and the cheapness of the rates.

On Wednesday, Feb. 4th, Dr. Moore, professor of Archaeology in Harvard University, well-known as an authority on Archaeological questions gave a very interesting address before the American Archaeological Society of Kingston. The lecturer outlined in a general way the great discoveries that had been made within the century resulting from extensive excavations in Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt, and the Islands of the Mediterranean. These excavations had been very fruitful in revealing to us the Ancient East. They had shown that civilization was very old, and that in the old world there was very extensive intercourse between the different nations. The discoveries made in Assyria were very important, Dr. Moore said, from a Biblical point of view; for from the inscriptions on the monuments, that were found, a number of certain historical dates were obtained which were much needed in Bibliology. Through knowledge gained of the History of Palestine, some light had also been thrown upon the history of Israel. Although there are no inscriptions on the relics found in Palestine, yet from them much has been learned of the customs and re-

ligious beliefs of the Canaanites, who were the predecessors of the Israelites in Palestine. The lecture was illustrated by sketches and photographs of plans of buried cities, of the places of worship of the Canaanites and of caves of the neolithic cave-dwellers who preceded the Canaanites. The lecture was very much enjoyed by the large number present.

The annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance will be held in Toronto on March 3rd, this year. The Journal received a communication from the Executive committee of this Alliance, desiring its work to be noted. It is somewhat akin to the Anti bar-room League of United States, which has done so much to clean up many places in that country. It has already met with success in this province and it certainly deserves the moral support at least, of every right thinking man.

Ladies.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY.



THE University buildings are for the most part situated around a campus which is on an incline. At the head of the avenue stands the dear old Arts building with Molson Hall adjoining it on the one side and the Registrar's and Bursar's offices on the other. Then there is the Redpath Museum and the Redpath Library, both of which are open to students. The Library especially is a very popular spot for studying and reading, both between lectures and after them. The Engineering building which has been rebuilt since the fire, the Chemistry and the Physics buildings make up the others within the grounds. The Medical building was recently destroyed by fire, too, but has since been reconstructed. Outside the grounds are Strathcona Hall, the only residential building for men, and the McGill Union which contains dining-room, reading-room, billiard-rooms and dance hall. Besides these there is the Conservatorium of Music from which one may now graduate in music and take a degree just as in the other faculties. Last, but not least, comes the Royal Victoria College for Women. McGill is partly co-educational, that is, in the first and second years most of the classes are separate, but in the third and fourth years particularly, all the lectures are held together. In the first two years the girls take their lectures in the Royal Victoria College and these lectures are in general the same as for the men and both take the same examinations.

A COLLEGE GIRL'S LIFE AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The Royal Victoria is a beautiful building and very dear to all who have ever had anything to do with it. It contains on the ground floor the dining hall, common room, warden's office, secretary's office, faculty room, waiting room,

cloak rooms, and several class rooms. The second floor is made up of the Convocation Hall, library, reading-room, drawing-room, one large class room and a number of bedrooms. The third and fourth floors are given over entirely to bedrooms and on the fifth floor are the maids' rooms. In the basement are the gymnasium, practice rooms for the music students, lockers for the day students, kitchen, laundry, etc.

The R. V. C. is presided over by the Warden and in her absence by the Vice-Warden, both in residence of course. The resident students also have a president chosen from the seniors and she is assisted by a house-committee. The number of undergraduates is about ninety, about forty being residents at R. V. C.

The life of a college girl at McGill is a very busy one but at the same time very enjoyable, for in addition to the daily lectures, studying and reading, there are a number of societies where one may keep in touch with the other girls and pass a very pleasant and profitable hour. Our societies are five in number:—the Undergraduate Society, the Delta Sigma, the Y.W.C.A., the Athletic Association and La Société Française.

To the Undergraduates Society, as the name implies, belong all the undergraduates, the president being the senior president and the secretary-treasurer being elected from the third year. This Society discusses any business common to the whole undergraduate body. The Delta Sigma is our literary society and is ruled by a cabinet consisting of a president, chosen from the fourth year, a vice-president from the third, a secretary-treasurer from the second, representatives from each of these three years, and a reporter. We meet every fortnight and have a literary programme for each meeting. Each year the society gives a 'Tea,' the chief feature of which is a lecture delivered by one of the professors on some interesting topic, after which refreshments are served. Three meetings are given over to the inter-year debates for which there is a trophy in the shape of a large shield; the winning year being rewarded by having its name engraved on the shield. Besides the debates there is the "public-speaking contest," for which there may be any number of entries from each year. The girl who wins may feel justly proud of herself for she carries off the honor for her year as well as for herself and it means a point for the year and a cup for herself.

The Y.W.C.A. is presided over by a cabinet consisting of an honorary president, a president chosen from the fourth year, a vice-president from the third, a recording-secretary, a corresponding-secretary and a treasurer from the second, a reporter and five conveners for the following committees all from the fourth year:—Bible Study, Mission Study, Devotional, Membership and Intercollegiate. Each convener chooses her own committee and these committees hold regular fortnightly meetings. Bible Study and Mission Study Classes are formed as early as possible to meet once a week and some practical work is done in the city missions. The Association holds fortnightly meetings, some being under outside leadership, some under student leadership. At the opening of each college year, the Y.W.C.A. holds a 'Tea' for the freshettes in order to give all a chance to become acquainted. This is the first entertainment of the session and is always

very well attended in addition to being one of the most delightful functions of the kind. It is very informal, all the students wearing academic dress and their names written on cards.

The Athletic Association is run by a committee made up of an honorary president, honorary vice-president, president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and managers of the hockey, basketball and tennis teams. First in the session comes the tennis tournament for which there is a cup held by the year winning the highest number of points, and also an individual trophy. After the games have all been played off, a "Tennis Tea" is held, at which the trophies are presented. Then basketball occupies the attention of all and for this too there is a cup. When winter comes, hockey is all-important and the contest between the different years for the cup is as a rule very keen. Usually we have a college team as well, composed of the best players from the four years, and this team plays any outside teams that challenge it. Last, but by no means least, come our "indoor sports," which is a great day for all. Some of the items on the programme are:—Running hop, step and jump, walking race, flying high jump, throwing the basketball, running high jump, vaulting, running broad jump, relay race, etc., etc. This competition is held in the gymnasium and there are two trophies, one for the year winning the highest number of points and one for an individual trophy. Then there is a prize of a pair of skates awarded to the best fancy figure skater. In addition, large and small R. V. C's are presented to those who are successful in the different sports.

The year gaining the highest number of points in all contests attains to the great honor of having her name worked on a large silk banner which hangs in the common room.

As for going to the College sports, games, etc., when a girl is invited by a man she goes with him, and the less unfortunate ones go in bunches.

The Gymnasium is compulsory for students of the *first, second and third* years and voluntary for those of the fourth year. Many prizes are awarded in the second and fourth years and for these prizes regular competitions are arranged. Sometimes fencing classes are held in addition to gymnastics.

La Société Française is a French society and is held for the purpose of giving those who wish it, a chance to practice French. The meetings are very interesting, consisting of papers given by students, impromptu speeches and debates, a musical programme and sometimes a lecture by someone interested in the Society. The committee is composed of an hon. president, president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, reporter and representatives from each of the years.

We have no sororities at McGill. Each year has its own officers, the men and women being quite separate. The first vice-president, however, of the whole year, men and women together, is chosen from the R. V. C., but it is merely an honorary position for the women are never present at the men's meetings and both carry on their own business by themselves.

As for entertainments, in addition to the various teas already mentioned it is of course the duty of the Sophomores to initiate the Freshettes. This is done

at a Tea, the form of which is as a rule original. One year each girl was given a nursery rhyme to act out, another year the party took the form of "Progressive Games" and each Freshette was given a tiny doll dressed in green. Again each Freshette was given a summons to appear in the "Sophomore Court," the entertainment taking the form of a fortune-telling party, each girl being told her fortune by a gypsy who presented her with a necklace of green beads from which hung a tiny green silk bag of salt. Of course at some stage of the entertainment the Freshettes are initiated by being forced to kneel to the Sophomore president and take the oath "to obey the noble Sophomores." One year the oath was made more forcible by the kissing of the Euclid Book.

As a general rule the seniors give a "Senior Play" to the three sister years and in return for this, as well as a farewell function, the three years give a luncheon to the seniors, some time during Convocation week. At this luncheon there are speeches and the seniors are presented with souvenirs.

Of course we have several dances—perhaps the most important one being the "Junior Dance" given by the junior year. Then there are the Arts and Science dances, given in alternating years, the Union Dance and Class Day dance which takes place during Convocation week. These are the usual dances but some years we have an extra one or two.

The rink is, in the eyes of a certain number of the students, the most important part of the College. It is assuredly a very popular and delightful feature of College life at McGill for it is open for skating every afternoon from five to seven o'clock, (weather permitting, for it is an open air rink), and is as a rule crowded with students even on the coldest days. At least twice during the season the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. co-operate in giving a skating-party. These are held Saturday nights and all meet in Strathcona Hall to fill programmes, then proceed to the rink where they skate till ten to the tune of a hurdy-gurdy, when all retire again to Strathcona Hall for a good cup of hot coffee, etc. These parties are one of the most pleasant memories of the McGill student.

The "McGill Annual" is a very important feature in the life of a junior. It is a volume published by the junior year, men and women jointly, and contains a general history of the University for the year, together with the photos of the students of the different faculties and the committees of the different societies.

In Convocation week one afternoon is taken up with the Senior's Luncheon, another afternoon with the tree planting, for each graduating year plants a tree in the McGill grounds, after which the class history and class prophesy are delivered in the Union, and a reception held. In the evening the valedictories are delivered by students representing the graduating classes of R. V. C., Arts, Science and Law. Class-day dance has been mentioned before, and last, but not by any means least, is the all-important, never-to-be-forgotten afternoon on which the graduating students are capped and receive their degree.

E. E. ELLIOT, McGill, '09.

A while ago, as far as time goes, but still very much present in the minds of the girls, a very pleasant tea was given by Mrs. Gordon to the College girls. This

is always very much looked forward to by the girls and never fails to leave behind it a very pleasant memory.

Mrs. Gordon also entertained at a very enjoyable luncheon for the Executives of the Levana and the Y.W.C.A.

Prof. P—"Miss P—— will you recite the first verse of "Der Erlkönig."

Miss P—"Oh no, I prepared that for to-morrow!"

Honor French Class—Enter Prof. by one door, Miss J. C. by another.

Class—"The Campbells are coming, hurrah, hurrah!"

Mr. Boyes—"Is that your father out there with the '11 Arts Executive?"

Miss M.—"Yes."

Mr. Boyes—"Hum—I though you seemed awfully quiet to-day!"

Seniors, discussing "The Merry Widow."

First Senior—"And say girls, they're going to have an eighteen piece orchestra of Savages!"

At the regular meeting of the Levana Society, Jan. 27th, quite a lot of business was transacted. Among other things, a sum not to exceed \$70, was granted to purchase chairs, dishes, a new china cabinet and curtains for the Levana Room. A motion was also passed that in future the Levana cushions are not to be included in the Levana furnishings lent to dance committees—as there is always considerable difficulty in getting them back again. Another motion which caused some feeling and excitement among the girls was according to notice given at the last meeting,—“That in future, debaters appearing before the Levana Society shall not receive assistance from year debating societies with gentlemen members.” After considerable discussion the motion carried by a very small majority.

The programme consisted of the final inter-year debate between the years '09 and '11. Miss R. Holmes and Miss V. Blakeley for '11, upheld the affirmative; Miss W. Girdler and Miss B. Lauder for '09, the negative of "Resolved, that the present system of Local Option fulfils its purpose."

The judges were Mrs. Prof. Skelton, Miss I. MacInnes, M.A., and Miss M. MacKay, B.A., who after a very lengthy consideration gave the decision in favor of the negative.

During the recent discussion of the debate question in Levana a tendency came to light among the girls which will utterly destroy the real meaning and purpose of Levana if it grows. This is a tendency to regard Levana and the year society as capable of being compared,—of being looked at in the same light, and so comes an attempt to place one before the other. The sooner this is checked the better for Levana and for the year society. The two things are not the same, and cannot be compared so neither can be placed before the other. In Levana

the question of year standing seldom carries weight except in so far as those who have been longer in college are naturally and justly supposed to be more fitted to judge of the best for the girls in general than those who have had less experience of college life. Each and every girl has a right to vote on any question as seems best to her, but it is always presupposed that she will consider the question carefully and sanely, and not merely be carried by the crowd. We are not children, but should be capable of forming our own opinion, influenced only by our own consideration of the question at issue. The spirit of blocking together merely because girls belong to the same year will be ruinous to the interests of Levana and of the girls as a whole. We all know what an important part the year society plays in college life, but it is an entirely different thing, and fills an entirely different place to Levana. The year society serves to bind together students of the same class standing, but Levana binds together all the girls of Queen's, irrespective of any class standing. It is ridiculous to say we get greater good out of the year than out of Levana, just as ridiculous to say we get greater good out of Levana than out of the year; the two cannot be compared. We are all very ready to enjoy the little comforts of our Levana room; its comfortable corners, its tea-cups, its magazines, but some utterly fail to take their share of work and interest in the society which secures all these things for us. Let us never fail in our loyalty to Levana, for just so surely as we begin to do so, the close bond between the girls will begin to loosen until it will be a case of each for herself with no thought of the best interests of the girls as a whole. Without this spirit of thought for the girls as a whole we cannot enter into the real University spirit, and so our university education will fail in one of its most vital points.—*Contributed.*

We would like to call the attention of some of the girls to the fact that the attitude taken by Ottawa College after the last debate was regarded as neither honorable nor exemplary.

Arts.

AT the regular meeting of the Arts Society on Tuesday, February 2nd, several matters of first-rate importance were discussed, and the meeting was, on the whole, deserving of a more representative attendance. The question of securing a number of pictures of exceptionally high quality, which are available to the Arts Society through the kindness of Miss Saunders, was discussed, and there seems little doubt that a certain number will be secured for the purpose of decorating the Arts Building and especially the new Club Room. Certainly there is no better way in which the Society could spend any funds it happens to have at its disposal, than in collecting such works of art. In other universities one of the most interesting features of the building, is the collection of pictures hung on the walls of class-rooms, libraries and corridors, and there is no reason why even such a humble beginning should not be made in Queen's.

Another rather important matter discussed was that of the relations between the Science Vigilance Committee and the Arts Concursus. It seems that some

irresponsible members of the Arts Faculty took it on themselves to capture the senior prosecuting attorney of the Vigilance Committee, thus interfering to a greater or less extent with the administration of justice by that court. The Arts Society very properly took the view that such a proceeding ought to receive some attention from the Society of which the offenders were members. Accordingly a letter was sent to the Engineering Society expressing regret at the unfortunate occurrence mentioned, and assuring the Science organization that steps would be taken to fix the blame and deal with the guilty parties as they deserved. It is certainly to be regretted that anything has been done that may possibly detract from the efficiency and prestige of the different college courts. Though not recognized by the faculties nominally, they are virtually carrying on their work with the sanction of the authorities and there is no doubt that they take a great deal of trouble off the hands of the faculties; that being so it is of considerable importance that the students themselves should not do anything to weaken their own hands, or show themselves incapable of self-government. For, undoubtedly, if the different College courts became discredited, the self-government of the students would be seriously affected. It is to be hoped then that the present trouble will be settled without any unpleasant developments.

The Divinity members of the Arts Society have given substantial proof lately that they are not by any means devoid of a practical business instinct. On the occasion of their retirement from the Arts Society and the organization of their own Theological Society, a motion was put and carried that the Arts Society should pay over to the Theological Society the sum of \$25, in view of the fact that the Arts Society funds, contributed to by the Theological members of the Society, were all laid out in the Arts Building. The Arts Society seemed to approve entirely of undertaking this bit of foreign missionary work, for the motion was carried without a dissenting voice. It is to be hoped that the Theological Society will do credit to the Society that has set it on its feet and given it its start in life.

At the regular meeting of the Senior Year on Feb. 3rd, Prof. Skelton, the honorary president, gave an address on "The Universities of Canada," after describing briefly the chief circumstances of the founding of our more important universities, Prof. Skelton went on to discuss the question of what the ideal of Canadian university education was to be, illustrating his remarks by references to the English and French universities and the ideas and ideals that characterize them. Needless to say, Prof. Skelton's discussion of the question was very interesting.

Science.



MR. GOODWIN'S address to the members of the Engineering Society on "Alcohol and the Human Race," on Friday, January 5th, was very much appreciated. In brief it was as follows,—

The whole civilized world is busy with the problem of alcohol and its effect upon the human race. During the last ten years a great many scientific investigations of the effects of alcohol have been made. Every man should be in possession of the information thus obtained, so that he may judge for himself whether it is wise to use alcohol as a drink. This information may be summed up as follows:—

1. Alcohol cannot in any true sense be classed among foods, and it is unscientific to describe it as a food. It is a narcotic poison like ether, chloroform, or morphia.

2. Alcohol does not increase the power of doing work, either physical or mental. This has been proved by very numerous experiments and observations of a most rigorous character. For example, four typesetters worked on alternate days with and without small doses of alcohol in the form of wine. On the "wine" days their work was ten per cent. less in quantity and not so accurate as it was on the "dry" days. The curious thing is that they themselves thought they worked faster and better on the "wine" days. Four healthy students were tested in a similar way as to the quickness and accuracy of their response to simple mental tests. In every case the response was slower and less accurate after small doses of alcohol, with the exception that for a few minutes, immediately after the dose, the response was slightly quicker, although less accurate. For purely muscular work the evidence is quite as clear. Scientific investigators, engineers, military men, explorers, and mountain climbers, all tell the same tale, summed up by Sir Victor Horsley, as follows:—"It is beyond question that alcohol, even in so-called dietetic quantities, diminishes the output of muscular work both in quantity and quality, and that the best physical results are obtained under total abstinence from its use."

3. While alcohol is undoubtedly in part oxidized in the body and thereby produces heat, the loss of heat due to the rush of blood to the skin (this is what causes the *feeling* of warmth), more than counter-balances the gain. Alcohol is no protection from cold, but the contrary.

4. In the hands of an up-to-date physician, alcohol is useful as a medicine in some cases, but its indiscriminate use as a panacea is both unscientific and dangerous. Its use is constantly narrowing. For example, in the London Metro-

politan Asylums the expenditure on alcoholic liquors *decreased* from £1,388 in 1894 to £515 in 1905, although the number of patients largely increased. The expenditure for milk *increased* in about the same ratio.

5. The continued presence of alcohol in the body sets up degenerative changes which result in the replacement by fat and other inactive tissues of the muscular, nervous, and other tissues upon which vital activities immediately depend. The scientific verdict is then decisive on this point,—the steady drinker, even when he is moderate, is injuring his body and his brain.

5. The connection of alcoholism with crime, insanity, and imbecility is equally well established. It has been shown that alcohol is often the direct cause of epilepsy, and the children of those who use alcohol contribute more than their share to the ranks of idiocy, epilepsy, and crime. This is not remarkable when we remember the destructive effects of alcohol upon every bodily tissue. The tone of health and vitality is lowered in the parents, and the effect upon the children is inevitable. In the minds of many men there is a feeling which is all the time becoming more general, that even the moderate drinker is not a safe man. The finer qualities of judgment and perception are being dulled, and by the constant repetition of the peculiar subjective condition which alcohol brings on,—the lack of self-control and the over-estimate of one's ability,—this condition becomes at last chronic in some respects,—particularly on the moral side. The result is similar to the inevitable moral break-down of the opium user.

The situation is summed up by Dr. Williams, a well-known authority, as follows:—

"I am bound to believe, on the evidence, that if you take alcohol habitually in any quantity whatever, it is a menace to you. I am bound to believe in the light of what science has revealed: (1) That you are tangibly threatening the physical structure of your stomach, your liver, your kidneys, your heart, your blood vessels, your nerves, your brain; (2) that you are unequivocally decreasing your capacity for work in any field, be it physical, intellectual, or artistic; (3) that you are in some measure lowering the grade of your mind, dulling your higher esthetic sense, and taking the finer edge off your morals; (4) that you are distinctly lessening your chances of maintaining health and of attaining longevity, and (5) that you may be entailing upon your descendants yet unborn a bond of incalculable misery."

Principal Grant once gave a powerful address upon this subject, and prefaced it by the following passage from the Book of Proverbs:—"It is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink; lest they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted. Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more." The great Principal thought that every healthy young man should be a "king" or a "prince," and not one "ready to perish."

On Monday, February 8th, Prof. Palache, head of the Mineralogy Department of Harvard University, gave a very interesting address before the Engineer-

ing Society. His subject was "The Ore Deposits of Franklin Furnace, New Jersey," among which he himself has done considerable research work. He treated particularly the nature of their occurrence, and the methods employed in the extraction of the different metals. His address was much appreciated by a large audience.

Pres. E. L. Bruce of the Engineering Society has about completed arrangements with the following gentlemen to address the Society during the coming two months. All of these men are prominent in their respective lines of work and it is expected that as many as possible of the members will turn out to hear them. Outside of the instructive value to each individual, there is the good opinion formed by these men, from the size of their audiences of the interest in their work felt by the Engineering students here. Notices will appear on the bulletin boards from time to time. The speakers will be H. Holgate, C.E., of Montreal; J. B. Tyrrell, M.E., of Toronto; C. H. Mitchell, C.E., Pres. of the Toronto Branch of the C.S.C.E.

R. L. Squires, '04, of Ottawa, and F. McArthur, '07, city engineer of Guelph, paid Kingston and Queen's a flying visit last week—incidentally taking in the Science Dance.

And, speaking of graduates, do we here do as much as we might towards making our graduates, who visit our halls, feel at home? At American universities graduates who have made good, are men to be looked up to and respected. Here a graduate has to go to considerable trouble and annoyance, to even purchase a ticket for a college dance.

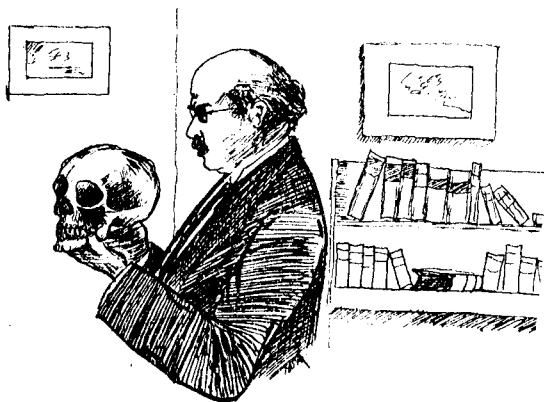
It may be, and probably is, thoughtlessness, or it may be a mistaken idea of independence, but in either case, something should be done towards making visiting graduates feel that they are not completely "on the shelf" so far as our College life is concerned. We all hope to be grads. some day ourselves.

SONG OF A P. M.

With apologies to Robt. W. Service.

It's great to go out every night, on fun or pleasure bent,
To wear our glad rags always and to never save a cent,
To drift along regardless, have a good time every trip,
To take our lectures, sometimes, and to let our lab. work slip,
To know we're acting foolish, yet to go on fooling still,
Till the Professors call a slow-down and,—
We're with you still.

Medicine.



IN a recent issue of the "Standard" there appeared an article from the special correspondent for Medicine stating that on January the 29th, there was a meeting of the Aesculapian Society, and that this meeting was characterized by a very small attendance. The correspondent went on to state that some minor affairs were disposed

of, etc. The truth of the matter is that no meeting was held at all on that date, but that it was postponed for some reason or other. It quite often happens that some of our college representatives on the city dailies make these mistakes, and they sometimes sin by saying too much. The only remedy is for these gentlemen to keep their eyes and ears wide open and to get into closer touch with the facts before sending in their copy.

Dr. J. C. Connell, Dean of the Faculty, is giving the members of the Final Year a dinner at the British-American on Thursday, the 11th inst. This means a good time for '09.

The members of the Final Year are sitting for their class photo, this week at Henderson's.

C. J. McP-e-s-n, '09, has accepted a house surgery at Rockwood Hospital.

Dr. Bo-e—What is the rate of respiration in a very young child, Mr. Q-i-n?

J. S. Qut-n, (suddenly aroused by Jim H-tt-n)—One hundred and twenty per minute!

We are pleased to see that C. W. Burns, has completely recovered from injuries received in the railway wreck.

Dr. A. P. Kn-g-t (to group of 3rd year Medicals smoking in the lobby of the New Medical Building)—Now, gentlemen, you must not smoke in this building. There are signs up to that effect.

J. M. Ca-ndu-f, '10 (aside to J. N. Ga-d-ner)—Do you believe in signs?

The Board of Governors has forbidden social calls at the K. G. H. later than midnight. Messrs. Da-s-n and Ca-e-on please note.

J. H. St-ad, '09, claims to have had an attack of bashfulness lately. Who would have thought it?

Divinity.

THE FUTURE OF THE Q. T. S.

NEXT year will be the testing time of the Theological Society. Its organization is too recent to make its influence fully felt this session or to test its powers. But the session of '09-'10 will probably show whether it is going to fulfil the function for which it is intended. Will this Society be a living organization commanding the enthusiastic loyalty and active support of the Theological students? Or will its fate be that of some other societies—dragging on a weary sort of existence, directed by a few burdened officers, and its meetings attended in a desultory fashion or merely from an irksome sense of duty. The next college year will decide which alternative shall prevail.

But next year's work will be, or should be, largely decided before the present term closes—so far at least as the programme for meetings is concerned. When men return to college in the fall they have to plunge at once into their academic work; social duties and sports take up part of their time, and so it is impossible for them to give the necessary thought and time to preparing papers for the meetings of the Society. But now the long summer vacation is before them. If a man decides this spring to address a meeting of the Society on a certain topic sometime next term, he can be preparing for this occasion during the summer. He may not be able to do much reading upon it, still as he rides over the prairie of the West, or tramps over the trails of New Ontario, he can think about it occasionally, consider his subject from different aspects and gradually a satisfactory treatment will evolve itself and his paper will be all the more effective in that it is the result of his own effort and reflection and not culled from the writings of others. It is essential therefore, if the Society is to be successful next fall and winter, that the executive shall do its work thoroughly this spring, in mapping out a suitable programme—suitable as regards subjects and as regards men. But the burden is not wholly upon the executive. All the members must be prepared to do their part. Too often in student societies there is a tendency to hold back and let the work of preparing papers fall upon a very few. But those who do this are not fair to the society, to the few who do the work, nor to themselves. The success of a society depends upon the loyal interest and help of every member; each can contribute something. The few upon whom the burden falls are overtaxed and consequently must either come before the society half-prepared, or neglect their academic work. And the diffident ones who refuse to become responsible for one meeting's programme, or part of it, are doing themselves an injustice, in depriving themselves of a training that may be of no small value to them. And besides, though it may seem to them that they can give the other members nothing of value, it may well be that they are under-estimating their own resources. The Theological Society, for instance, exists largely to discuss topics of interest to Theological students; in other words, to those about to enter the Christian ministry. What wider sphere of labor can one think of? What a variety of problems it presents! There is no student possessing average ability and having had some experience of life who is not able by earnest reflection

through, say, a summer vacation, to prepare a paper presenting and dealing with some one of these numerous problems in a way that will help the other members. Are we, as men entering upon this noblest of life-works, going to be true to our fellow students and to ourselves? Then let us each assist the executive in preparing to make the work of the Theological Society during the second year of its existence a living and inspiring force among the present and prospective students in Theology. Let each meeting give something worth while, then we will be prepared to say to those contemplating Theology, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good," and perhaps by our efforts some strong men may be secured for the work of the Church.

The third meeting of the Theological Society was held on Friday afternoon, Feb. 5th, at which Mr. H. T. Wallace gave an able and instructive paper on "The Books of the Maccabees." The time of the Maccabean revolt and rule is one of the most interesting in Jewish history, and yet the average Bible student knows practically nothing about it; largely, no doubt, because its events are not recorded in any of the canonical books. Mr. Wallace first dealt with the setting of the two books, explained the purpose of each, and then briefly sketched their contents. Selections were read from each book, showing the graphic, vigorous style and the characteristic ideas. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wallace's paper will lead many of us to take a deeper interest in the history of the Maccabean struggle for independence, the most glorious period of Jewish history.

The next regular meeting of the Theological Society will be held on Friday, February 19th, at 4 o'clock. At this meeting Mr. R. J. McDonald, M.A., will read a paper on "The Teaching of the O. T. Concerning Sacrifice." All members of the Society should be present.

Whatever may be said about the Q.U.M.A. meetings no fair-minded person will find any fault with the programme that is being presented this session. The papers and addresses have been sufficiently varied to cover the sphere of work in which the Society is interested. On Saturday the 6th inst., Rev. S. Childerhose, Superintendent of Missions for Northern Ontario, addressed the Society giving an account of the work in the North and claims that it has upon us. The kind of work up there is not uniform, in fact every kind of mission field is represented. There is work among the lumbermen, which calls for a missionary of a certain stamp. Then there are the miners, among whom are to be found people of all grades of society. There is the man who can do nothing higher than handle a shovel or pick and there is the university graduate and the millionaire. Here is scope for the most versatile missionary. The problem is how can he appeal to this crowd and keep each steadfast to the best he has known. Then we have the railway camps where there are great numbers of foreigners who cannot speak our language nor understand our laws and ideals. Another class which is rapidly growing in numbers is the farming community. A mission among them would correspond very much to similar fields in the older parts of the province.

Mr. Childerhose, speaking from his wide experience, showed the necessity of the Church's looking after all these people. If we do not look after them in the formative period of our country our national ideals will suffer. He pointed out that there is work for every kind of man who will give himself to the task. He spoke in the highest terms of the good results which are being obtained from efforts of some of our graduates, Pitts, Donnell, Byrnes, McDonald, Brown and others. There is still room for many more and Mr. Childerhose was trying to round them up.

SEPARATION OF THEOLOGY FROM ARTS.

For some time the feeling has been growing in Theology that a distinctive Theological Society should be formed. Unfortunately (for the Arts Society) this necessitated a separation from that body of students who hold their meetings in the annex to Grant Hall. Nevertheless the command "Come ye out from among them and be ye separate" seemed inexorable. Accordingly with that obedience which is so characteristic of the students in Theology the separation was made. In the words of our illustrious contemporaries we know that "it was the right thing to do." So we did it. The "Hall," however, has discovered that it could not dwell "in the world" so long and not carry away with it some slight "touch" of Mammon. In this case we "touched up" the Arts Society for twenty-five dollars. As a matter of fact, with a grace which is all their own, they granted us this amount as a slight testimony of the regard which they have for the students who comprise the Theological Society. Of course we recognize this is tainted money ('taint the Arts Society's any longer) but we suppressed our opposition and complied with the request of the Arts Society to accept this as a parting token. We will endeavour to spend it in a becoming manner, possibly to decorate our walls so that more students from Arts will be encouraged to cast in their lot with us.

Education.

THE regular meeting of the Literary Society held on Feb. 1st, was an unusually interesting one. Not much business was transacted, but the programme was one which everyone present enjoyed. The musical part of it consisted of a vocal solo by Miss McKenzie and a piano solo by Miss Carruthers. That these numbers were highly appreciated was evidenced by the applause.

Prof. Swanson of the Political Science Department in Arts gave us an inspiring address on the subject of "English Composition." He emphasized the need of paying greater attention to the teaching of English Composition in our schools. The schools of the present day are sending out the men who, in a few years, will be manning the press of the country, and who must, therefore, have much to do in moulding the character of the people. Newspapers, journals, magazines, are more and more coming to be among the most important forms of current literature. They supply almost all that most of the people read. Through them the average man gets most of his knowledge of the arts and sciences and of

the great questions of the day. They are, in fact, the university of the common people. Upon the ability, then, of the journalist to present his material to his readers in a clear, cultured style will depend to a great extent the value of such knowledge to the average individual. Up to the present time, the subject of English composition has been sadly neglected in the schools of America, and the result is that the substance of much of our current writing is poorly presented. Writing is now attracting as many of our best people as the other professions are, and it should continue to do so. Much, therefore, of the future shaping of our nation depends upon the work done by the teacher.

The following is another contribution by one of the ladies in the faculty.

O MISERE ME!

Oh, dear me! it is half-past seven!
 I thought it was only three;
 I was dreaming just now I was in heaven,
 But I'm still on earth, I see.

Eight o'clock class! and it's Mr. B-le,
 (Oh, why does my hair thus tangle?)
 With this early rising I'm growing pale;
 I feel as if I'd been through a mangle.

Alas! I've no time for any more toast,
 There goes the 7.50 car,—
 I've only five minutes to eat, at most,
 My health I shall surely mar.

Up to the Collegiate we hastily flock,
 Students both great and small;
 We are just one minute past eight o'clock,
 Too late to hear the roll call!

But on Saturday, sweet day of rest,
 We dream 'neath skies of blue,
 We have slept till the sun is in the West,
 And awake,—to find it's true.

We are glad to see H. G. McFarlane again in class. For the month of January he was "holding forth" on the teaching staff of Ridgeway school.

TALES OUT OF SCHOOL.

C. P—l:—"Dr. Stevenson says we must draw from our resource of common sense in these exams. Gee! that goes hard with me."

J. B-k-r:—"February always seems to me to be the shortest month in the year."

One of the ladies:—"I walked up to the College this morning behind two men who were "Walkin'" and "Buntin'" all the way."

Athletics.

SENIOR I.C.H.U. QUEEN'S 8, VARSITY 7.

THE Covered Rink was packed to its limit at what was expected to be the fastest game of the season here. The first half was in a measure disappointing to the spectators, both in the quality of hockey and in the score. Both sides seemed to be fagged after fifteen minutes and only occasionally would one or the other spurt. The second half was considerably different. Queen's forwards got over their nervousness at Rankin's size and tied the score in five minutes. From that on the game was very close, first one leading, then the other. Queen's were ahead by one goal when the whistle blew and a great sigh of relief went up before the cheers for the victors and vanquished.

The game as a whole was fairly clean, Varsity serving four penalties to Queen's one. The referee was very strict on offsides, but watched the puck so closely that he failed to see much of the dirty work for which Clarke bids fair to outrival the famous Pulford. It would be a wise move on the part of the I.C.H.U. to introduce the system of refereeing in vogue in football and professional hockey, *i.e.*, to have a referee to watch the play and an umpire to watch the players.

The game started at 8.25 and Daniels was called on to defend his nets almost at once. Clarke went to the fence for tripping and no sooner had he returned than Evans visited the penalty bench. Varsity was guilty of much offside work, none of which escaped the referee. Frith tallied the first score from a scramble in front of the nets, then Crawford kept Thomas busy for a while, but not quite busy enough. Rankin was the next offender, going off for tripping. Campbell got a couple of bad tumbles and seemed all in, but recovered enough to take the puck down and pass to Crawford who scored, Varsity 1, Queen's 1. Pennock went off for tripping Rankin, and Frith loafed a good deal round Queen's nets waiting for a chance, McSloy made the tally, however, scoring from a face off at the side, and Frith followed with another, half a minute later, drawing from centre and shooting outside Pennock. Varsity 3, Queen's 1. Varsity was playing a much better game than Queen's, but both teams were fagged. Crawford sent a hot one to Thomas, and Clarke in his anxiety to get it out, poked it across the line for Queen's second score. Evans got the last score in the first half, from a scramble in front of goal. Half time score, Varsity 4, Queen's 2.

The second half started out very fast. Dobson who had not been putting up his usual game recovered form and scored unaided. Crawford almost immediately added another from Campbell's pass and the teams were tied at four all. George tried a hand at scoring, but Thomas blocked and the puck came to Queen's end, McSloy scoring from the side. Pennock got the next on a spectacular lone rush and again the score was even. Clarke tripped Campbell after Curley missed a shot and the latter crashed into the goal posts, being laid out for some time. Referee Gray was watching the puck and did not see the incident. Daniels was called on for some good work and George transferred the play to Varsity's headquarters, putting Queen's in the lead for the first time. McSloy collided with

Campbell and both went down; the latter was laid out. After a few minutes he resumed, but was dazed, not being nearly as effective as before. Frith secured the next score, the puck glancing off Daniel's pad into the nets. Thomas was more successful in blocking Macdonnell's shot after a splendid rush, but Dobson finally found the nets on a side shot. Thomas was kept very busy for a while, stopping shot after shot from all the forwards, but he did it. Crawford was hurt and Evans went off to even up, George going to centre. Campbell was working in magnificent rushes but Thomas stopped them all; Frith, however, succeeded in fooling Daniels and the score was again a tie at seven all. Crawford returned to the game and received Dobson's pass from a scramble at the side and notched the winning goal. Some minutes were left to play, and Crawford was forced to retire once more, but in spite of tremendous efforts on both sides the score remained Queen's 8, Varsity 7. The teams were:

Varsity—Thomas, goal; Clarke, point; Rankin, cover; Evans, rover; Frith, centre; McSloy, left wing; Wickson, right wing.

Queen's—Daniels, goal; Macdonnell, point; Pennock, cover; George, rover; Crawford, centre; Campbell, left wing; Dobson, right wing.

Referee, Bobbie Grey, Brockville.

Individually Queen's forwards are better, but Varsity's team work is much superior. Pennock played the game of his life, while Dobson and George particularly seemed over-trained. Campbell appeared much fagged, partly due to the heavy falls he got. Crawford played a better game than last year, but does not play in as close to the nets as Frith. We would call the attention of Queen's centres to this point. Walsh, centre of the Ottawa's, leads the league in scoring, and most of his scores have resulted from shots after the puck rebounded from the goalkeeper. Several scores might have been secured for Queen's had either of the centres been there with the timely poke after Thomas had stopped the first.

Referee Gray was the most satisfactory official seen here for a long time.

QUEEN'S II. 8—R. M. C. 9.

The return game between Queen's II. and R.M.C. went to the latter by one point, but Queen's having obtained a lead of three in the previous match, win the round by two points. Both teams were slightly changed, Meikle replacing Trimble and Wheeler taking Wright's place. The game was fast in spots, and at other times lagged very much. In the first fifteen minutes Queen's had the better of it, Devine netting the first one and Meikle the second after Devine's shot had been stopped. Smith secured the first score for the Cadets from a face-off in front of Queen's goal and McAvity, the next on a nice rush. They were shooting better now and called on Donahue for some fancy work. MacKenzie batted one past Powell after Devine's shot had been blocked, but for one that got past him, Powell stopped three or four. A pretty three man rush enabled George to make Queen's, four. Queen's forwards evidently considered they had a safe lead and lagged a good deal, allowing the cadets four goals straight, of

which McAvity got three and Parr one. The checking back of Queen's forwards was dismal, none of them making any determined attempt to break up the Cadet's rushes.

In the second half Queen's play was better, MacKenzie checking back very hard. He made the first tally from the side after a nice rush. Here Queen's had much the better of the game but their poor shooting combined with Powell's excellent work left them without anything to show for it. Smith tallied two straight for Cadets, thus tying with Queen's on the round but it didn't last long, George securing a long side shot. MacKenzie worked in another pretty rush and made Queen's tally seven. McAvity was the next and one more would have tied the round, but Cadets forwards were very selfish and lost a number of opportunities in this way. Meikle got the last one from George's pass, with about five minutes to play. Cadets made desperate efforts to draw even again but Lockett's good work at this stage prevented. The teams lined up:—

R. M. C. I.—goal, Powell; point, Holt; cover, Parr; rover, Smith; centre, McAvity; right wing, Wheeler; left wing, M. K. Greene.—9.

Queen's II.—goal, Donahue; point, Hazlett; cover, Lockett; rover, Devine; centre, Meikle; right wing, MacKenzie; left wing, B. George.—8.

Referee, Noble Steacy.

Bert MacKenzie was the most useful man on Queen's forward line, the only one who checked back consistently. Lockett and Hazlett did good work, but circled round too much in their rushes, allowing the opposing forwards time to get back to defend. Hazlett also has a dangerous habit of crossing close in front of his own goal.

It has been pretty freely stated that there were men on the second team better than on the first. If the play in this game was any criterion of their ability, that statement won't hold for a minute.

The members of last season's Senior Rugby Team held a special meeting last night and presented the deservedly popular manager, Mr. D. R. Cameron, with a handsome signet ring. The Captain, Mr. A. B. Turner, made the presentation, referring briefly to the pleasant relations which had existed between the members of the team and Mr. Cameron.

CADETS II. VS. QUEEN'S III.

The second junior game between Cadets II. and Queen's III. was a fair game of shinny, with about fifty Cadets and ten Queen's students present to watch. Little team play was attempted by either side, and offsides were frequent. Elliott was responsible for the first three goals, two on passes to Forgie, the other unaided. Then the Cadets got over their scare at his size and intercepted his passes. Anglin, who played a steady, hard game throughout secured the fourth. While not spectacular at any point, his consistent checking back was a noticeable feature. With four goals to their credit Queen's took a rest and Archibald, Reid and Baker all tallied for Cadets. Forgie received Chown's pass and made it 5-3 for Queen's just before half time.

In the second half Forgie opened the ball to make Queen's sixth, but the lead didn't last long; for Cadets ran in five straight, Baker securing two and each of the other forwards one. Not to be outdone each of Queen's forwards had to have one and the score stood 10-8 for Queen's.

They had shot their bolt, however, and Archibald, Goodeve and Baker scored in succession, winning the game by one point but losing the round by three. Teams:

R. M. C. H.—goal, Hanson; point, Reid; cover, E. A. Greene; rover, Good-eve; centre, Baker; left wing, White; right wing, Archibald.—11.

Queen's III.—goal, Mills; point, Elliott; cover, Calvin; rover, Anglin; centre, Forgie; left wing, Chown; right wing, Gravelle.—10.

Referee, W. Dobson.

I.C.B.U. VARSITY 26, QUEEN'S, 24.

After a very exciting and closely fought game, Varsity won over Queen's by the narrow margin of two points. The game was played on Friday afternoon, Jan. 29th, before a goodly crowd. Queen's took the lead early, but Varsity soon closed up and after the first five minutes play, were in the lead all the time. Of the Varsity team McNabb was the most conspicuous for his scoring ability, Menzies occupying the premier place for Queen's. Cormack played a strong game throughout, but was too closely checked to be as effective in scoring as usual. The teams were:

Varsity (26)—White (Capt.), McNabb, forwards; Gage, centre; Wood, Nixon, defence.

Queen's (24)—Cormack (Capt.), Menzies, forwards; Gallaher, centre; Van-Sickle, Fleming, defence.

Referee, Charles Moxley.

QUEEN'S I. VS. M'GILL I.

As was confidently expected, Queen's had no difficulty in disposing of McGill seniors in Montreal on Friday, Feb. 5th. A large excursion went down with the team, but even at that the attendance was small. McGill started out well in the first half, tying the score after it was 3-1 for Queen's, but the half ended 5-3 in our favor. In the second half Ramsay made McGill's end 4 right at the start, but it was a dying effort, Queen's scored from that on almost at will and the game ended 12-4. Johnson played a splendid game for McGill in goal and had a weaker man been there, Queen's score would have been much larger.

Dobson and Campbell were the stars of Queen's forwards, "Dobbie" having four goals to his credit and "Curly" three. For McGill, Raphael and Ramsay were the best. Teams:—

Queen's—Daniels, goal; Macdonnell, point; Pennock, cover; George, G., rover; Crawford, centre; Campbell, left wing; Dobson, right wing.

McGill—Johnson, goal; Moreley, point; Roberts, cover; Raphael, rover; Drummond, centre; Sargent, left wing; Ramsay, right wing.

Referee, Mr. Rod Kennedy, Montreal Victoria's.

QUEEN'S III. VS. K. C. I.

Queen's juniors afforded the boys from the Collegiate a fair practice at the rink here on Friday. The Collegiate team were stronger than Queen's in every department, more particularly on the defence. The ice was wet and soft so that team play on either side was not much in evidence. Mills played a useful game in goal, but received little protection. Gravelle was the only one of the forwards who could hold his own. The line up was:

K. C. I. (8)—goal, Sliter; point, Twigg; cover, McCammon; rover, K. Reid; centre, Goodearle; right wing, Williams; left wing, G. Reid.

Queen's III. (1)—goal, Mills; point, Elliott; cover, Calvin; rover, Anglin, centre, Forgie; right wing, McCausland; left wing, Gravelle.

Referee, Mr. H. McCartney.

QUEEN'S II. VS. M'GILL II.

Before the senior game in Montreal the intermediates from both colleges had clashed and McGill came out on top. The teams were pretty evenly matched and should play a close game here, though McGill led all the way in Montreal. Lockett, who is counted on for a useful game at cover, was out with a bad knee and was replaced by Goodwin. With his assistance Queen's should win here and have a fair chance of overcoming the lead of three.

Queen's (6)—Donahue, goal; Hazlett, point; Goodwin, cover; Devine, rover; Meikle, centre; George, B., left wing; McKenzie, right wing.

McGill (9)—Woodyatt, goal; Lynch, point; Spafford, cover; Wilson, rover; Masson, centre; Pebbly, left wing; Hilburn, right wing.

Referee, Mr. Rod Kennedy.

BASKETBALL—M'GILL 20, QUEEN'S 18.

Queen's Basketball team was defeated at McGill, but by a very narrow margin. The game was closely contested and exciting, but very clean. Mr. McGuire, of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., made an excellent referee. The teams were:

McGill—J. Menzie, Douglas, forwards; Duff, centre; Forbes, Fortier, defence.

Queen's—P. Menzie, Cormack, forwards; *Gallaher, centre; Meyer, Van Sickle, defence. *Black replaced Gallaher at half time.

Music and Drama.

THE Students' German Club are at present practising for their dramatic entertainment to be given on the 16th inst. Two light comedies by Benedix will be presented. "Unerschütterlich" is the story of how two young lovers overcome the objections to their marriage by a parent who has devoted himself to the study of philosophy. It is immensely amusing to follow the plan of the young suitor as he forces from the father his unwilling consent.

"Ansreden Lassen" shows how a talkative Fräulein manages an angry brother and an anxious suitor in order to ensure the happiness of her niece. Miss Girdler will recite Schiller's "Das Lied von der Gloche," which will be illustrated by lantern slides. Instrumental and vocal music will go to complete the programme, including a selection from "Lohengrin," by Miss Mona Knight. An instructive and entertaining evening is in store for those who attend.

The proceeds go to the La Salle Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, to aid in building a hospital for tuberculosis patients.

The Musical Committee are making efforts to have Miss Marie Hall, violinist, in Grant Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 27th. Miss Hall needs no recommendation from the Musical Committee and it is hoped that if the committee are successful in getting her on that date Grant Hall will be well filled.



MEN'S GLEE CLUB OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The Ladies' and Men's Glee Clubs made the gathering at Principal Gordon's, after the annual concert, the occasion for an expression of their appreciation of Miss Singleton's services as conductor. Mr. MacRostie, President of the Men's Club, voiced the opinions of all, when he said that it was to her ability and patience that the Clubs owe their present efficiency. It is with the deepest regret that they have learned that she will not be with them another year. Her withdrawal from the directorship is a serious loss to the musical interests of the College for which she has done so much during the past few years. Her careful work and genial personality alike will be greatly missed.

As a mark of the esteem in which she is held, Miss Singleton was presented, by the Ladies' Club, with a handsome entrée dish, and by the men, with a sterling silver cream and sugar set.

Y.M.C.A. Notes.

THE annual Inter-Collegiate Y.M.C.A. Conference for Ontario and Quebec, met at Queen's on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 30th and 31st. About twenty representatives were present from the other colleges and universities and were entertained by members of the Queen's Association.

The reports of the work being done in the Canadian colleges were very encouraging, and showed that the Associations are grappling with their problems seriously and with considerable success. The great effort is being made in the direction of systematic Bible Study. At Toronto University nearly 1,000 men have been enrolled in group classes during this term.

The special feature of the conference was the visit of Professor Shailer Matthews, Dean of the Divinity School, Chicago University, who delivered three addresses to the students. On Saturday night he spoke on "The Adventure of Faith." Dr. Matthews' intimate knowledge of the student's life and problems, enabled him to analyse clearly the causes of his doubts and to suggest reasonable solutions for them.

On Sunday afternoon Dr. Matthews spoke to an audience of about 1,500 in Grant Hall. His remarks were based on Paul's words: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." Conditions in Rome at the time of Paul find a parallel in our own civilization at the present day: and it is for the young man of to-day to apply the principles of Christianity as courageously to our modern life as Paul did to the Rome of his day.

The Ladies' and Men's Glee Clubs combined to form the choir for the occasion and gave a splendid rendering of Mozart's "Gloria from the Twelfth Mass." Mr. Murray G. Brooks, general secretary of the McGill Association, sang "Lead Kindly Light," with great sympathy.

Dr. Matthews' evening subject was "The Vital Reason for Bible Study." Many good reasons are advanced for the careful study of the Bible, but they are of minor importance beside the great, the vital reason which is that Bible study "evokes the Spiritual Life."

The Committee desires to express its thanks to those who took part in the programme and to those who entertained delegates.

The annual meeting of the Queen's Association took place on February 4th. Reports were presented by the various officers and conveners of committees, showing progress along all lines.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, J. V. Dobson; vice-president, G. E. Kidd, B.A.; recording-secretary, G. B. Kendrick; financial-secretary, J. A. McLeish; librarian, A. Macdonald. Conveners of committees:—Religious Work, P. L. Jull; Bible Study, W. Dobson; Membership, Geo. Telford; Handbook, C. R. Graham, B.A.; Finance, J. A. McLeish; Programme, W. A. Dobson; Musical, J. B. Stirling.

Alumni.

J. W. Gibson, M.A., '08, is at the head of the Nature Study Department in Ottawa Normal School. Mr. Gibson was a brilliant student at Queen's, and will doubtless make a success of the line of work he has chosen.

"Marty" Walsh of the Ottawa Pro. Hockey Team is in town after his hard game with the Wanderers in Montreal. The students are always glad to see "Marty" for they found him "a good sport" in the best sense, when at Queen's. When it came to getting into condition for a game, he always subordinated his own likes and dislikes, and went into the game whole heartedly.

Jas. Froats, M.A., a graduate of the class of '08, is Inspector of Public Schools for Stormont.

Rev. W. M. Hay, B.A., '08, was married recently to Miss Eleanor Ford, of Glen Ford, Que. Mr. Hay is stationed at Billing's Bridge, Ont.

G. D. Ralston, B.A., one of last year's graduates in Mathematics, is on the teaching staff of the Brantford Collegiate Institute, as assistant in Mathematics and Science.

Rev. D. M. Solandt, M.A., B.D., who for the past year has been assistant to Dr. Duval in Winnipeg, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Kenora.

F. T. McArthur, B.Sc., '07, was in the city for the Science Dance. Mr. McArthur is city engineer at Guelph.

Dr. Bruce Galloway, '08, was in the city during the Kingston Curling Club's Bonspiel. Dr. Galloway is in one of the New York hospitals.

Dr. Eric Sutherland, B.A., of the Eastern Hospital, Brockville, was here for the bonspiel. His rink, skipped by W. Stewart, won the consolation prize.

Exchanges.

BOTH "The Argosy" and "The Fordham Monthly" for January contain lengthy and interesting articles on the life and work of Edgar Allan Poe, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated last month. This custom of celebrating centenials that is so much in vogue nowadays is rather a striking characteristic of the age, and is a form of hero-worship that has much to commend it. For the time being men set aside what was unfortunate in the life of their hero, and seek to emulate what is true and lasting in his work. This is a healthy sign, and goes to prove that after all, men are unwilling to let what is of real value in

the work of a former time pass from remembrance. Such celebrations tend to cast a glamour over the achievements of great men in the past, thus helping to inspire men to-day to have more "noble aspirations and definite resolves." The Poe centenary is a good illustration of this. Poe's private life was dark and unhappy, yet already we are forgetting his eccentricities, and coming to more and more fully recognize his really excellent work as poet, literary critic and short-story writer.

TO EDGAR ALLAN POE.

A humble tomb beneath the Southern skies,
 A lowly grave wherein a poet lies
 Unwept. Does Nation deem her duty done
 When Genius dies, and when his course is run,
 Him to deny the bronze she gives to brave,
 And grant him naught but that which serf and knave
 May claim by right? 'Tis true a sweet refrain
 Like Seraph voice oft shuns his vast domain,
 Where demons hiss, and angels fear to tread;
 Where phantoms move like spirits of the dead,
 And Haunted Palace thrills the captive heart
 That fearing, enters, and is loath to part
 From mystic realm. But yet like May-day rain,
 Descends the melody of Tamerlane;
 With varied tones the Bells their story tell,
 And grandly sings the Angel Israfil.
 On towering tomb beneath the Southern skies,
 In every land wherein the Raven flies,
 In every heart inscribed the Poet's name,
 The human breast shall be his Hall of Fame

Forever-evermore.

Fordham Monthly.

O DREAMER, BEWARE!

O Dreamer, beware!

Lest your dream prove a trance,
 From which, ne'er awaking,
 You check all advance.

No food ever comes

To the wolf in his lair;
 He must hunt, or he dies.

O Dreamer, beware!

O Dreamer, beware!
 Though your dreams they entrance,
 They may trample you under,
 Or lead you a dance.
 Dreams ne'er move the world,
 Nor its ravage repair;
 You must act! you must act!
 O Dreamer, beware!

The Student.

Dinah came in to ask her mistress to write a letter. Name and address being furnished, Mrs. Ross waited for dictation, which was not forthcoming.

Dinah, being urged, insisted that she didn't care what went in the letter—she "jess wanted a letter writ to him."

"But," said Mrs. Ross, "you must tell me what to say."

"Well," answered Dinah, after a long pause, "I allus did think "nevertheless" was a mighty putty word."—*E.r.*

Of 1,087 graduates in Arts of Victoria University, Toronto, up to the present year 370, or one-third, have entered the ministry in Canada and the United States.—*East and West.*

We have striven hard to bring out a University magazine about a University whose activities could have been recorded on the back of an ordinary visiting-card; and—well, just try to recollect what you said yourself after your last penny worth. We had serious thoughts of bringing out a Special Note-book Number. Twenty-eight pages of beautiful blank paper, suitable for any purpose you like to name.—*G. U. M.*

College Y.M.C.A. work is rapidly becoming a more important part of university life than it has been heretofore. The numerous conventions and conferences held every year throughout the United States and Canada is proof that the work is attracting almost general attention. Frequently the best students in the universities give earnest thought to making this branch of college work more efficient. In referring to the work of the association at Washington and Lee University, the "Southern Collegian" says:—"Some of the best athletes, the highest type of literary men, class presidents, and the leaders in social life hold positions of leadership in the Y.M.C.A. work."—Similar statements come from other colleges. Surely a work that so attracts our best college men is worth while, and is worthy of at least the moral support of every thoughtful student.

In his report for 1907-08, President Schurman, of Cornell, dwells upon the necessity of higher professorial salaries for the purpose of maintaining the dignity, importance and attractiveness of the teaching profession. This is but another phase of the problem everywhere manifesting itself, of how to induce men

of brains and training to devote their energies to the instruction of youth rather than to the accumulation of wealth. The time is rapidly passing when devotion to "the cause" will ensure the retention of those best qualified to teach. If our colleges are to keep the best minds of the country, they must pay for it.

Collegian.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

In the rural district a Scottish minister was out taking an evening walk, when he came upon one of his parishioners lying in a ditch.

"Where have you been the nicht, Andrews?"

"Well, I dinna richly ken," answered the prostrate sinner, "Where it was a wadding or a funeral, but whatever it was, it has been a most extraordinary success."—*Exchange.*

"AS OTHERS SEE US."

About the finest Canadian exchange upon the desk is *Queen's University Journal*, a bi-monthly publication of no mean merit.—*Acta Victoriana.*

We gratefully acknowledge the following exchanges:—Vox Wesleyana, The Anchor, The Martlet, Vox Collegii, Western Canada College Review, Collegiate Echoes, University of Ottawa Review, The Xaverian, The Collegian, The Varsity, The Dalhousie Gazette, The Courant, The Solanian, McMaster University Monthly, The Theologue, Glasgow University Magazine, Trinity Review, Acta Victoriana, The Dial, The Fordham Monthly, St. John's College Magazine, St. Ignatius Collegian, The Fleur-de-lis, The University of New Brunswick Monthly, The Victorian, The Buff and Blue, The Collegiate Outlook, Notre Dame Scholastic, The Argosy, The Student, The Niagara Index, Hya Yaka, St. Andrews' College Review, The Southern Collegian, The B.B.C. Magazine, T.C.D. Oxford Magazine, O.A.C. Review, University Monthly, The News, Intercollegian Western University Gazette, College Argus, The News-Letter, Acadia Athenaeum, The Mitre.

We wish also to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. W. Dobson in taking charge of this column for Journal No. 7.—*Exchange Ed.*

"At the Varsity Hockey Match."

We've a little tale to tell
 (And we hope that 'twill sound well),
 Of the Doings of some of our Seniors gay
 On that well-remembered night
 At that grand and close-fought fight,
 When from 'Varsity we stole the game away—

In the Western Gallerie
(Where you'd scarce expect to see
Such doings as went on there at half-time,)
Were two of our Seniors brave
Closely wrapped about with plaids,
Who, with their escorts, do provoke this rhyme.

From the farther distance we
Could very plainly see
That things not altogether quiet seemed—
We saw a bottle—black,
(Was it really marked cognac?)
First, in a muff, then by a banner screened.

"Ladies First"—'twas quite correct,
Then the escorts had a 'wet'
And the bottle quickly passed from hand to hand,
Until they, and others too,
We could see this, so 'tis true,
And 'twas heard remarked "Its well they are on land."

Of our stand we're not *quite* sure,
Tho' it would be very poor
To imagine that that bottle contained scent.
And the cheering for our team,
In that gallery *did* seem,
To be *spirited* enough to cause comment.

And tho' 'twas a Noble Game,
Yet it did seem such a shame,
That this very bad example had been set;
And tho' of that thirsty crowd
We have reason to be proud,
We deplore the influence on the young Freshette.

When this tale you call to mind,
No doubt you'll feel inclined
To remember that at the next hockey game
Perhaps 'twould be as well
For the *Government* to sell
Everything that might bring students such a name.

Contributed.

Editorial Note:—We consider this contribution too valuable to forego publication; but we hope, and feel assured, that, for the sake of the parties involved, the black bottle was a misnomer. Something tells us that it was a *Thermos* bottle!

De Nobis.

Scene—Queen's-Varsity hockey match.

Time—7.45 p.m.

Enter Mr. Kinnear with a fair lady.

Shout from the west side of the rink: Chirp her a song, Canary (Kinnear-y).

Miss M. S-ua-t, at house-party:—My! I am too hot to dance the next number.

D. G. A-gl-n:—Whom have you got it with?

Miss M. S-ua-t:—Mr. Burnett.

After the Queen's-Varsity match, someone remarked that a certain lady student ought to be *courted* for wearing Varsity colors at the game.

W. G. St-w-rt:—I wouldn't mind the job.

At the same match, the following shout echoed across the rink to E. R. W-gl-:—Did you wire Belleville, "Wag."?

Of course it is not known for certain; still it is whispered around the rink that, since the hockey season opened, 'W-r-' N-wl-nds goes down to see her Daley.

The "Mysterious Mr. R——s" was captured by a Queen's student. This is only another proof of the sagacity of the college man, and of the gap in the social structure which he is well able to fill. Congrats!

It is reported that the Junior Prosecuting Attorney of the Arts Concurus has just put \$2,000 insurance on his life. Evidently he wishes to be on the safe side, during the next two weeks. Who says a course in Philosophy doesn't pay?

First lady student:—Kingston must be a very wicked place!

Second lady student:—"Shame! Why do you say so?"

First lady student:—Because there are so many *crooks* in the streets.

R. M. F-rg-s-n, having gotten into the wrong house—*quite by accident of course*—where a party was in progress:—"I have forgotten my dancing shoes, but will be back in a few minutes.

At a recent house party, a small dog came into the parlor and barked at M. S. C-lq-h -n.

M. S. C-lq-ho-n (imitating a dog's bark almost perfectly)—"Bow-wow!"

Miss H., noticing the surprised expression on the dog's face,—“Oh, Mal! the poor dog doesn't know which is himself.”

We understand that T-d M-ll-ch our *authority on agriculture* from O. A. C. predicts that the severe cold weather and lack of snow will be very disastrous to fall wheat this year.

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
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(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1909

(The italicised portions in parentheses give the wording of the law and regulations as the authority for the dates.)

February:

3. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. [II. S. Act, sec. 13 (1)]. (1st Wednesday in February).

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 87 (5)]. (On or before 1st March).
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due. (This includes the Financial Statement). [II. S. Act, sec. 16 (10)]. (On or before 1st March).
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or before 1st March).
Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. [S. S. Act, sec. 42 (1)]. (On or before 1st March).
31. Night Schools close (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. (Close 31st March).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 73]. (On or before 1st April).
8. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [II. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; Sep. Sch. Act, sec. 81]. (Thursday before Easter Sunday).
9. GOOD FRIDAY.
12. EASTER MONDAY.
13. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1908-1909). (Not later than the 15th April).
19. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. [II. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (Second Monday after Easter Sunday).

May:

7. ARBOR DAY. (1st Friday in May).
21. EMPIRE DAY. (1st school day before 24th May).
24. VICTORIA DAY (Monday).

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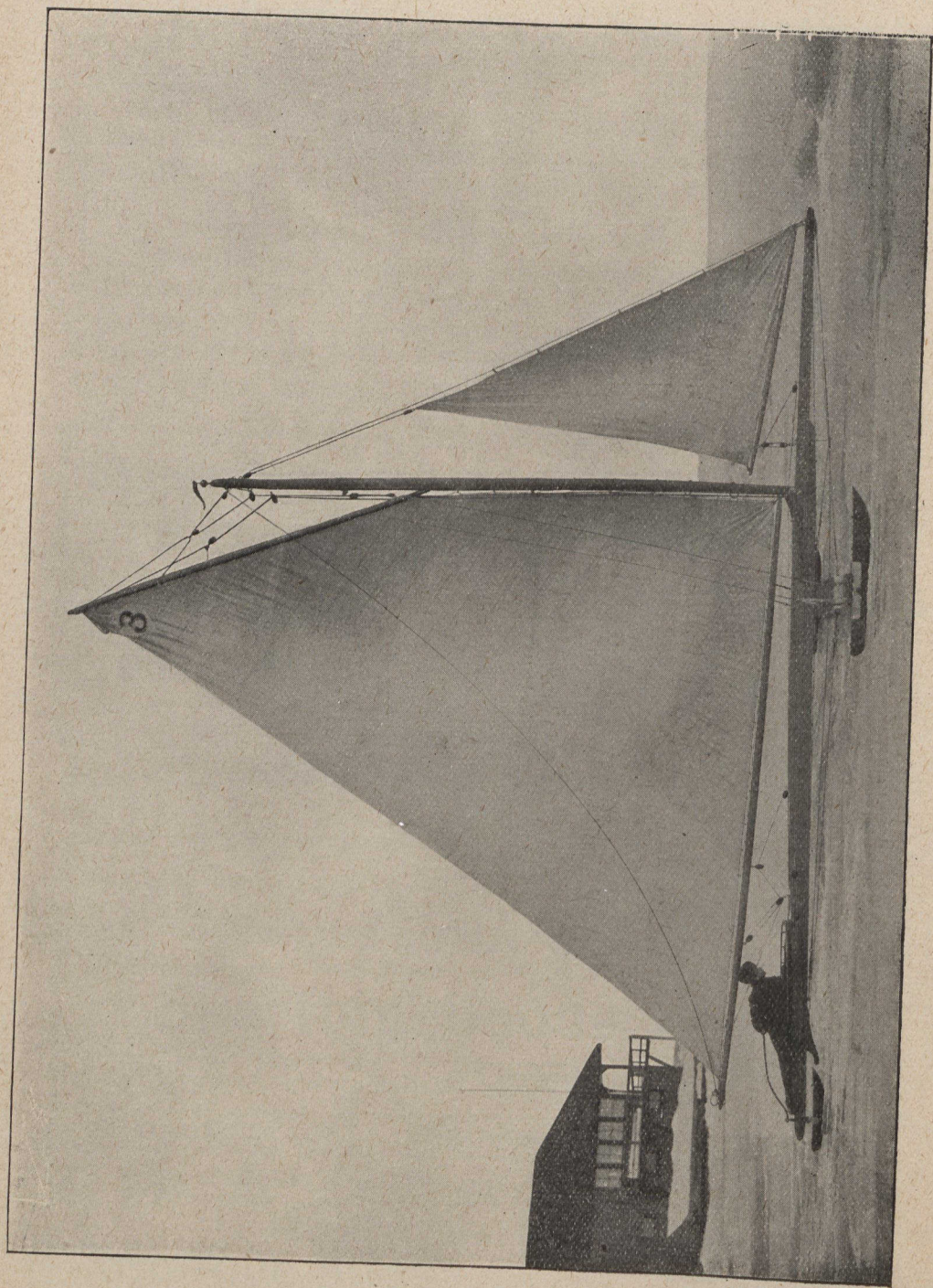
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VOL. XXXVI.

MARCH 1st, 1909.

No. 9.

The Use of English in Japan.

ON the day after my arrival in Tokio in the summer of 1905, I walked out alone through the Akasaka ward to "get my bearings." For one who was a stranger to both language and customs of the country, this was not the part of prudence for the war with Russia was still dragging along. Tokio was suffering from nerves, and the "spy" mania was acute. As I wandered about marvelling at the cleverness of people who in such a vast maze as Tokio, could find their way through such crooked and apparently nameless streets, it suddenly dawned upon me that I was "shadowed." I quickened my pace and heard hurried footsteps behind; I walked more slowly and the pursuer suited his pace to mine. I halted before a shop, and knew that a man was standing a yard behind me. Next, I thought, will come the touch on my arm, the ignominious trip to the police station, the endless explanations in a foreign tongue to unsympathetic officials. Then, just as I had resolved to turn round and have it out with my shadow, it spoke:

"Where are you going?"

The question was in English—in straight-flung words and few, without any of the honorifics or circumlocutions that pad such a speech in Japanese. And with the question the questioner forged alongside. "An official of some kind," I thought, "but surely not hostile," for his smile was bland and his manner conciliatory. He was dressed in blue "service serge" with brass buttoned tunic and trousers a good deal too short. On his head was a flat German cap with a brass badge, and his shoes had the ashen color of Tokio mud.

"Where do you live?" he enquired sweetly, (the first question still unanswered), and I told him as well as I could. "What do you think of Japan?" Of course I was delighted with the country.

"May I call at your house very often? I very much like to talk English with foreign gentlemen."

This was my first encounter with the Tokio student. Then for the first time I realized the strength of his craving for a knowledge of English. This particular one accompanied me to my house and I saw him no more, but I have had many similar experiences with others in the streets, in hotels, on railways, in Tokio and in the remotest parts of the Empire.

There are in Tokio about 300,000 students above the primary grade, and nearly all are hungering and thirsting to learn English. The study of the language is compulsory in all middle schools and a very stiff examination, both writ-

ten and oral, must be passed by every student who enters the higher schools. It is taken for granted that English, if not now a universal language in commerce and diplomacy, very soon will be. Most young Japanese, too, dream of foreign travel, and are confident that with a working knowledge of English they can make their way round the world very comfortably. A few study it to obtain an intelligent grasp of English literature. But whatever the object, it is most unusual to meet a Japanese student without an English dictionary in his pocket and without a fixed resolve to "tackle" every foreigner that he meets in the hope of enriching his vocabulary or improving his accent.

But with all this, few become very ready speakers. And if you ever meet a Japanese, fresh from Japan, who can speak English even fairly well, treat him with respect. He is a man who has worked long and hard and against heavy odds. The Japanese, like most island folk, are not good linguists; their grammar, their syntax, the order of their words, the whole genius of their language, is as different from the English as it well can be. In this respect the Chinese have a great advantage over them and as a rule acquire the language much more readily. Then the Japanese student is usually trained by native teachers who have learned English from books and have no knowledge of accent. Therefore he is apt to speak English as he speaks Japanese—and the result is "Japanese English." There are few foreigners in Tokio and all are not good-natured or accessible. So the student who wins to a knowledge of correct English has overcome many obstacles.

But good, or bad—and it is generally rather bad—English is now spoken pretty widely throughout the Mikado's empire, and at the present rate of progress will soon become a second language in the larger centres of population. The quality, too, is improving, and the grotesque signs and prospectuses that used to excite the globe-trotter are fast disappearing. Not only on the beaten track of the tourist, but on the less frequented routes an English visitor can now make his way easily without an interpreter and without knowing a word of Japanese.

I arrived one summer evening at a small hotel in the mountains of Central Japan and after the customary bath turned in to sleep off the fatigue of a hard day's walking. But the bed was hard and the mosquitoes hungry and I could not sleep. Somewhere in the house, too, people were talking in a monotonous tone. Presently a word or two came to me and I listened carefully. "Will-you-have-two-eggs?" "Will-you-have-two-eggs?" I heard repeated five times, very deliberately and with no inflection whatever. Then came a short harangue in Japanese and again the English sentence five times. I slid back the *shoji* and looked out. In the little office the *banto* (clerk) was holding evening school. His class consisted of four little waitresses, very earnest looking, who repeated with parrot-like exactness the sounds that fell from his lips. So I was not at all surprised when the "elder sister" that brought my breakfast in the morning opened the conversation with: "Will-you-have-two-eggs?" and, when I wickedly answered in English: "No, only one, please," went away to get the *banto* to interpret. He told me with pride that he taught the girls a sentence every evening and that they were picking up English very fast.

During the visit of the American fleet to Tokio last October, some of the students who volunteered to act as interpreters for the sailors, got some fresh light on the English language. Here is the experience of one: "The sailor was drinking beer in the Shimbashi beer-hall and I said to him: 'I am a Middle School student. Will you see the city with me? I shall be very glad.' Then he said: 'Skiddoo.' The word was not in my dictionary. Then the sailor said: "Crook your elbow, Kiddo. What's your dope?" and I said 'I am sorry, I do not understand' and while I was looking in my dictionary he said: 'No shepherd for your Uncle Dudley to-day' and went out. But I think he was some immigrant to America who had not yet learned English.'"—A. W. PLAYFAIR.

"British and American Ideals."

ON Thursday evening, February 18th, the Political Science Club and their friends listened to a highly interesting address by Dr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News, on the above subject. Convocation Hall deserved to be filled to overflowing, (which it was not) on the occasion of such a thoughtful and instructive lecture. The nature of the discussion was a contrast between the principles which are evident in the public life of Great Britain and the United States, with frequent references to Canada, and to the intermediate position, with regard to these principles, which she occupies.

In the Republic to the south of us, the hustle to get rich and vulgar extravagance were diseases which had got a firm grasp of a pleasure-loving people. This loudness of tone of American civilization was having noticeable effects on the life of European peoples, and was already contaminating the nobler and cleaner public life of Great Britain. A few of the baneful principles which were particularly in evidence in the United States were besides the get-rich-quick habit, too much "vanity fair," the tendency of politicians to serve their party before and in preference to the public, the patronage evil, bribery and corruption, and the blind, hereditary acceptance of party principles and politics. It was a well-known fact that a far better type of men enter the political field in England than in the United States, or even Canada, and the reason, according to Dr. Willison, was not far to seek.

During his address, he paid several tributes to Canada, and Canadian public life. Although the politics and government of our country are not at all on the same plane as are those of the mother country, yet they are considerably above the level of United States practice. We have a splendid commonwealth built up slowly on sound principles, the work of pioneers in exploration, settlement, and nation-building. The Fathers of Confederation did a great service for us Canadians, in drawing together under one central authority, separate colonies of people of the same nationality. Again, the speaker deplored the development to which patronage had attained in Canada, but was convinced that during the last year or so, a great step had been taken by the Dominion Government in the direction of its final abolition. The great safeguard

from the evils of political life which we see around us is in the development of a healthy, independent public opinion, and in the sending to parliament of men of a noble calibre, endowed with a deeply-rooted sense of honour and integrity. In this connection, he referred to the liberal-minded type of graduate which Queen's, above all other universities in Canada, was giving to the service of the country.

A vote of thanks was moved by G. M. Macdonnell, K.C., and was heartily endorsed by everyone present.

Letters to the Editor.

St. Andrew's Manse, Vernon, B.C., Feb. 4, 1909.

To the Editor Queen's University Journal:

Dear Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 18th, you suggest correspondence from graduates concerning certain amendments to the constitution of the A. M. S. Though for more than two years I have been thousands of miles away from Queen's I have never lost my interest in her. My affection is still such that I feel constrained to act on your suggestion, though the recent actions in various ways of professors, some trustees and the student-body make one feel that the cables are being rapidly cut and that the Queen's we knew will soon be a thing of the past in which we will only have the interest that belongs to happy memories.

I do not know who the Kingston graduate was who wrote to the local press concerning the taking away of his right to vote, but I keenly sympathize with his attitude. I have always felt a pride in the fact that whenever I returned to Kingston, on any Saturday night I would have the privilege of taking my place in the A. M. S. and have the right to speak and vote. If I understand your editorial I no longer have that right: I am no longer eligible for membership, in the representative society of my Alma Mater.

As to the other amendment I can see so little to justify it that I won't spend time on it. Surely, that a man be a graduate in some faculty, is not too severe a qualification. There may be fourth year men with very superior qualifications, there may be freshmen, there may be outsiders. But the likelihood is that the most suitable man can be chosen from among the graduates.

These are small matters compared with the action of the professors, although they suggest the same lowering of ideals. I have read the Principal's statement carefully but I can't help the feeling that Queen's is going to become a kind of Carnegie Trust if the proposed changes are made. That there should be this intense desire to grab our share of the spoils before Mr. Carnegie gets too poor to make us all comfortable seems to me undignified, to say the least of it, on the part of a university with the traditions of Queen's. Presbyterian ministers can sympathize with the trials of professors who are living on a beggarly pittance of two thousand a year, as most of us have to live on half that amount and in places where living is much more expensive than in Kingston. But in any case, that Queen's should deliberately try to throw away the support and sympathy of the church that has nourished her and that to the present moment has been

loyal to her for the mere chance of getting bounty at the hands of some millionaire seems to me the rankest folly. Any one who knows the financial history of Queen's knows that the affection of the Presbyterian church has been her chief support. No one of us gives much. Many of us strain ourselves to give a little. If all connection with the church is cut then we may better give our mites to our provincial universities and theological colleges than to the characterless institution that Queen's will be. I am a graduate of a theological faculty which is a faculty of a university, not an affiliated and segregated institution where theology must be doled out in water-tight compartments. Queen's gave me that privilege, but Queen's now threatens to deprive students of all succeeding generations of learning theology in a faculty of the university. Theology must be cut off and not be considered a university subject.

I could continue at great length for I belong to the third generation of a family to whom Queen's has been precious. It is only a small sum that I could give to the endowment fund and even that small sum I am withholding until I know what Queen's is to become. But I am one of many who would feel, if Queen's were separated from the church of our fathers, that something had gone out of our lives.

Yours faithfully,

LOGIE MACDONNELL.

Mardin, Asia Minor, on edge of Arabian Desert,
December 27th, 1908.

Editor "*Queen's University Journal*,"
Kingston, Ontario, Canada,

Dear Sir,—Christmas celebrations here last for three days, so it is not too late, I hope, to wish through your columns a Merry 'Xmas and a Happy New Year to the "*Journal*" and to everything and everybody around Queen's—at least to wish that you may have had them.

New Year's has a peculiar significance in Turkey this year. The second Turkish parliament has recently opened (the first sat for a few months in 1876). As yet in this far corner, with the "weekly" mail delayed by snow storms, we have no news from parliament. But it has met. Much cannot be expected from this first session, for it will probably be composed of members possessing little or no knowledge of parliamentary procedure, with varying degrees of culture, from the robber thief to the exile returned from Paris; with the fanatic Moslem from Baghdad seated over against the social-revolutionist of Armenia and the representative of the Orthodox Greek hierarchy. But parliament has met. And we shout, "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, Justice!*" Five months ago we did not dare breathe these words.

The enthusiasm which the Constantinopolitan felt on the twenty-fourth of July stands a severe strain as one travels through these easternmost provinces of Armenia proper, officially known as Kourdistân. It is not sleeping in a dark, stuffy stable, nor the nine days on horseback through snow to cover a three days' trip, but it is the dense ignorance, the settled prejudice of hate, the heart-rending

poverty, and the nameless dread of those who suffered tyranny and torture and cannot forget—these make it difficult to rejoice, but they can not shake one's faith, for the young Turks mean business. The trouble is that revolutionists and reform parties are discussing "electoral illegalities" and "decentralization" while poor people who did not even know there was an election are starving. Of the poverty in one place a missionary said, "Even the holes in the clothes are beginning to wear out." Another tells of donkey loads of thistles and grass being brought into town for food. In some of these provinces snow lasts six months, and the poor people gather the leaves that fall from the trees for kindling and burn manure—some have not even that. But we can say what we want, even discuss the Sultan, and no one dare interfere. The oppression of corrupt officials has been removed as by a miracle. Even the Kourds are quiet, and if in one place you hear the mutterings of unrest, in another you hear of whole tribes whom a year ago troops could not subdue now surrendering arms before the majesty of a royal proclamation. A Kourdish Mollah (priest) is reported to have said in a public address, "This constitution was forced upon us on account of gjaours (infidels). Therefore we are bid in no way to do them further harm lest a worse thing come upon us."

I have had a very interesting trip from Trebizond on the Black Sea down to here. Of seventy-four days from Constantinople exactly half have been spent in travel; and of these, twenty-eight days in the saddle. I expect to be on the move till the end of May, travelling probably a third of the time and always by horse. A load horse and a servant who rides it accompany me. In the squalor and smells of "khâns" and the grease of native dishes I am at home, being nearly orientalized. The country I have been through is generally mountainous, with splendid water power, and is said to be full of mineral wealth, as yet undeveloped. The valleys and extensive table lands are very fertile and remind one strikingly of the prairies; but the methods of agriculture are still very primitive—oxen pull the wooden plough and also tread out the grain on the threshing floor. There is probably no country fuller of natural wealth and beauty than the highlands of Armenia, and under the new regime we hope to see wonderful developments. Already an English engineer has been secured to oversee operations for irrigating lower Mesopotamia. And there already is and will be even more call for mining engineers, civil engineers, physicians, expert agriculturalists and foresters, as well as educators. And the field has a charm of its own. Not only is there the novelty and instruction of encountering a different civilization, not only is there a certain amount of hardships to be endured and overcome, but he who, imbued with Western ideas, would come out here not for the money that is in it but for the love of it, will have the satisfaction that he is helping to make a nation. I remember that Dr. McLaren, when Presbyterian Home Mission Secretary, remarked in an address before the Y.M.C.A. that Queen's men were the men for frontier work, the advance guard of civilization in the West. What a field there is for such men out here! Theologues, medicals, science men, arts men, ladies—there is room here for all. Here you come into touch with humanity, primitive, stereotyped in many ways and in many ways so natural, Abraham with his flocks and Ruth gleaning in the fields of Boaz; men ignorant of steam or electricity,

who prefer a donkey to a bicycle; prejudiced in many things and in many things so simple. The sociologist, the archaeologist, the historian, the student of language or of comparative religion, the lover of adventure and of the hunt—here is a happy hunting ground for all. And Queen's gives her sons and daughters the training that fits them for such a work,—the faculty of picking out the essential, the breadth of mind, the insight into and ready sympathy with those who differ from one, that go to make up the statesmen who shall make a nation. We already have a Queen's Alumni Association of Turkey with a roll call of fifteen of whom four are ladies. Six are ordained, the rest being laymen; of the four who are in Canada three purpose to return to Turkey; all are or have been engaged in educational work; and all would gladly welcome new members of whatever profession, since an important means towards Turkey's salvation is in the lives of Christian laymen—business men and professional men—whom the West sends to her. If any reader of the Journal is interested enough to seek further information, let him please write to the undersigned, "care American Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey."

I am this winter travelling as Y.M.C.A. secretary for Turkey, and find the work very interesting. The stereotyped Christianity of the Eastern churches cannot stand the tide of scepticism which the socialist-revolutionary movement is bringing into the country. But the practical Christianity of the Y.M.C.A. is eminently qualified both to vitalize the Eastern Christianity and to idealize the new socialist movement. My first trip is a hasty tour of inspection, and I am organizing no new work, though I sometimes find a smoldering desire for such work and of course encourage it into action if possible. But I am very anxious to organize a Student Christian Federation of the Ottoman Empire, that we may send our representatives to the conference of the World's Student Christian Federation to be held in Oxford, England, in July, 1909. I wonder if Queen's will be represented there, for it would be like a tonic to see an old face—and even if the face be new the Queen's of it is as old as the hills.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am, yours sincerely,

L. P. CHAMBERS, '04.



CUPID'S AEROPLANE.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.
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Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.**"AMERICA AT COLLEGE."**

IN a recent book, with the above title, by R. K. Risk, M.A., glimpses into the systems of college life and training in the United States, are given in an interesting manner. The author is a graduate of Glasgow University, who came to America to visit the colleges and universities, and to compare and appraise their methods in order to throw some light upon university problems at home. From a study of conditions at Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Michigan, Geneva, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, and Princeton, a great deal of practical information as to the value of different methods may be obtained.

Several of the points which are emphasized in the treatments are interesting to Queen's men. Compulsory physical culture is established at many American universities, and in some cases the physical instructor ranks in salary with a professor, and works at least as hard for his money. In the University of Michigan, part of his routine is to prepare and maintain an anthropometric chart for every student, and the results shown have amply justified the system. In most cases the compulsion is only for the first two years at college.

College athletics have been carried to an extreme in the United States. At many of the universities, regular training tables are set apart for the men who play football and baseball, and a long, severe course of careful eating and practice is indulged in, even to the limit of over-training. A strong reaction seems to have set in lately against the veiled professionalism, underhand tactics, and methods of calculated brutality, that formerly honey-combed university ball games. One institution has found it necessary to limit the number of matches played per season; while in others, freshmen are barred from the teams in order to check the importation of disguised professionals; and the college athlete must make some show at least in his class work to be retained on the University books.

There is a very important respect in which the author admits the American colleges to be far in advance of the Scottish University. In the United States, the college libraries are open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. "Another admirable feature is the open-shelf system. Libraries are made freely accessible. The student is encouraged to browse, to drop into the library at a leisure hour, and take down books, without being limited in his choice by the formality of registering at the counter. . . . The Scottish University is still in bondage to the misconception that the first duty of a librarian is to protect the books from the students—to safeguard them against loss or damage. The American conception of a college librarian is that his first business is to keep the books in circulation, to see that they are used to the utmost extent, and that every student has the greatest possible facility in drawing upon the library. The Scottish University library is a museum of books, out of which the student is permitted to extract specimens, under conditions which tend to discourage the habit of reading. He has to select his book, without knowing what it contains, and to take it home in order to discover that it does not contain what he wants. . . . No benefactor of learning could use his means more profitably than by assisting the Scottish University to "turn its library from a prison to a workshop."

Again, in Princeton, there is the well-known honour system of holding examinations. The question papers are distributed and the students or examinees are put on their honour not to cheat, and it is left to themselves to see that the pledge is fulfilled, and that order and quiet is maintained in the room. If anyone is caught cheating, he is reported to the faculty, and expulsion follows as a matter of course. The system has several points that recommend it. It tends to develop in the student a sense of integrity which the ordinary system of supervision does not allow for.

The preceptorial system is in use in many of the universities over the line. This is greatly for the best interests of the students, but is only necessary when the classes are too large to be handled capably by the professor. The plan of free electives is also common, but its value is not yet recognized by a great many educators who believe in a curriculum of hard and fast prescribed courses.

DARWIN'S CENTENNIAL.

We have lately been celebrating the centenaries of several of the great and noble sons of the Anglo-Saxon race, and no less important among them is that of the great scientist, Chas. Robt. Darwin, born on Feb. 12th, 1809. After attending the grammar school, Darwin studied medicine for some time, in Edinburgh. But giving up this idea, he went to Cambridge with the intention of preparing for the church. Partly because of the doubts which arose in his mind regarding the then current theological standards and partly from his love of the study of natural history, he devoted his whole attention to this and in 1831 took his degree. He wrote many scientific books and treatises, the three chief ones being, "The Origin of Species," published in 1859, which was bitterly assailed and ridiculed by both scientist and theologian; "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," published in 1868; and the "Descent of Man," in 1871; both

of which led to a revival of the storm of criticism and denunciation. But the great scientist worked patiently on till he died in 1882.

There is no doubt but Darwin has made a very important contribution to the world in his accurate observation and arranging of scientific phenomena. Although he was not the originator of the theory of evolution, yet it was through his work that the whole face of biological science, and for that matter, the whole trend of thought, has been changed. His theories which were at first so fiercely denounced and ridiculed by scientists and theologians, are accepted with some modifications to-day by both. His theories do not claim to explain everything, but they do show us the wonder and beauty of the world, and an order in creation which was unnoticed before; not only that, but men have carried that principle more into the realm of thought, and applied it with the result that all man's thoughts, past and present, have been unified and co-related.

But not only in his works and researches, was Darwin great; but in his reverence of spirit, his singleness of heart, his courage, and in his devotion to duty, he has given the world something which it can never lose, and which places him among the immortals of the nineteenth century.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY'S SERIES OF ADDRESSES.

There is a branch of the work that the Engineering Society is doing for Science men, which cannot be too highly commended. The reference is to the custom of bringing men, trained and expert in the different lines of engineering and scientific research, to Queen's to address the members of the Society. During the last two college sessions particularly, the work of the executive in this regard has been successful to a high degree. Science students have had the opportunity lately, of hearing an interesting description of the Ore Deposits of Franklin Furnace, by Dr. Palache, who is probably the first mineralogist of the United States; also of listening to a comprehensive and instructive address, by Henry Holgate, C.E., of the Quebec Bridge Commission, on the greatness, from an engineering point of view, of the project that ended in the collapse of the bridge at Quebec a year or so ago, and on the finding of the Commission appointed to investigate the disaster. On other occasions they have been delighted by papers from such men as Dr. Milton Hersey, of Montreal, and Prof. H. E. T. Haultain, of Toronto. In the near future, J. B. Tyrrell, B.Sc., of Toronto; C. H. Mitchell, Consulting Engineer, of Toronto, and E. L. Fralick, Manager of the Cobalt Lake Mine, will address the Society; and doubtless there will be others.

The value of such addresses to embryo engineers cannot be over-estimated. It takes them away from the atmosphere of school, and shows them exactly the nature of the problems which are bound to confront them as soon as they graduate. Moreover, the methods of solving these problems, employed by the best scientific minds in the country, are explained, and the benefit of the lecturer's experience is given to his listeners. In most cases, a series of addresses of this nature gives to the students what cannot be obtained from the lectures, and in this way the work of the staff is supplemented.

Such a line of action not only greatly benefits the students of the faculty as coming engineers, but also redounds to the welfare of the Society. Greater interest is taken in its meetings, and the students feel that it constitutes a real force in their college life. For this reason, we would venture to recommend a course of action like this to the Arts Society, which for the past seven or eight years at least has seriously felt the need of something that would infuse a little interest or enthusiasm into its meetings.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL regrets that it is the duty of the Editor for Athletics to comment unfavourably on the style of playing indulged in in the hockey match between McGill II and Queen's II, on February 12th. The game was characterized by poor sportsmanship especially on the part of the home team, who by means of rough and "dirty" plays, gave evidence of the resentment they felt at being defeated by a superior team. We are glad to report that the better feeling among the student body keenly regret the exhibition.

Once again, the Alma Mater Society is to try the experiment of a Mock Parliament. The meetings are already getting very small, and all sorts of encouragement needs to be given to the students to turn out on Saturday nights. March is no doubt a month of plugging, but the session's work ought to be laid out in October and divided up in such a way that a night or so a week off, even at this late date, should not interfere with its successful completion. The plugging system is for all practical purposes, except perhaps for that of passing examinations, useless and harmful, and very few minds are able to digest and retain the heterogeneous mass of information which it is the tendency to "cram" into them during the last month of the college session.

The "Toronto News" and the "Mail and Empire" of February 13th, print a despatch from Deseronto to the effect that on the night previous, the Queen's University Hockey team was defeated by Deseronto seniors. This is news indeed. We do remember hearing that the so-called Harmony Club of *Kingston* (not of *Queen's University*) sent a "picked team" to that western town, and that it was nearly whitewashed. This is probably the foundation of the false report. We do not know who were to blame for so advertising Queen's University, but we would venture to suggest that all possible precautions be taken in similar cases in the future to avoid even the supposition of any possible connection between "picked teams" like the "Midgets" and Queen's representatives in Senior Intercollegiate Hockey.

The two above-mentioned Toronto papers circulate widely throughout the province, and the supposed defeat will be advertised far and wide. It is well-known that standing in athletics so affects a college's reputation, as to materially increase or decrease the annual addition of students to the university. Quite a

few of us will remember the occasion of the visit of a "picked team" from Queen's to Smith's Falls, in the Christmas holidays, four or five years ago. The team was overwhelmed, and ever since Queen's brand of hockey has been considered very mediocre by many people in that section of the country.

We are glad to announce that Mr. M. N. Omond has again been appointed General Secretary for the Y.M.C.A. This is an evidence of the high degree of excellence of his work and of the appreciation of his efforts on the part of the students.

"Why Christianize India" was the topic discussed by Professor Morison at a recent meeting of the Q.U.M.A. The subject of the present outlook in India was presented in a most able and interesting manner. He pointed out that the modern missionary approaches this work in the foreign field with an entirely different attitude, from that of the first missionaries. We must come to India with some appreciation of the religious beliefs and customs of the people. We must realize what their training and civilization has been; how different from that of the western peoples. What can Christianity do with such a conglomeration of religious beliefs as are found in Hinduism, or with the intense religious zeal of the Mohammedan combined with his alert intellect and keen interest in education?

Certainly Christianity can not alter such a civilization; it can only modify it. The government of England has already been a great modifying force. It has given the Indian the idea of order, and the morality of the government has had its effect on the Indian morality so that many of the primitive beliefs are vanishing.

But sooner or later, the government of Great Britain must step out and with it Christianity. In the meantime Christianity can do much through its education, and personal influence, and through the preaching of the gospel, to mould the future of India. The Christian missionary need never hope to make India Christian in the sense in which we think of it. The handicaps are too great, the influence of 150 ministers to people of entirely different training and organization is too overwhelming. The western type of Christianity will not survive the conflict in India, but will, if Christianity triumphs, be supplanted by modes of thought and forms of belief better suited to the land.

We publish on a previous page a letter from Mr. Logie Macdonnell, on the subjects of the proposed changes in the position of the University, and also on some amendments, passed and defeated at the last annual meeting of the A.M.S. One side of the question is very well set forth therewith. It is hoped that the letter will induce others to take up the pen, and so bring out the points on both sides; thus leading to a fairly comprehensive discussion from the point of view of the recent graduate.

Ladies.

LIFE AMONG THE WOMEN AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.



IT is well known that the life of a University College girl is so absorbing that for eight months of the year she has neither time nor inclination for interests outside of it. I am sure many must wonder where the fascination lies. To begin with, actual College work takes up a large portion of the time. Eighteen hours of lectures a week is a fair average while girls in the Science Course have more. All through the term some evenings are spent in work; the number varies with the girls, of course. After the first of March all the girls spend four or five evenings a week at least in "plugging," to use the current expression. Studies no more strenuous than these leave many hours apparently free and it is into them that the College girl crowds the life which makes her college distinctive.

At University College during the Michaelmas term and early in the Easter term social functions come thick and fast. In Toronto all University affairs close at twelve o'clock. There are three large dances, Rugby, given by the Athletic Association, the Union, given by the Undergraduates Union, (all the girls in the University being invited to the Union), the Arts dance given by the Men's and Women's Literary Societies of University College. Only a small per cent of the University College girls attend the College dances. The year receptions, which are four in number, and which come on Saturday afternoons before Christmas, are better attended. The most popular social life of the girls is that which is solely for girls. Early in October the Y.W.C.A. gives a tea to welcome the Freshies. A little later comes the Autumn Tea given by the Woman's Literary Society. This is always a memorable occasion. The East and West Halls are crowded with Alumnae and undergraduates of the College. Tea is served at small tables which are decorated with gay toast lists and autumn leaves. A lengthy toast list follows the tea and a Freshie certainly feels her first thrill of "Esprit-de-corps" when that great crowd rises to drink to "Freshies," which subject on the toast-list is honored with the quotation, "so many graces in so green an age."

A less formal party is the Hallowe'en masquerade held at Queen's Hall. Here the Freshies are subjected to a truly terrible initiation. Freshies come dressed as babies, Seniors as old ladies and the Juniors and Sophomores impersonate the gentlemen, so necessary to the dancing.

All girls go in for the social life to a greater or less degree and all too are interested in some of the numerous societies. The Y.W.C.A. claims many girls of a serious turn of mind and finds plenty to interest them. The Women's Literary Society, which is never spoken of except as the "Lit." has a membership of one half of the women in College. It is the largest organization among the wo-

men. The Executive has a graduate as Honorary President and ten officers chosen from the undergraduates. The Lit. election in the spring is one of the greatest events in the year. Bribery, in the form of apples and candy is not unknown. Under the auspices of the "Lit." is held the elections for the editor of the "College Girl," the women's page of "Varsity," the College weekly paper. The representative from the Society to Evangelia House, the College Settlement in Toronto, is also elected at this time. University College maintains a Chapter of Evangelia House and has the privilege of sending a girl to be a resident worker for two weeks every year.

The Dramatic Club and the Women's Athletic Association are the only other organizations run entirely by the girls. The Dramatic has a fairly large membership. They hold weekly meetings to study under Mrs. Raff of the Margaret Eaton School of Expression. For the last two years they have had very successful open meetings; last year they presented "As You Like It." The Athletic, too, is a flourishing club, though the members are not as numerous or as enthusiastic as the Executive often wishes. There are many divisions in the athletics. The gym. work is carried on in a tiny gymnasium at the top of the stairs in the girls part of the main building. Here, too, the fencing class meets. Tennis is popular in the fall when there are matches in an inter-collegiate tournament with Trinity and Victoria College for a trophy donated by Mrs. Ramsay Wright. In the fall there are inter-College paper-chases which make good sport for a Saturday afternoon. The teas afterwards certainly promote real University spirit. In the winter the three colleges arrange inter-college hockey games.

There are other clubs which are open to all the members in the different departments, the Modern Language Club, the Classical Association and others. These have members among the girls in the courses they supplement.

Toronto University is perhaps the only University in Canada which has sororities or women's fraternities, as they prefer to be called. In University College there are two international fraternities and three local ones among the women. About fifty girls in College belong to these organizations. The influence of the fraternity is not a direct one on College life; it is felt merely through its members.

A growing influence on College girls is Queen's Hall, the Women's Residence for University College which was opened four years ago. Forty-five girls live in residence and their life is undoubtedly the true College life. At a College in a great city a Residence can mean much more to its students than at a smaller college. The life at the Hall is very pleasant; the girls have separate rooms and a common dining hall. In the evenings after dinner they dance and talk for an hour in the Common Room and Library before dispersing to their rooms for the quiet hours from eight to ten. Often spreads and birthday parties occupy an hour after ten o'clock, but all is quiet by eleven. Queen's Hall Dance and Dramatics and Reception to the Freshmen add much to the gaiety of student life. Traditions are growing rapidly at the Hall and with them influence in College life increases.

Here are sketched some of the outlets for the time and energy of the University College girls, but who can describe the numerous details of every-day life, the long walks, the skating, the many, many talks on subjects serious and frivo-

lous in the tiny rooms of Queen's Hall? After all it will be these things which mean friends and associations which come back to our minds most often when College days are but a memory.—M. McLAUGHLIN, University College, '09.

After the usual business at the regular meeting of the Levana Society on February 10th, the girls adjourned to the Physics building to hear an address by Prof. Callendar on "Travels in Asia Minor." The lecture was intensely interesting and was illustrated by lantern views which were also very interesting. On account of the very bad weather that day, the attendance was not as large as usual and many girls missed a rare treat for it is not often we have the privilege of listening to a personal account of these Asiatic countries.

The girls were all very sorry indeed to hear of Miss Somerville's unfortunate accident and hope she will soon be able once more to join the happy throng.

Sunday service, Convocation Hall:

Miss M.—"Did you see those three boys sitting at the back of the hall, as you entered?"

Miss E.—"No. I just saw D. A. M— and I didn't see anything more."

After the German concert—12 p.m., cor. Union and University:

Herr S.—"Which way do you go?"

Fair Co-eds—"Clergy street."

Herr S.—"Ach Schade! I go University—Guten Nacht."

Levana and Y.W.C.A. elections are drawing near: vote for the girl you honestly think will suit the position best even if you don't like her as well as someone else, and you may be sure the executive will then be of the very best because chosen on the ground of worth.

Miss B.—(after the dentist has taken a piece out of her cheek and cut her lip.) "Oh, it isn't your fault I'm sure. I'm always getting my lips and cheeks in people's way."

Arts.

THE Political Science and Debating Club deserves the thanks of the students for bringing to the University Dr. J. S. Willison of the Toronto "News," on Thursday, Feb. 18th. His paper on "British and American Ideals" was one that should have interested a great many more students than the select few who were present. The subject is one that not only Arts men, but also students from the other faculties, not excepting Divinity and Education, might very well be interested in. In fact, want of interest in such a question would argue a benighted condition of mind and general point of view that we refuse to believe any Queen's man capable of. It is to be regretted however, that the hall was not

better filled on the evening in question. One ventures to believe that on a similar occasion in any English university, things would have been quite different. The fact of such a small attendance illustrates one of the points the speaker made, that in this country, men do not take the disinterested part in politics, which loyalty to country makes a duty. Too many of us do not find politics interesting and do not keep in touch with things, unless some direct personal advantage is in sight. In Britain it seems to be the case that practically every man, and in the light of recent developments, the women can hardly be excluded, takes a first-hand interest in things political. It would be idle to dilate on the undoubted benefits that result from such a state of affairs. With regard to the address of last week, by way of conclusion, it seems too absurd to be worth saying, that any consideration of party politics could have kept men away from such a meeting. If, in a university, such considerations should weigh with men, one hesitates to consider how far they will be from realizing the ideal set forth by Dr. Willison, when they leave college.

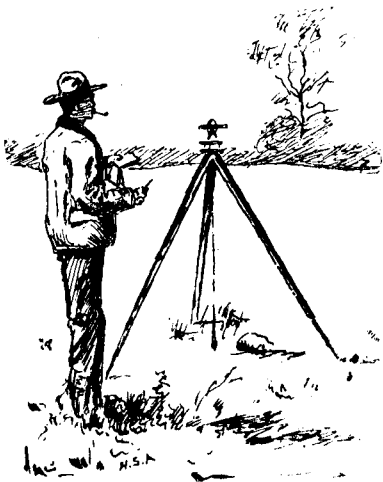
The new movement set on foot by the Sophomore year, in the matter of wearing gowns, is certainly to be commended. For certain reasons more or less important, (chiefly, perhaps, because the Science men taking classes in the Arts building seemed to consider the wearing of gowns by Arts men a sort of reflection on them—a challenge, in fact,—and because they acted accordingly), the custom of wearing what is really the academic costume became a dead letter. There can be no doubt that this revival of the practice is a first-rate idea and we congratulate the members of '11 Arts.

At a meeting of '09 Arts on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, the following permanent officers were elected:—Honorary president, Prof. Shortt; president, R. M. McTavish; vice-president, Miss Macdonnell; secretary-treasurer, W. Dobson; assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss Girdler. After the regular meeting, a social evening was held, the entertainment including an exceptionally good programme and thereafter a dance, not forgetting light refreshments.

The annual meeting of the Arts Society was adjourned for two weeks on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, because no report was forthcoming from the Concursus which, of course, is a committee of the Arts Society. At the same meeting there was evidence that things are not what they might be about the Arts building, the Reading Room curators reporting unsatisfactory conditions in the way of noise, etc., in the Reading Room. So that the Concursus, despite its inactivity, still seems to have a mission. No doubt a report will be ready for the adjourned annual meeting.

The attempt to institute a Mock Parliament in the Alma Mater meetings is heartily to be commended. It is only necessary to recall the last thing of the kind, to appreciate what a scope such an affair provides for abilities of every kind and description. There seems no doubt that considerable talent along the lines required, is to be met with about college and it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere with the carrying out of the scheme.

Science.



FOR over two hours, Henry Holgate, C.E., of the Quebec Bridge Commission, held the breathless attention of nearly two hundred members of the Engineering Society on Friday afternoon, Feb. 12th. His subject was "The Quebec Bridge Disaster," and the masterly way in which he handled it, and the data collected, together with some two hundred excellent views showing every stage of the work from the beginning of the bridge to its present condition, all went to make his address at once the most interesting and instructive that has been delivered before the Society for some time.

He first showed that there was a lack of experimental data to guide the designers. Up to the present the greatest cross section of steel on which tensile and compressive tests had been made had an area of only 32 sq. in. while some of the members of the bridge had a cross section of nearly 800 sq. in. Then, the unit stresses used by Mr. Cooper, (the consulting engineer), were higher than those usually applied, but showed that while he (Mr. Cooper) was evidently justified in his action by the fact that bridges built years ago with the lower unit stresses had successfully stood up under twice their original safe load, he had overlooked the fact that these structures had settled into place, and that each member and joint was now taking its load axially while in the case of a bridge under construction the loads came more or less diagonally on the respective members.

Probably the most unjustifiable error in the whole work was carried through from the beginning of the drawings and was not discovered (nor was any attempt made to check such an error) until the bills for the work were being made out for the Dominion Government. And this was in the assumed weight of the structure itself. The actual weight was approximately, 16,000,000 lbs. greater than the assumed, being over twenty per cent. of the entire weight. This naturally put just that much additional strain on the different parts.

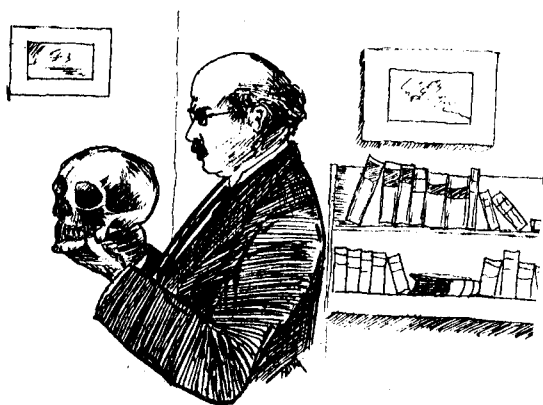
All of these, together with the slowness of the contractors in removing the large traveller of 1,100 tons weight, from the end of the cantilever arm, and the still unknown strength of laminated members, caused a catastrophe, which, were it not for the appalling loss of life would be for its experimental value, welcomed by the engineering world. Mr. Holgate also spent some time in considering the business end of the work. The method of peddling contracts from one firm to another, curtailing the contracts and contractors, and their acceptance before the nature of the work was thoroughly understood was probably, to a greater extent, the cause of these accidents, than even the errors in the actual engineering itself.

For the designing, plans, and shop work, Mr. Holgate had nothing but commendation and it is to be deeply regretted that a work that promised so well should so signally fail.

Mr. Holgate was given a hearty vote of appreciation, while to Prof. McPhail, who was mainly responsible for Mr. Holgate's presence here, is also due the thanks of the Engineering students.

Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick, Hon. President of the Engineering Society delivered an address full of interest and timely warning before the Society on Friday, Feb. 19th. We regret that we cannot publish the address in full in this number, but hope to be able to do so later on.

Medicine.



FAREWELL DINNER TO '09

NEVER have the members of '09 spent a more thoroughly enjoyable evening than on Thursday, Feb. 11th, when Dean Connell was the host at the Class Dinner, at the British American. Not only the good things to satisfy the wants of the inner man, but the cordiality and good feeling existing on all sides added to the pleasure of the evening.

Dr. Connell as host did not seem so much to be the Dean of the Faculty, on a pedestal above the rest, but an elder student, sympathizing with and entering fully in to the life of his juniors. In addition to the members of the year, Dr. Mundell, Honorary President of the year, Drs. Third, Ryan and Ross were present.

Mr. J. H. Stead acted as toastmaster and introduced the various speakers with short speeches sparkling with subdued wit. The programme for the evening, arranged by Mr. C. S. Dunham, was very acceptably received, Messrs. Dunham, Quinn, C. J. McPherson, Lermont, Brunet and Knight taking part.

Mr. C. W. Burns very briefly proposed the toast to Our Country. Dr. Ross, in replying, touched on the difficulties a servant of the public encountered in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. J. E. Galbraith, in proposing the toast to The Profession, spoke at some length of the duties which devolved upon the medical practitioner, and Dr. Ryan, in his reply showed his great sympathy for the students in their struggle for knowledge and paid tribute to the Dean for the marked improvement in the Faculty of Medicine since he assumed the reins of office.

Mr. D. R. Cameron in speaking to Our Future, forecast the destinies of members of the class in very happy vein, and Mr. B. L. Wickware, and T. N. Marcellus in replying showed an equal insight into the characters and probable development of their class mates.

Dr. Mundell in proposing the The Last of the Naughties, grew reminiscent, speaking of the early days of Queen's, and the remarkable development of the University under the guidance of the late Principal Grant, of whom he spoke very feelingly. He spoke of the struggles and hardships of students in years gone by and the marked improvement under the guidance of the present Dean. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Wallace, president and secretary of the year, replied, noting the cordial relations that had existed between the class of '09 and the Faculty, throughout their course.

Mr. J. J. McCann spoke in like vein, proposing "Our Host." Dr. Connell in answer corroborated his statements as to the cordiality existing. He mentioned the more serious attitude evinced by present day students toward their work. A pleasing feature of his remarks, as of the other members of the Faculty, was the attitude taken, not of professor to student, but of fellow students *all*. He proposed a toast to Mr. Stead, who, though taken by surprise, responded very well.

An insistent call was made for a speech from Dr. Third, who spoke very briefly. Dr. Heupt, of Melbourne, Australia, was also called on. He spoke enthusiastically of the good fellowship, between Faculty and students, such as he had never seen elsewhere and urged graduates who found conditions in Canada not favorable, to go to Australia, where there was room and welcome for all.

It was a matter of regret that time prevented a hearing from the gentlemen who were to speak to "The Ladies." Having been selected because of their experience, their remarks would have been listened to with rapt attention by those who were on the lookout for pointers.

Before breaking up, Auld Lang Syne was sung and three cheers and a tiger given for the Dean and the party dispersed, all with a memory of an unusually pleasant evening.

J. J. McPherson, '09 has obtained an appointment in the K. G. H. as house surgeon for the next twelve months.

Dr. He-pt resents having been sent a lemon-squeezer owing to the fact that he already has a pair of them.

After due consideration of the circumstances under which he is placed, Dr. C. J. McP-e-son has tendered his resignation to the officials of Rockwood Hospital. Hard luck C. J.

Query—How many girls does D-n-is Jo-d-n escort to church and in what order does he see them home?

Crops are looking up. H. M. Le-m-nt seems to be particularly successful with his.

The "Donk" has taken to the "Woods" followed "as a matter of fact" rather "Hastily" by "Gal."

Divinity.

LAST week each member of the final year in Theology was made the recipient of a very handsome and valuable gift in the form of a book,—“Genesis of Churches in the United States of America, in Newfoundland and in the Dominion of Canada,” by Mr. James Croil, of Montreal. The one to whom we are indebted for this most interesting volume is the author himself. On that account it will be the more highly prized, although the contents are of sufficient interest and value to make the possession an important asset in any young minister's library. In this work Mr. Croil's aim was “to ascertain as accurately as possible the origin, and, in a general way, the progress, to a limited extent, of the churches and congregations” with which the book deals. Even a superficial reading shows that the author has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of his purpose. The feature which strikes one most forcibly is the compactness and clearness with which he presents the information, about each denomination and congregation. He has given us in one volume what would require years of study and research, and for most of us this information in its comprehensiveness would never be attained. The matter is written in an interesting and pleasing way. The contents and the manner of writing, together with the many illustrations of leading and historic churches make this a work that will be studied with pleasure and profit by all under whose notice it comes. We feel much indebted to Mr. Croil for his gift and thankful that such a comprehensive work on this subject has come into our possession.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, Mr. R. Liggett, B.A., read a paper before the Q.U.M.A. on the Relation of the Pastor to the Young People's Societies in his congregation. This paper was much appreciated by all the members present on account of the practical application which could be made of the suggestions offered—the pastor must be a leader in all spheres of activity—physical, mental and spiritual. This implies that he must strive to keep on a higher plane than the average man. To be a leader he must show the qualities of a leader, for no one is willing to follow a person who is inferior in any way to himself. Mr. Liggett placed the ideal high, but no man is entitled to go out into the work of the ministry unless he possesses such ideals. It is to be hoped that we can realize such ideals and when we have done so still set higher and higher ones before us.

Those of us who heard Professor Morison's address last year, before the Q.U.M.A. looked forward with interest and pleasure to Feb. 20th, on which date he addressed the Association on the question, “Why Christianize India?” We were not disappointed, but highly pleased with the manner in which he presented the missionary problem in this part of our own empire. The work there is not easy for our missionaries. It differs from the early missionary work among the Britons who at that time had no great history behind them. When we come to India we are dealing with a people who have had a long past and who are proud of their literature and culture. Among the millions in India there are representatives

of all strata of civilization ranging from the ignorant fetish worshipper to the cultured metaphysician, whose subtleties will confuse even the more highly educated in the Western world. At present India is in confusion and turmoil, owing largely to the efforts of the British to introduce Western ideas among them. The genius of the East is quite different from that of the West and we have given them just enough education, politically and religiously, to unsettle them in their long-established systems. Organizations and institutions of Church and state such as we are accustomed to in the Anglo-Saxon world are quite foreign to the genius of the people of India. We have been pressing these upon them of late years. They do not comprehend them fully as yet, but they have had such an influence upon these people that they hardly know whether to accept the new or to go back to the old. This is what makes the missionary problem a hard one there, and as Prof. Morison pointed out, no one can foretell the outcome. It may be that the old thought of the East will reassert itself and Christianity will lose even her present standing in that country. On the other hand Christianity may have vitality enough to win over all the East. We cannot forecast the future. The outcome depends upon a Power over which we have no control. But, as the speaker said, there is only one thing for us to do. We have undertaken the task and we must work on and try to accomplish what we believe to be our God-given duty. The West has much to teach the East in morality and in the practical application of metaphysical theories and it is along these lines that our influence will be the most effective for good. Our men who go there must be of such a character that they will show by their lives that Christianity is a superior religion.

J. R. Urquhart, B.A., of the Final Year,, has been called to Forrester's Fall. We extend our congratulations.

We regret that our Moderator, D. C. Ramsay, M.A., has been obliged to give up work for a time on account of illness. We hope that "Doug" may soon be able to be around the halls again.

Guess all are afraid of Divinity Hall this season. We have not received our usual shower of challenges to play hockey or basketball. Wait until spring breaks upon us, then likely some of the minor lights will be wanting to play a game of marbles. We can supply a team for any youthful game.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S 3, VARSITY 6.

FIRST of all we wish to congratulate Queen's Hockey team on putting up a game fight, and also on playing clean hockey in spite of a great deal of provocation. The ice was very slow and wet, handicapping our light centre men greatly. The game was still pretty fast, and rather rough, Varsity suffering six penalties and Queen's three. With a strict referee it would probably have been

about sixteen to five. J. B. McArthur handled the game and was far less efficient than he was impartial. Offsides and puck-kicking were caught less than half the time and rough work seldom.

The game was fairly even throughout, Queen's having possibly a shade the better of it on the line, but Thomas and the ice beat them. Daniels played an excellent game after the first five minutes when two long shots that looked easy got past him, but Thomas played an even better one. Varsity also secured the third goal on a long shot from Hanley that glanced off Daniel's stick. Queen's only tally in the first half was secured by Campbell alone, with a splendid zig-zag rush shortly before the bell sounded. Half time score, Varsity 3, Queen's 1.

In the second half Varsity again secured the first two, playing six men to seven. Frith was responsible for them both, but on each occasion, as indeed throughout the greater part of the match, he was loafing off-side. Both defences were called on for good work and play was strenuous, but for fully fifteen minutes no score was made in spite of Dobson's marvellous attacks. George and Crawford were unable to get near Varsity's nets without being bowled over, puck or no puck, and long shots were easy for Thomas. Frith alone secured Varsity's sixth and last tally on as neat a rush as Campbell's. Near the close of the period Rankin, who had been singling out the lighter men to make a cushion between him and the boards, was penalized and a minute later Clarke followed for a vicious crack at Macdonnell's head. With their defence gone, Varsity was demoralized and George and Crawford scored in quick succession, leaving the final score, Varsity, 6, Queen's 3. Teams were:

Queen's 1 3—goal, Daniels; point, Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; rover G. George; centre, Crawford; right wing, Dobson; left wing, Campbell.

Varsity 1. 6.—goal, Thomas; point, Clarke; cover, Rankin; rover, Hanley; centre, Frith; right wing Wickson; left wing, McSloy.

Referee, J. B. McArthur, T.A.A.C.

BASKETBALL—VARSITY 28, QUEEN'S 18.

Varsity won their fourth consecutive game this season by defeating Queen's in Toronto, and are champions this year. The first half was pretty much all Varsity, Queen's being handicapped somewhat by the smaller gymnasium, and at half time the score was 17-8 for Varsity. The second period was closer, Varsity being credited with eleven points to Queen's ten. Teams:

Varsity 28—forwards, White, McNabb; centre, Gage; defence, Dixon, Wood.

Queen's 18—forwards, Menzies, Cormack; centre, Gallagher; defence, Vansickle, Fleming. Black replaced Gallagher at half time.

Referee, Mr. Stafford.

It is reported that McGill Intermediate Hockey team has been disqualified for playing an unregistered man. If this be true, we are sorry to hear it. They have a good second team and won the round from Queen's fairly and squarely. It doesn't seem quite fair that they should be forced out at this stage because of an unfortunate oversight.

QUEEN'S III. 10, K. C. I. 10.

Consistent team play and good condition kept the K. C. I. team abreast of the much heavier and somewhat faster Queen's III. As the K. C. I. had already defeated Queen's by 8 to 1, they win the round by seven goals and enter the semi-finals. Queen's led by one point at the end of the first half, but the Collegiate boys soon evened the score and it zig-zagged to the end. Mills, Gravelle and Anglin did good work for Queen's, while Goodearle and Reid were the pick of the K.C.I. Many an intermediate team would like to have centres as well able to play their place as these two. The teams were:

Queen's III.—Goal, Mills; point, Elliott; cover, McNeil; rover, Anglin; centre, Forgie; left wing, Gravelle; right wing, Williams.

K. C. I.—Goal, Sliter; point, Twigg; cover, McCammon; rover, K. Reid; centre, Goodearle, left wing, B. Reid, right wing, Williams.

Referee, James Sutherland.

There has been pretty general indignation felt and expressed throughout the College since the Queen's II.-McGill II. hockey match. This is not due to the fact that Queen's were beaten but that the team brought discredit on themselves and on the College they represented by the dirty game they played. Instead of facing the fact that they were up against a better team and taking a defeat gamely, contesting every minute of it, the team as a whole, and one man, in particular, adopted tactics that were a discredit to themselves and their college. The referee was very lax, but that is a poor excuse. True that McGill played dirty hockey but equally true that Queen's were the aggressors, and that McGill's share in the matter was wholly retaliative. We have come to expect that sort of work in professional matches but surely university students ought to be above such tactics. A man who, when he realizes that he is beaten, can't take his defeat like a gentleman, but resorts to deliberate foul play in order to disable his opponent should have no place in university athletics.

As far as the game itself was concerned, McGill was superior to Queen's nearly everywhere, though their superiority was most marked in centre ice. Trimble at rover was out of practice, but did very useful checking in the second half, while Devine at centre could not be induced to play in on the nets and what the powers that be were thinking of in choosing him instead of Meikle for centre is a mystery. MacKenzie played the hardest game for Queen's, trying to play centre as well as wing. The others did their best but were up against a heavier and a better team. For McGill, Mason and Wilson were the pick of the forward line while Woodyatt in goal displayed excellent judgment.

The action of the McGill manager and their captain in refusing to accept any other than Lajoie for referee was unjustifiable and unsportsmanlike. Lajoie as a referee was utterly incompetent; yet McGill refused absolutely to accept such well known, capable referees as George Richardson, James Sutherland and Marty Walsh. The teams were:

Queen's II. (1)—Goal, Donahue; point, Hazlett; cover, Lockett; rover, Trimble; centre, Devine; left wing, MacKenzie; right wing, B. George.

McGill 11. (7)—Goal, Woodyatt; point, Lynch; cover, Spafford; rover, Mason; centre, Wilson; right wing, Hilborn; left wing, Thompson.

Referee, Lajoie, Laval.

QUEEN'S 18, LAVAL 4.

After the way the second team had disgraced themselves, the seniors took the ice determined to play hockey all through. That, combined with Referee Sutherland's known severity on dirty work made the second game of the double header exceptionally clean. While some penalties were handed out, they were for slight offences, even over-heavy bodying being punished. Laval was not in the game for a minute. Macdonnell was not able to play, owing to injuries received during practice, and Hazlett, who had already played one game took his place. Even with Queen's weakened in this way, for though Hazlett played a very good game he is not "Hughie," Laval had no chance. George and Dobson secured the first two, then Hebert tied the score for Laval. The next eleven goals went to Queen's, all of the forwards and Pennock, tallying, and then Laval secured another making it 13-3. Queen's ran in four more before Laval had another credit mark and Greig George wound up with the final one, Queen's 18, and Laval 4. George was again the top scorer, being credited with eight goals, and Crawford came next with five, Dobson and Pennock each secured two, while Campbell, who looked on the match as a joke had a lonesome.

Laval's team are fast skaters but poor stick handlers, and poorer still at checking back. They have an excellent goal-keeper. He stopped dozens of shots, only to have George or Crawford bat it in from the rebound. The most noticeable feature of the game was the improvement in form of Queen's two centres. They shot better, checked better, and above all, played right in on the nets, following in on their own and other shots time and again to score from the rebound. They have evidently thoroughly digested some of the hockey wisdom with which Marty Walsh fed them during the week. Dobson played a brilliant game at right wing, checking two, three and even four Laval men at times and taking the puck from them all. Pennock played a heady game at cover, checking well and displaying good judgment in his rushes. Besides his two tallies, he was responsible for several others. Hazlett was usually in the way when Laval men shot, letting few get as far as Daniels. What few came Daniel's way were nicely handled. The teams were:

Queen's.—Goal, Daniels; point, Hazlett; cover, Pennock; rover, G. George; centre, Crawford; right wing, Dobson; left wing, Campbell.—18.

Laval.—Goal, Demoncourt; point, Joron; cover, Lajoie; rover, Renaud; centre, Dostaler; left wing, Champayne; right wing, Hebert.—4.

Referee James Sutherland.

Drama.

THE annual evening of the Students' German Club was held in Convocation Hall on February 16th. The weather was very unfavorable, but the attendance was good, and the entertainment even a more pronounced success than on previous occasions. It consisted of two plays by Benedix, a 'musical' selection and a 'recitation.'

The first play was "Ausreden Lassen" (Let me finish what I am going to say). Miss Raitt was especially good as Rosamunde, who had so much to say that she spoke continuously, divining the thoughts of the others, compelling them to listen, whether willing or not, and bringing them finally round to her point of view that the course of true love did run smooth. As the play opens she is putting the finishing touches to her toilette for the wedding of her niece, Hedwig (Miss Walker). An apt *friseur* (Mr. Whitton), and a ready maid (Miss Code) assist, while a dainty milliner's girl brings in a huge band-box with presumably a merry widow hat for the ceremony. Just then the desperate lover (Mr. Otto) rushes in and, after many efforts to make himself heard, succeeds in making her understand that it is he whom the niece loves and not the man she is about to marry. The niece herself is now announced and the young man is hustled into an adjoining apartment notwithstanding his comprehensible desire to remain. The niece in bridal attire is flying to the aunt for protection from this undesirable bridegroom. The voluble relative shows her sympathy and sheds incidentally some light on her own "fair time of youthful love" when the father (Mr. Robinson) is announced in his turn, but the terrified Hedwig is quickly brought into a place of safety. Rosamunde faces her irate brother with an injured air and berates him so effectively for the enormity of his purpose that he visibly begins to waver. The elderly bridegroom (Mr. Schreiber) too, turns up in pursuit of his runaway bride and her relative, but when Rosamunde paints in vivid colors the certain results of such an ill-mated marriage, both he and the father decide to renounce, and the triumphant aunt calls in the hiding lovers to receive their blessing and congratulations. All parts were well done, but Miss Raitt's steady stream of talk, the different tones taken, the ease and correctness of her speech and her natural acting were especially noticeable.

Miss Knight's excellent rendering of Elsa's Traum from Wagner's masterpiece, "Lohengrin," delighted the audience in another manner. The words were sung in German and full justice was done to them as well as to their musical setting. In response to an encore, Miss Knight sang a pretty Volkslied. Miss Shaw ably accompanied.

The second play was entitled "Unerschütterlich" (unalterable) and the word occurred often enough to impress it at least on the audience. The father (Mr. Schreiber), a philosopher and a snuff fiend, takes no interest in his daughter's (Miss Marshall) love affairs, for which he gets the mother's (Miss Henry) sharp rebukes, in which the pining daughter also joins. But he obstinately refuses his consent to her marriage. The young man in question (Mr. Otto) though, is a smart and resourceful fellow and hits on the happy device of winning the

father's consent by playing his philosophy against his weakness—his snuff habit. He surreptitiously obtains possession of the snuff box and the key of the room, asks in due form for the hand of the daughter and is in due and logical form unalterably refused. He then declares his unalterable resolution to wait for a favourable reply. The professor is firm and starts in to kill time by talking logic and philosophy, but the want of his snuff becomes ever more evident and embarrassing and finally so unsupportable that he gives his consent in return for the snuff box, of which he forthwith makes an undignified and immoderate use. In a paroxysm of sneezing he gives the hand of his daughter, just returned with the mother from a drive, to the resourceful lover and the curtain falls on a happy and united family. The acting was all good and it would be difficult to say where the mother tongue began or ended. Mr. Schreiber, who had the principal rôle, showed, one might say, the skill of a high-grade professional.

The last item was the recitation of Schiller's immortal "Lied von der Glocke" (Lay of the Bell), in which the different processes in the casting of a bell are graphically depicted, interspersed with reflections on great events in the life of an individual and of a people. Miss Girdler did ample justice to Schiller's high-flown rhetoric and held her audience spell-bound. Lantern-slide pictures of a high order were also brought into requisition and added considerably to the enjoyment of the poem. The effectiveness of this combination of the two arts, the nature of which Lessing formulated as action and beauty, depends largely on the promptness with which the picture is produced at the psychological moment, as it were. It was generally regretted that there were not more illustrations.

The stage was suitably decorated with furnishings kindly loaned by Messrs. R. J. Reid and R. McFaul of the city. The proceeds will go into the treasury of The Daughters of the Empire (La Salle Chapter) to aid in the erection of a consumptive hospital. After the performance Prof. and Mrs. Macgillivray entertained all taking part in it at supper.

Alumni.

"S T. Andrew's church, Campbellford, has extended a hearty and unanimous call to Rev. George A. Brown, M.A., B.D., of Burk's Falls. Stipend \$1,100 and manse." *Toronto, Globe*, Feb. 22, 1909.

The JOURNAL extends heartiest congratulations to Mr. Brown on his call to Campbellford. Under the present system adopted by the church in the placing of men, it does not always happen that the really capable pastor receives in proportion to his merit. Congregations have so slight a chance of judging of the merits of a man from his "trial" sermon, even supposing the man who is looking for a call can, under the circumstances, be at his best, that sometimes the inferior man may be called to the large sphere of usefulness, and the greater man be kept in the limited sphere. However, the congregation at Campbellford, we think, has chosen wisely. In Mr. Brown they have secured a man who will be a sympathetic pastor, a serious student, and an aggressive worker.

Mr. Brown graduated in Arts with the class of '04, and then entered Theology, taking his B.D. degree in '07. During his course in Theology he also took

honours in English and Philosophy—obtaining M.A. in '07. He was active also in the various College societies, having been secretary of the Alma Mater Society in his third year.

Dr. Campbell Laidlaw, B.A., has been appointed Pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa.

Dr. Harold D. Spence, B.A., '07, who is practising in Utica, N.Y., is in the city for a few days.

Literary.

GOETHE ON SHAKESPEARE.

IT is always interesting, to those who speak the English language, to observe how Shakespeare, the greatest Englishman, is regarded abroad; whether with an indifference which would seem to prove our worship of him somewhat narrow and prejudiced or with a reverence which would fully bear out our own. The greatest poet Europe has produced, since Shakespeare, is the German Goethe, and not only a great poet, but a great critic as well. Anything he may have to say on the subject is of particular interest and value, and certain passages in his novel "Wilhelm Meister" give his judgment in no doubtful style.

Wilhelm Meister was a German born youth, with quick sensibilities and strong imagination, who, from his childhood had been strongly attracted by the stage and all that pertained to it. Impelled by the passion for the actor's calling he formed connections with a troop of strolling players which before long received a commission to play for some days, at a nobleman's castle. Here Wilhelm made the acquaintance of a man named Jamo, who hearing him one day extolling Racine and the French drama, inquired if he had ever read Shakespeare. On Wilhelm answering in the negative, Jamo offered to lend him some of his works and the offer was accepted. Wilhelm's mind had already been considerably stirred by the glimpse into the great world which his stay at the castle had afforded him.

"In this mood," says Goethe, "he received the promised volume and, in short, as one would expect, the current of that great genius laid hold of him and led him to a boundless sea in which he speedily lost and forgot himself." Then a little later he comes back to him again:—"Meanwhile, except for rehearsals and performances, Wilhelm seldom made his appearance. Shut up in one of the hindmost chambers, to which only Mignon and the Harper were willingly granted admittance, he lived and moved in the world of Shakespeare, with neither knowledge nor sensation of anything outside himself. Stories are told of wizards who, through magic formulæ, draw into their chamber a mighty host of ghostly forms of every sort and size. So powerful are the incantations that soon the space in the room is filled. The spirits come crowding close up to the little circle he has drawn and round about it and over the head of the master their restless numbers shift and grow in ever whirling charge, packing full every corner and perching on every shelf. Unhappily the dabbler in the Black Art has forgotten the word by which

to bring this spirit-tide again to its ebb. So sat Wilhelm and, with unfamiliar stirrings, there sprang to life within him a thousand sensibilities and capacities, of which he had had no conception nor even suspicion. Nothing could tear him out of this condition and it was little to his liking when any one took occasion for coming to talk with him about what was going on outside."

After he had finished the volume he gives Jamo his impressions. "'Yes,' cried Wilhelm, 'I do not remember that a book, a person, a single circumstance of my life has produced so great an effect upon me as the priceless dramas which, through your kindness, I have learned to know. They seem to be the work of a celestial genius, who draws near to men in order, in the gentlest manner, to make them known to themselves. Those are no poems! You think yourselves standing before the mighty opened books of Destiny, in which roars a tempest of intensest life, and powerfully turns their pages over and over. I am so amazed at the strength and tenderness, the power and the repose and so hurried out of my own control that I can only wait with longing, for the time when I shall find myself in a position to read more.'"

The reader can judge for himself as to the opinion Goethe held of Shakespeare. Of great interest, too, is the passage where he puts into Wilhelm's mouth his famous analysis of the character of Hamlet.

"Imagine a prince, as I have described him, whose father unexpectedly dies. Ambition and desire to rule are not the passions which animate him; he had permitted himself some pleasure in being the son of a king: but now, for the first time, he is compelled to pay more attention to the gulf which divides the king from his subjects. The right to the crown was not hereditary and yet a longer life, on the part of his father would have made stronger the claims of his only son and assumed his hopes of the crown. But now, through his uncle, he sees himself, despite apparent promises, shut out, perhaps for ever; he feels now so poor in honor and possessions and a stranger in what, from youth up, he could regard as his own. Here his character takes its first sad bent. He feels that he is no more than, indeed not so much as, each and every nobleman. He is not courteous, not condescending, no, but downcast and in need.

"He looks back now to his former condition as to a vanished dream. In vain his uncle tries to cheer him, to show him his position from another point of view; the feeling of his nothingness never leaves him.

"The second blow which struck him, wounded deeper, depressed still more—the marriage of his mother. To him, a faithful and tender son, there still, when his father died, remained a mother, in company with whom he hoped to pay reverence to the heroic figure of the great Departed; but he loses his mother too and it is worse than if death had robbed him of her. The trustful picture, which a well-bred child so loves to form of his parents, vanishes; with the dead there is no help and in the living no foothold. She too is a woman and under "frailty" the common name of her sex, is she too included.

"Now only does he feel really bowed down, now only desolate, and none of the world's happiness can replace for him what he has lost. Not mournful, not given to brooding by nature, mournfulness and brooding become a heavy burden to him. Thus it is we see him make his appearance.

"Imagine this youth, this prince's son, vividly as you may, let his situation come home to you and then observe him when he learns that an apparition of his father has been seen; stand beside him in the dreadful night when the honored Ghost itself steps out before him. A great terror lays hold of him: he speaks to the wonderful figure, sees it beckon, follows and hears,—the dreadful charge against his uncle rings in his ears, the demand for vengeance and the urgently repeated prayer: "Remember me."

And when the Ghost has vanished, whom do we see standing before us? A young hero, thirsting for vengeance? A born prince who feels happy to be summoned against the usurper of his crown? No! amazement and gloom overcome the lonely youth, he becomes bitter against 'smiling villians,' swears never to forget the Departed and closes with the meaning sigh:

"The time is out of joint;—O cursed spite!

That ever I was born to set it right."

"In these words, it seems to me, lie the key to Hamlet's whole behavior and it is clear to me that Shakespeare wished to describe a great deed laid upon a soul, incapable of it. And with this idea I find the play worked out all through. Here is an oak-tree planted in a costly vase, which should only have received lovely flowers within it; the roots spread out, the vase is shattered.

"A beautiful, pure, noble, highly moral being, without the strength of mind which makes the hero, sinks beneath a burden, which he can neither carry nor cast aside; every duty is holy to him, this one too hard. The impossible is required of him, not the impossible in itself, but what is impossible for him."

Exchanges.

THE *University Monthly* for February, has a valuable article on "Music as a University Study." All but one of the five or six new buildings now being erected at Toronto University are for scientific purposes. Thus the writer of the article is led to inquire, "if the academic man may not, with justice, ask whether the university is keeping up-to-date in that department which forms, or should form the basis of all university study—the department of Arts."

True, the works of Shakespeare, of Sophocles and Plato, of Velasquez and Raphael receive much attention at the universities. But why not include with these "the masterpieces of Mozart, Mendelssohn and Bach—productions that indicate the greatness of the originative powers of the composers, in that through the infinite medium of musical sounds they express and stimulate the noblest emotions of the soul?"

In spite of the rush of material expansion, Canada is showing a tendency to develop "the innate musical ability that is hers." To meet this inclination the universities should do something to provide for musical instruction,—not only in performance and production, but in developing "the perceptions of hearing, comparing, and enjoying, with all of which every normally constituted person is possessed to a greater or less degree." To some extent this want is met at present by the work of musical clubs. But at the same time the universities could

greatly augment the work of these clubs by providing a course of training for "the amateur who is not studying music with a view to practice, but wishes to increase his or her musical appreciation as an item of general culture." In forming judgments of music it is just as important that something be known of the history of the composer, his school and his time, as that a critic of a Shakespearian play should have some literary knowledge of Shakespeare and his work. It is important that students be taught to appreciate what is beautiful and uplifting in music. An appreciation of music is not entirely a matter of instinct or of "ear." Real musical masters could be of the greatest assistance in making this important element of culture much more potent.

The following article from the *Notre Dame Scholastic* may not prove uninteresting to students of Queen's, in view of the agitation to form a college cadet corps:

"Many have wondered at the erect carriage, the fine physique and the stalwart appearance of the men of Germany. The explanation is easy. It is the result of their military training. Every German youth, as soon as he has reached the age of eighteen years, must enter the army. His period of enlistment is three years. During that time he drills; he has setting-up exercises; he marches and camps and learns to depend on himself. When his term of service has expired he goes home and he is not a weakling. He is big and powerful. His step is light and free, and he has endurance. He goes to make the backbone of a strong and healthy nation. This condition is becoming more and more manifest in our own country. While army service is not compulsory, nor would we have it so, military drill is being introduced into our schools. Our national academy is a model, and the military departments of our public and private schools rank high. A wise government has detailed skilled officers to such schools as wish their services. Our young men are offered military training, and the good of the system will eventually be evident.

A LATIN ROMANCE.

Boybus kissibus
 Sweet a girlorum,
 Girlabus likibus,
 Wants someorum,
 Pater Puellibus
 Enter Parlorum,
 Kicks Pueribus,
 Exibus dorum.
 Nightibus darkibus
 Homus lamporum,
 Climbibus fencibus,
 Breechibus torum.—*Ex.*

We are pleased to welcome the initial number of the *Okanagan Lyceum*, a neat, well-arranged magazine of twenty-four pages, published by the students of

Okanagan College, Summerland, B.C. The work of the literary editors in this number shows a good deal of promise. In so far as the poetry published, is concerned, there is no exceptional merit shown. However, the same thing might be said of very much of the poetry published by many of the older college magazines. On the whole the students of Okanagan are to be congratulated on the merit of their publication, and we hope that *The Lyceum* will soon appear oftener than is at present intended.

A BIOLOGIST'S LOVE.

A bio-chemist loved a maid
In pure actinic ways;
The enzymes of affection made
A ferment of his days.

The waves emergent from her eyes
Set symphonies afloat;
These undulations simply struck
His fundamental note.

No longer could he hide his love;
Nor cultures could he make,
And so he screwed his courage up,
And thus to her he spake:

"Oh, maid, of undulations sweet,
Inoculate my veins,
And fill my thirsty arteries up
With amorous ptomaines."

—*Decaturian*.

The swimming Instructor of the Athletic Association of the University of Toronto speaks out very plainly in a letter to *The Varsity*, the students' paper of that University, as to what constitutes an educated man:—

"The word educated can hardly be applied to a full-grown young man who would be compelled by ignorance to stand on a wharf and look on, while a helpless woman was in the water calling for help. Your knowledge of baseball, cricket, lawn-tennis or football would not help you in a case like that, any more than would your knowledge of Latin or gymnastics. Yet fully ninety-nine out of every hundred students of this University would be helpless creatures, were they to meet such an emergency.

"What man wants to know when he falls into the water, is how to swim; when he sees some one else in the water who cannot swim, is how to get him out, and not how to take a good photograph."—*East and West*,

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

The most natural answer would be: for study. And yet very often such would not appear to be the case. How often do we see men with brains a-plenty lumbering along at the heels of the class, because of their over-devotion to sport. And, sad to say, it is an evil that is becoming more and more general. Witness President Hadley of Yale, who the other day spoke as follows to the Harvard students:

"Two generations ago the intellectual idol of the graduates and students of most of our colleges was the leading debater. Now it is no longer the debater, but the athlete who occupies the centre of the stage. Now it is no longer success in oratory, but success in sport which is over-idolized.

"Whether we should be better off if we had less athletic interest in our colleges and universities is a matter about which there may be difference of opinion. There is, I think, no difference of opinion that we should be a great deal better off if public attention were more largely fixed on the intellectual prizes and less upon the athletic ones.

"The way to make the American people more interested in scholarships than in athletics is by proving that our prize scholars, even more than our prize athletes, represent the type of men for which there is a public need."

Insert "Canadian" for "American," and we can, in some measure, take the lesson to ourselves.—*U. of Ottawa Review*.

Book Reviews.

A VERY interesting book, lately published by The MacMillan Co., of Toronto, is one by André Tardieu, honorary first secretary in the French diplomatic service, entitled "France and the Alliances: the Struggle for Balance of Powers." The lectures, first given in 1908, under the auspices of the Cercle Française of Harvard University, have been somewhat expanded, without changing the original spirit and plan of them. The author's aim is to describe France of to-day, after having gradually recovered from the humiliation of 1870, as a world power and exponent of peace. The development of France, culminating in her regained prestige and position among other nations is traced through her alliance with Russia and her subsequent entente with Great Britain, Italy and Spain, which has been the means of sheltering her from Germany and of making many important agreements with other powers. This entente became an alliance that is a "substitution of a formal treaty for the moral agreement of 1904." The author says the more recent reconciliation between Great Britain and Russia makes such an alliance more feasible and in consequence of this France would not offend Russia, or break the pledges previously made with the Czar's government. The German attitude is philosophic. The Chancellor has said that Germany intends no opposition to the friendly relations between France and Russia or between France and England. Indeed her relations with Russia have not been jeopardized by the Franco-Russian alliance at all, and her relations with England can therefore remain friendly in spite of the entente, if its object is peaceful. This statement seems to augur well for the future peace of Europe.

De Nobis.

At house-party, February 13th, about 8.30 p.m. the door bell rings.
R. M. F-r-g-ss-n:—I guess that is a special valentine postal delivery.
The door opens. Enter Mr. J. H. St--d.

Senior—No dogs allowed in the building, Freshie.
Freshie—He isn't my dog.
Senior—He is following you in.
Freshie—Well, so are you.

INCIDENTS AT '10 AT HOME.

H. G. B-rtr-m, to Miss P--r, with whom he was dancing: Gee! we nearly ran into Miss L- Ch-nce, then.
Miss P--r:—Don't mind a little thing like that.

Miss E. M-cd-m-n-l:—Has anyone seen Mr. L-rd around here, I can't find him anywhere?
J. H. St--d:—He has departed so I guess you'll have to wait for his second coming.

Miss S-nd-rs-n:—It's so nice to have a good violin and bow.
J. B. St--l-g:—Yes, especially the latter.

After the Laval hockey match one of our seniorettes received a valentine inscribed:
"T. B. or not T. B! That is the question."

Time and place:—Thursday, Feb. 18th, at the Dinner Table.
A. P. M-nz--s:—"Why don't you eat potatoes, D-bb-e?"
W. D-bs-n:—"Too much starch in them. I'm afraid I'd be stiff for the game."

It seems to be the fashion in the Final Year Science to be going around with black eyes.

Skating on lake—
Miss C-mpb-l:—I wonder who invented skating, anyway?
Miss Mc-m-n-s:—I'm sure it must have been Noah.
Mr. Om-nd:—Say, it is recorded that Noah had a skate on once.

Prof. M-le-lm, to a Geometry class:—"How do you find the angle between two faces?"

Ed.:—"All answers will receive due attention."

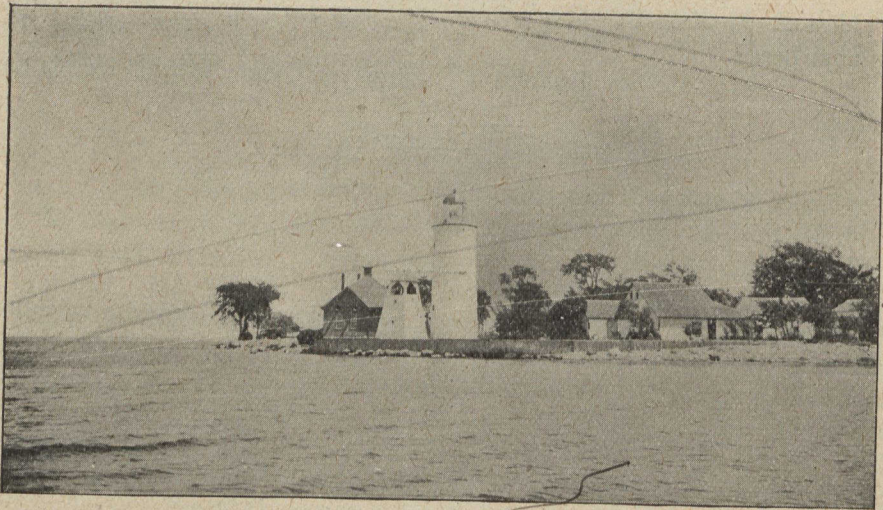
M. Om-nd:—"But you never expect me at your house."

Miss St-t:—"It's the unexpected that always happens."

At the Science Dance—

A fair freshette for the first time wore a new gown at the Science dance. A freshman approached and with usual courtesy asked her for the next dance. She said: "Why certainly, but will you use your handkerchief?"

He answered:—"Yes—Yes"—and he blew his nose.



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OFFICIAL CALENDAR
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(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1909

(The italicised portions in parentheses give the recording of the law and regulations as the authority for the dates.)

February:

2. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. [H. S. Act, sec. 13 (1)]. (1st Wednesday in February).

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 87 (5)]. (On or before 1st March).
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due. (This includes the Financial Statement). [H. S. Act, sec. 16 (10)]. (On or before 1st March).
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (On or before 1st March).
Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. [S. S. Act, sec. 42 (1)]. (On or before 1st March).
31. Night Schools close (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. (Close 31st March).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 73]. (On or before 1st April).
8. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; Sep. Sch. Act, sec. 81]. (Thursday before Easter Sunday).
9. Good Friday.
12. EASTER MONDAY.
13. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1908-1909). (Not later than the 15th April).
19. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (Second Monday after Easter Sunday).

May:

7. ARBOR DAY. (1st Friday in May).
21. EMPIRE DAY. (1st school day before 24th May).
24. VICTORIA DAY (Monday).

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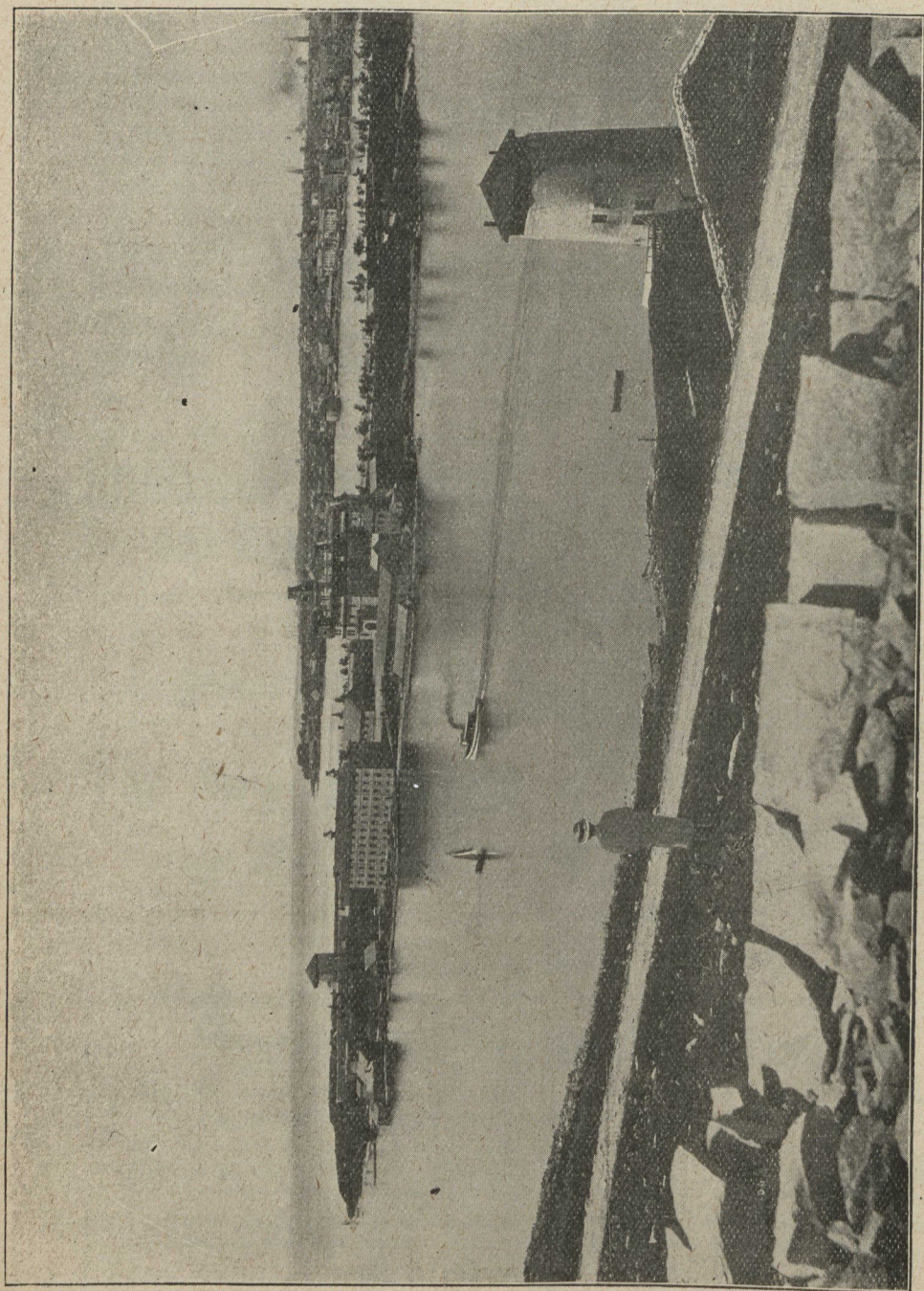
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VOL. XXXVI.

MARCH 15th, 1909.

No. 10.

Some Phases of the Engineering Profession.

I WOULD like first to say a few words in regard to this Engineering Society. Your Society is the official body representing the undergraduates of the School of Mining, and as such it has important duties to perform. The students and members of the Faculty of Queen's College and the School of Mining have always been proud of the degree of self-government in the hands of the undergraduates of this University. And this spirit of self-government should certainly be fostered in any institution that is preparing men to take their part in the world's work, or believes in trying to develop the higher class of citizen.

However, we must remember that we all have a problem before us in determining the powers and the work to be done by the Faculty and the undergraduates. For there are continual changes of conditions that have an effect on the smooth working of the system. The most important of these is that the growth of the school renders it more necessary to work by system and regulations rather than by individual contact and consideration. This should be one of the chief reasons for the active support and development of this Society, and it should be the official means of regulating your own affairs as much as possible, and keeping in touch with the Faculty.

I have heard it suggested that some of you are questioning the value of this Society, and whether it really has much power in the discipline of the School. I can only say that as long as I have been connected with this College, it has been very seldom that any question of discipline has come before the Faculty, and if it does force itself forward it has been turned over to the Engineering Society, or discussed with its officials, and a satisfactory settlement arrived at. May it be many a long day before this College sees such a thing as a Discipline Committee of the Faculty or Senate. If the students and Faculty are able to work together as quietly in the future as in the past, someone is doing the work and doing it well. It has been said that the happiest country is that "country without a history." Let us not have a history.

No doubt there are, and will be, questions arising that will be difficult to settle satisfactorily; you are a composite body of students, and the Faculty is by no means infallible. But with the common object in view, of having the School so operated that every student will have a chance to get the best from the College work and College life, we should be able to continue operating in this way, with increasing confidence.

Undergraduate government has some disadvantages to contend with, on account of the student body changing every year; a new set of officials with new ideas take up the work without understanding the lessons taught by previous failure and success. Possibly if the earlier years took more interest in the Society, they would be better able to handle the work of that body when it comes to their turn.

But even at the best the feeling of one class in regard to any problem is often entirely different from that of the next, so this Society should not expect nor want sudden changes in the regulations to meet the requirements of any particular year. Like many of the best forms of government, an upper and more stable body is required to consider some of the questions that arise, with a view to their effect on the general well-being of the College.

I was recently asked by a Professor of another College who was looking into the system of government at Queen's, what would happen if the student societies passed and tried to enforce regulations which were contrary to what the Faculty and Senate believe to be to the best interests of the College. I would say that such a difficulty could not arise as long as there was mutual confidence between the staff and School. For although among the number of students, there are always a few, a very few, chronic kickers, who would care to make trouble for trouble's sake, yet the average student is a reasonable man very much above the average individual who would be met with outside the college walls. And the Faculty, well, the interests of the Faculty can only be in the well-being of the College and the student body, and he is a pessimistic student who believes otherwise.

Now in regard to the subject of my paper,—in addressing a meeting such as this, I recognize that you cannot be all interested in any one particular subject, that should be of considerable interest to those who intend to take up that particular line of work, but you must all have thought about the profession you are proposing to follow.

I do not intend so much to discuss the value of that profession or to compare it with other callings or lines of work that might have been your lot in life, but rather to discuss briefly a few conditions of the profession as you do, or will, possibly, meet them. I would just consider very briefly three stages of the profession, first as students, secondly as graduates starting to work, and thirdly later professional life.

First, in regard to your course here, it is one phase of your engineering work, and one that you cannot readily repeat. You may have come directly from a high school, possibly some chance or quick determination leading you to adopt this profession, or you may have worked for years with the object in view of making yourself an engineer.

You commence your engineering work when you turn your attention to those particular subjects of study that you are going to make most use of in after life. Much of the work that you will then do is commenced at College; the same mental faculties that you develop in working out a problem in Calculus or Physics will probably be employed in your practical engineering work, and make it easier or more difficult according to the way you treat a problem here.

A great many factors tend to make College life what it is. One of the most important of these is the social and University life. You learn from each other, from the surroundings, and from the operating of your College organizations; but it is rather to the work as laid down in your calendar that I wish to refer. Some of this may often appear as dry bones, and no doubt there are times when the work is a grind, and it takes some little effort to force yourself to do it; but even the subject that is most disagreeable to you has, besides its shades of darkness, its brighter aspects, and appears different at different times. Very possibly the trouble experienced and the energy expended, in overcoming a difficulty is of more value than many an easy recitation. In fact, the value of the work is in proportion to the trouble of doing it, and your satisfaction to the difficulty overcome. No doubt you have all experienced a considerable pleasure in solving a question in Calculus, or finishing a plate in draughting; this is a class of pleasure that you can experience many a time through life, and there are probably few other pleasures that do so little harm and so much good.

The very arrangement of the work of the curriculum, as it unfolds itself year by year, must keep up an interest. You are always building with, we hope, a firm foundation, towards your own particular work. Starting with an ordinary high school education, even in the first year you differentiate yourselves from the other professions by showing that you will build on Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. I hope it is true that you have been able to see in these subjects something more than the necessity of learning what will possibly be on the examination paper, though this, like the earning of bread and butter, might be considered the practical side, and to pause and wonder at the infinitesimal and the infinite in Mathematics, the enlarging of the world we live in by the better understanding of the molecule, the atom and the ion, and have sometimes been able to appreciate the revelations of Chemistry.

The first years of the Science course possibly give a wider outlook than you will be able to have in the later and more technical parts of the course. Even in the second year you commence to specialize, some turn to the mechanical side, others to the chemical and practical science. You must decide what particular line you will follow, and this decision, which will have such an important bearing on your future is very often affected by trifling considerations. Some students come to college with a definite idea as to the line of work they will follow, but probably the greater number are considering which line offers the best chance of remunerative employment on graduation.

There is rather too great a tendency for a whole year to swing to one course; influenced possibly by the building of a railway, great electrical developments, or the opening of a mining district; instead of maintaining a fairly equal number in each course from year to year. Of course, this is only natural, but you have to decide in your first year, and only a prophet can tell the market conditions for graduates at the end of your fourth. It might be wiser to follow your own particular bent if you have one, and try to make out in what line of work you can best compete. The course you decide to follow need not necessarily be the one in which you think you can do the best work at examination, although it will

probably be so, but the one with the subjects in which you can take the greatest interest. It is quite remarkable how well any one can succeed in a work or subject even without the natural aptitude if he has sufficient desire to do so. Speaking of the reasons for deciding a course, in my own case I remember I attended the first year at McGill with the idea of following up Mechanical Engineering; and I must say that during the greater part of my first year at College, I had a very vague idea that Metallurgy was the trade of mixing metals in a crucible to get different alloys, or that it had something to do with making gold and silver coins. The only reason I branched off into the Mining and Metallurgy course was on account of the Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry that I saw continued in the time-table of the Mining and Metallurgy course, but not on the other engineering courses, and the broad interesting, nature of these subjects appealed to me.

In the third and fourth years the work becomes more practical, dealing with the application of the subjects of the first years to some line of engineering work. This in a way is narrowing your outlook, but concentrating your faculties on the practical side. For, although we should try to keep as large a range of interests as possible through life, still it is necessary that we should specialize, and find our place as part of the machine of modern civilization. Our work and our part is sometimes small, but we can be proud of the general results achieved by the whole army of workers.

In most of the courses there is an attempt to make some of the work of the fourth year of such a nature that it will be of an immediate value as a money-earner; such subjects as Surveying, Draughting, Assaying and Chemistry have a good market value. Besides this, most of you are fortunate enough to get work during your summer vacations, that you can follow up on graduation. It must be a great help to be able to step out of College and feel that practical work and the earning of money will not be a novel experience to you.

Still, even at the best graduation is quite an event; as engineers we are all still students, must be learning daily, if it is only to keep up with the changes in practice going on around us, but with the study comes application—doing our part in the building or making of something. The responsibility of the man just graduated is usually small, for his work is probably to assist in work thought out by others, and in that way the engineer has an advantage over other professions, such as Medicine, in that he has more time to learn.

It may sometimes be hard to get any suitable work; some of the very best engineers have had that experience. For a time after the graduate does get work the main question with him will be can he do it, can he carry out this part of it successfully, for he is probably in a new sphere with new associates, and he will be judged by the work he does. It will not count much whether he comes with the record of heading his year, or has done some excellent work in other years, if he cannot make a good showing then.

But after he gets his work well in hand a large part of it may become routine, and it is possible he may become discontented with his work. But if properly controlled this discontent is profitable, for it makes him try after something else,

or take more of an interest in the larger business going on around him. This discontent is felt more when working in a small place, as there are not enough attractions to occupy an active imagination. The man in the town or city has more chance to occupy himself with the life of the community. The mechanical and electrical engineers are more liable to do work in the centre of population than the civils and miners, during their earlier experience at least, and there is a tendency of the latter to move about more, partly from the very nature of the work, and partly from the spirit of discontent that tends to make them want to leave and try something else.

It is often said that it is good for the engineer to move round as much as possible during the early stages of his profession, and to a certain extent this is probably true, but it may be easily carried too far, by getting a taste for wandering that will make it difficult to settle down, or recognize any work as permanent. It is so often the case that another camp, another country or other work would look as if they would give a better chance than the immediately surrounding conditions; that is, other fields look the greener.

In connection with settling down, there is a question that many graduates have a chance of deciding, whether they will work with a large corporation and gradually work up, or whether they will take the chance of remaining more independent, working with smaller concerns or on their own responsibility. With a large company there is less chance of suddenly being out of employment and the good engineer will be able to work his way up gradually. He will be in direct competition with others of the staff, and he will probably have a chance to study the work that is ahead of him before he is called on to take the responsibility, the whole system tending towards efficiency. On the other hand, instead of being the head he is more of a hand, the technical chances are there, and he will probably be given his full allotment of work, but the remuneration will usually be less than he may consider his services deserve, and his promotion possibly slow; for the organization that has made him considers that to it should be the profit. Some concerns are run on such sound business basis that for every position there is always an understudy, so no employee can feel that his services are indispensable.

It is, however, the large corporations that are employing the greater number of graduates, and it would be out of place here to discuss the necessity for these organizations in most of the industrial developments of the day; for if it were not for these it would be impossible to carry out such great undertakings as railways, bridge building, the manufacture of iron and steel on the present scale or to do the work of the electric and mechanical shops.

Now, although the young engineer commencing his practice is under some disadvantages and has difficulties to overcome, still he has also many advantages over the older man, and is a man not unsought for. What he lacks in knowledge he makes up for in energy, a readiness to turn his hand to any necessary work; he is not usually considering whether he is getting all he earns, and is generally willing and able to go anywhere. If a man is willing and earnest about his work it will make up for many shortcomings. Many of the large engineering organizations systematically employ a certain number of graduates every year, giving them

work at once on leaving college, and a chance to study the different branches of the system of works, with a view to recuperating their technical staff from these students. This system must give these concerns the very best chance to get good men.

Another advantage of the young graduate that we should be proud of, is that in by far the greater number of cases he can be depended upon for strict honesty. This is a qualification that is much sought after for many classes of work and sometimes hard to find. There are many positions paying good salaries, that do not require any other qualification.

A short time ago I heard a government official say in connection with the choosing of mining inspectors for the Temiskaming region, for which office not only ordinary honesty was required but an unbiased judgment under difficult circumstances, that he would require college graduates for the work, and that he would prefer them soon after graduation.

And now what about the profession after the first troubles of starting are over, if it is ever possible to say these are over, in work that is ever extending its horizon and increasing its scope and where the engineer is continually brought face to face with new problems and new conditions?

Let us consider the engineering profession from two points of view. First: What is the value to the material progress of the world? Secondly: What are the returns to the individual worker?

Without doubt, this is an engineering age. People have seen the whole system of industrial life changed during their own lifetime; the methods of communication are continually being improved, the papers of the day give us the world's news, travelling is so simplified that we think nothing of going hundreds of miles, light, heat and power are brought to our doors, and most of this we take as a matter of course, at times, however, stopping to wonder, when we get an insight into the operation of a great railway, or see a long line of freight cars go by, or hear the details of the construction of a great bridge.

In a new country such as Canada, there is the greatest need for the engineer. If he is not the pioneer, he must at least follow soon after, directing the work of the railway, the development of the mines, the supplying of power, and the many other wants of a modern community.

In our own Province it was the engineering work of building the C.P.R. that developed the Sudbury nickel mines, the government railway work that found Cobalt, and in return, the values produced and work supplied by these industries no doubt lessened to a great extent the effect of the late financial depression upon the Province generally.

The growth of the engineering profession can be partly gauged by the increasing demand for the raw products of this work, namely the metals, and this has been shown to be one of the best measures of industrial prosperity. When we consider that the production of all the principal metals has increased from five to sevenfold during the last forty years, with the addition of at least two new metals to the general list, and that this increasing production has been greater during the last few years than ever before, we can be very optimistic indeed as to the future.

How long will this increase continue? If the next fifty years see as great a development as the last have done, the metal consumption of the world will be tremendous.

Now, from the engineer's point of view, there are many ways in which to measure the remuneration, such as financial success, congeniality of surroundings through life, or the personal satisfaction to the individual from his work.

From the financial point of view the engineer must recognize that in common with the other professions his main energies are not given to making money; therefore he must not be surprised if the business man is more successful than he in this way; but his position at present will compare favorably with the doctor, lawyer, or clergyman; as a rule an engineer can make some sort of a living soon after leaving College, while it may take years for the doctor or lawyer to work up a practice.

The very fact of the increasing demand for engineering service is the best guarantee that there will be a living in the work, but it is equally true that the salary will not be large as long as we can only do something that a great many others can do as well. To make a success it is necessary to be able to do some one thing, for which there is a demand, better than others can do it.

But it should not be the salary that is of the main importance to the technical man, but the question of the satisfaction to be obtained from the work itself. This is probably of more moment than many of you think, for you are and will be at your work the greater part of your life, and whether that work is of little or great value to others, to you it is of the greatest consequence, and if you are able to take a large part of your pleasure in life from that work, come failure, come success, you have already had part of the payment for your services, that nothing can take away.

We have this point brought out quite strongly by some of our modern poets, for instance, Service in the "Spell of the Yukon" makes his prospector say,

"There is gold and it's haunting and haunting,

It is luring me on as of old,

Yet it is not the gold that I'm wanting

So much as just finding the gold."

and who can read Kipling's "McAndrew's Hymn" without appreciating McAndrew's love for his work, and to partly understand his prayer of thanks when he says:

"I have lived and I have worked, be thanks to Thee Most High."

Those of you who have read Stanley's accounts of his travels through Africa must have been impressed with the great hardships that he had to contend with every day of his travels, and yet he repeatedly went back to his work risking his life, after we would imagine he had done his share, and was ready to rest. Why he did this, he himself explains at the end of his book on "Across the Dark Continent," quoting Longfellow's lines,

"The reward is in the doing,

In the rapture of pursuing

Is the prize."

S. F. KIRKPATRICK.

Year Poem.

OF ARTS.

Again the mighty clock of Time
Warns that exams. are drawing near,
And as we listen to its chime
We gather in assemblage here
To laugh and sing and fraternize,
Ere we go where our life work lies.

The long years passed within these walls
Have made Queen's dear to all our hearts;
We've listened here to classic calls
And learned to love the noble arts;
But soon, although with sorrow keen,
We'll leave them for earth's busy scene.

Her fame, our Alma Mater dear,
Will now commit unto our hands,
Then see that naught but motives clear
Inspire our zeal or make demands:
Where'er we go, whate'er we do,
Let us be honest, brave and true.

We have the priceless boon of youth,
A world of wealth before us lies,
The boundless store of waiting truth
Bids us advance and grasp the prize:
What former age had half the worth
Of that which now illumines the earth!

The world wants *men* and *women* strong,
Not slaves of sin nor serfs of gain,
But those who to serve others long,
Who strive the highest to attain:
To such as bravely fight with fraud
It ever gives a rich reward.

And then each human soul, if pure,
Though now perchance by ills beset,
Shall through eternity endure
And soon its trials all forget,—
New-born in immortality
Shall see Heav'n's principality.

Oh, let us take high views of life,—
Be not content to crouch and crawl,
But boldly mingle in the strife
And bear ourselves like heroes all:
And then the laurel shall entwine
Each worthy brow of "Naughty-Nine."

And, when and wheresoe'er we meet,
(The college days long since gone by.)
With what delight we each will greet,
Our comradeship exemplify:
Ay! until life we do resign
We'll cherish noble "Queen's" and dear old "Naughty-Nine."

—C.H.L.

The International Debate: Bates vs. Queen's.

ON Saturday afternoon, February 27, a very interesting debate was held in Convocation Hall, the competing teams being representative of Bates' College, Maine, and of Queen's University. The subject was, "Resolved, that the Monroe Doctrine should no longer form a part of the foreign policy of the United States." Messrs. J. M. Carroll and P. I. Lawton for Bates' had the affirmative, and Messrs. R. M. MacTavish and S. S. Cormack for Queen's, the negative. The debate was conducted under regulations which were unfamiliar to many of us. Each debater was first allowed eighteen minutes, and in the reverse order each one spoke again for seven minutes. This made one hundred minutes of actual speaking, and allowed each man to show how he could present his argument after careful preparation, and also his ability to sum up a situation rapidly and give a final extemporaneous reply.

Mr. Carroll's chief argument was that the Monroe Doctrine had been called into existence to protect American interests and to prevent the encroachment of foreign powers on places of strategic importance to the United States in South America. The United States now has become a world-power and is well able to guard her interests single-handed and without the aid of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Cormack, the leader for the negative, stated that the Monroe Doctrine was only a special application of a general principle in international affairs, and although the outward semblance of the agreement may be abolished, still the principle itself must still be used. It secures the recognition of the "greatest interest" for the United States in America. International law is too vague to be of much use in protecting this.

Mr. Lawton's argument was especially forceful and to the point. His main topics were that the Monroe Doctrine gave too much power to the Executive, that

it places too much responsibility on the United States and involves her in international complications over the affairs of small independent nations, that it has a warlike tendency, and that it weakens the strategic position of the United States.

Mr. MacTavish dwelt particularly on the effect on America and American interests, of the supposed abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine, since, in that case, South America would witness a division of its territory among European nations.

The judges were Colonel Taylor, R.M.C., Warden Platt, and Dean Bidwell. The victory was awarded to Bates' College, and the JOURNAL congratulates the winners on the splendid command they had of their subject.

Lines suggested on reading the "poetry" in the Queen's University Journal.

In "Hudibras" old Butler sings
 That rhyme the rudder is of verse,
 Another that it comfort brings,
 To speak in rhythmic numbers terse;
 But when our "poets" strive to win
 Applause with tuneless verse, I fear
 The halting, jolting rhymes they spin
 But prove they haven't got an ear.
 No doubt a poet's soul 'twould grieve
 Should men his "wingéd words" confuse
 With cadence, yet I must believe
 That he who woos so coy a muse
 As Poesy, must learn to keep
 Within her charmed domain, and fear
 The subtle boundary to leap,
 Observed by those who have an ear.

—Contributed.

Pierpont Morgan.

Pierpont Morgan is a man
 Of wonderful renown;
 He saved the country, so he says,
 By turning Borden down.
 He loves to go, the girls to cheer
 With a fifteen-minute call;
 They all agree that he's a dear,
 And he loves them, one and all.
 So here's to you, Pierpont, old man,
 We hope and watch for thee.
 We wish you luck when you graduate
 In nineteen-twenty-three.

—Contributed.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

AT a recent meeting of the JOURNAL staff the proposition of establishing a weekly paper here at Queen's, instead of a semi-monthly as at present, was thoroughly and favorably discussed. There are two matters, which probably more than anything else have given an impetus to the movement among the class of students who at present take the greatest interest in the College publication. The first of these may be put in the shape of the question: Does the JOURNAL, as at present constituted, serve the purpose for which it is intended? The answer must be decidedly negative. With a university growing as rapidly as Queen's, a student community of increasingly large proportions is developing here in Kingston, with its nucleus of interest centred in the University quadrangle. Our affairs and our interests are of necessity different in a variety of ways from those of the citizens of Kingston as such. Again, ten or fifteen years ago, or even less than that, the University was comparatively small, and the variety of interest within the College walls was not large. Now, however, with the establishment and rapid growth of new faculties, the field is greatly extended, and any one student necessarily finds himself and his efforts confined to one branch of college life and work. Here, then, is the opportunity for a university publication, which will serve as a bond of union between students engaged in widely different phases of work, and keep them informed of the activities of their fellows, and of all matters affecting the University as a whole. The work cannot be done by the city press, but only by a large staff of members representative of every branch of work, each doing his share to make the nature of the College paper just what it ought to be.

The JOURNAL, at present, may be roughly divided into three sections, viz., magazine, editorial, and reportorial. The magazine section is new and interest-

ing, independent of the date of issue of the number in which it is included. The matter of the other two divisions must largely be stale and out-of-date. Under existing conditions it takes one week in which to get the JOURNAL ready for distribution, that is, after the copy is in the printer's hands. Hence, any matter of interest which merits space and attention in the columns of the paper, and which takes place three or four days before the publication of a certain issue, cannot and will not reach the eyes of the reader until the distribution of the succeeding issue, the time elapsing between the occurrence of the incident and its report in the JOURNAL being, therefore, two weeks and three or four days. This is the reason for the common complaint that much of the material in the JOURNAL is uninteresting and out-of-date.

The second influence which tends in the direction of a weekly publication is the example of what other universities are doing in this line. The large institutions in the United States, in many cases, publish daily bulletins, which are more or less of the nature of newspapers, dealing with affairs which concern or ought to concern the students and friends of the respective universities. The University of Toronto has now a semi-weekly paper, while McGill, a short time ago, changed its *Outlook* to a weekly, under the name of *The Martlet*. The question seems to resolve itself into this: Is Queen's yet large enough to support and to require a weekly journal? We are as large a university as McGill on the registration books, and with the co-operation of the student body, a weekly publication can be magnificently supported here.

The proposed weekly would be managed somewhat after this fashion: the issues would be ready for distribution in the middle of each week, every Wednesday morning or every Thursday morning. All copy would require to be in punctually on Monday morning, thus giving the staff every week-end to prepare their material. The size of the paper would, as closely as can be computed at present, be about eighteen or twenty pages, exclusive of the usual advertising sheets. The events of each week would be written up and published on the following Wednesday or Thursday, while everything of interest for the coming week-end would receive due attention and advertisement. The magazine section would be continued as before, but, of course, of smaller proportions.

Such a paper seems to the present staff to approach more nearly to the ideal of a college publication, and also to fill a very evident blank in college affairs here at Queen's. Of course, a weekly JOURNAL of this nature cannot be run on a basis of a subscription list of two hundred and fifty within the College, as at present. There are this session 1,402 names on the registration books, and 1,063 of these are intra-mural students. Out of this number, which will doubtless be increased considerably next session, we must get at least 600 on the JOURNAL subscription list. In order to do this, a systematic canvass of every student in the College will be made this month. Each year will be subdivided into small sections, each of which will be in charge of one man, who will have printed cards of the nature of a promise on the part of the undersigned to pay \$1.00 as a subscription to the JOURNAL next fall. The cards will be presented for payment, to those who have signed them, next October.

The scheme is surely a worthy one, and involves considerable sacrifice on the part of those who are undertaking to carry it through. Surely a subscription list of six hundred out of a possible eleven hundred is not too much to expect. Above this six hundred line, every increase will mean an increase in the quality and an elevation of the standard of the publication. Let each student make it a point to sign a card, and to set aside one dollar to be used in payment of his subscription next fall. If other Universities no larger than our own can support a weekly paper, why cannot Queen's?

In most colleges, one of the optional subjects on the curriculum is the study of the Bible. Toronto University, we believe, has had this option in the first year of the Arts course, for some time. Such an idea has never received the sanction of the Senate, although it has been up for discussion several times. But some years ago it was felt that some class of this nature was needed here. At that time there was much discussion concerning the general ignorance of people of their Bible and one of the professors of the Theological Faculty began a class in this subject which was thrown open to all students who would take advantage of it. At different times since there have been several lectures given to students on the Scriptures, but at the beginning of this session these classes were begun in earnest by Professors Jordan and Scott, and carried on every week with a good measure of success, throughout the session. Professor Jordan gave most delightful lectures on some of the earliest pieces of Hebrew literature found in the Old Testament, and Professor Scott, whom we already have come to respect and appreciate very highly, lectured every Tuesday on the gospels of the New Testament. These lectures were of the highest type and were much appreciated by those who heard them. They were delivered in such a sympathetic and yet thorough manner, that all those who attended them could not fail of deriving much benefit from them.

For one thing, they gave one a glimpse of the great importance and value of the Scriptures, which could not be had in any other way. Both lecturers began by pointing out that unless we had a knowledge of the Scriptures we could not understand history. Indeed, it was said one could not be considered educated if he were ignorant of this great collection of religious literature, which has played such a vital part in the world's development. Religion must be admitted as a mighty force in moulding our civilization; and hence a history of religion, such as we have presented to us in the Scriptures, is of the utmost importance. And yet, how ignorant we are of the history of Israel or the beginnings of the Christian church! Matthew Arnold pointed out once that people knew more about Greek and Roman history than the history of Israel. This seems to be quite true; but should it be so, when we consider that our religion found its foundation in the Hebrew religion?

But more than this, these classes are helpful in that they give us the capacity to understand to some extent the true attitude that should be taken in studying the Scriptures. Our fathers held that the Bible was literally inspired, that is, that every word was dictated by God to men for their instruction in the duties that

were required of them. This idea, which is still held by a great many people, is the cause of many difficulties and crude explanations. But this attitude is no longer tenable. We must approach the Bible as we would any other book as a literature which is an expression of human life and experience in many forms; not dictated by one person, but written by a great many persons, who were inspired by the same divine spirit, but in different ways and to different ends. This method of dealing with the Scriptures overcomes many difficulties and solves many mysteries which were impenetrable to us; and from this point of view we are in a position to take an intelligent view of the controversies of which we hear every day. We are bound to meet the new forms and methods by which truth is expressed, sooner or later; is it not well for us to meet these difficulties and fight our battles here where we are so carefully guided and where we are not apt to go astray?

These lectures will be continued next year, and a larger attendance is expected. The real difficulty is in getting an hour which suits all concerned, but an especial effort will be made to find a suitable one. We are all thankful to the Professors for the time and effort they so freely give to inspire in us a better appreciation of the sacred Scriptures.

Editorial Notes.

An interesting sheet, entitled "Notes from Queen's," has been sent by the Registrar to graduates, along with their voting papers for the Council. Some of the items may not be known to undergraduates and may be of equal interest to them:

"When a student registers for the first time, he is asked, among other things, to state his father's occupation. Out of 1,515 students thus registered during the past four years, 279 gave either no return or "deceased." The remaining 1,236 gave no less than 140 occupations. Of these 348 are farmers, 101 merchants, 81 clergymen, 37 doctors, 28 engineers, 26 manufacturers, 26 contractors, 23 teachers, 23 civil servants, 23 commercial travellers, 20 carpenters, 17 managers, 16 insurance agents, 13 lawyers, 13 lumbermen, 13 hotel-keepers, 12 book-keepers, 12 machinists, 12 blacksmiths, 11 professors, 11 real estate, 10 postmasters, 10 druggists, and so on through a remarkable and unexpected variety. This illustrates the way in which Queen's is serving all classes in the country. . . .

"Acting in harmony with the other Universities of the Province, Queen's recently raised the standard of pass matriculation to 40 per cent. on each paper. . . .

"The extra-murals continue to increase in number. . . . Of course, nothing can quite take the place of personal intercourse with professors and students; so, after next October, extra-murals will require to attend at least one session. Those working for teachers' specialist certificates must attend at least two sessions. . . .

"The increase in the number of students has caused serious overcrowding in the departments of Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, so that a new building is

needed. It is felt that the School of Mining has rendered services to the Province such as will justify the Government in granting \$150,000 for this purpose. . . .

"The following is the registration for this session:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Arts, Intra-mural, first registration | 142 |
| " " registered before | 297 |
| " " post-graduate | 18 |
| | —457 |
| Arts, Extra-mural, first registration | 139 |
| " " registered before | 179 |
| " " post-graduate | 18 |
| | —336 |
| Faculty of Education, intra-mural | 53 |
| " " extra-mural | 3 |
| " " post-graduate | 25 |
| | —81 |
| Medicine | 207 |
| Science, first registration | 113 |
| " registered previously | 179 |
| | —292 |
| Theology | 29 |
| | — |
| Total | 1,402 |
| Increase over 1907-1908 | 103 |
| " " 1906-1907 | 215 |
| " " 1905-1906 | 312 |

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

Since last session our museum has received two valuable additions. The first, which was put into position last summer, is an ethnological collection made by Dr. J. P. Thomson, of Brisbane, Australia, and presented by him to Queen's. It consists of about 450 articles illustrating the weapons, musical instruments, ornaments, fabrics, clothing, and utensils of the natives of New Guinea, Fiji, and West Australia. Dr. Thomson is an authority on native ethnology, and this collection represents his careful and discriminating study for 25 years. In many instances these specimens cannot be duplicated. Besides the above, Dr. Thomson sends about 250 shells, corals, etc., from the south seas.

The other important donation is from Professor Nicol, and consists of 75 mounted birds and mammals, illustrating the fauna of Eastern Ontario. This brings up the number of mounted skins in the museum to 185 birds and 32 mammals. During last summer the University Herbarium and the Fowler Herbarium were removed from Fleming Hall to the museum, and have received about 1,000 additional specimens, chiefly through the labor of Professor Fowler.

The museum is open every day from 10 till 12, and visitors are welcome.

Ladies.

LIFE AT VICTORIA COLLEGE.



PRINCIPAL Hutton, in addressing the graduating class this year at the Victoria College Senior Dinner, said: "Woe to the college student who, after four years of college life, fails to appear more thoughtful than the average person on the street. And so, it seems in describing the life at Victoria that no greater influence can be recognized than the opportunity there afforded the student of becoming more thoughtful, more efficiently equipped to fill her place as a college woman within and without college halls. Although the nucleus of thought begins to develop in the lecture room, this necessary equipment for life can be attained, in no better way than through the medium of college societies and organizations, through the larger college interests, and in the social life.

In the bi-weekly meeting of the Women's Literary Society the student is given free scope to train her mind and cultivate her talents. The form of the meeting is based on parliamentary rules. The business part is followed by an interesting programme arranged by a committee. Programmes consist of debates, papers on current and literary topics and music. Oratory is encouraged by an Oration Contest, held every year under the auspices of this society.

The Young Women's Christian Association play no small part in moulding the thoughts and lives of the students. It aims to make Christianity a potent factor in their lives. Although the significance of the influence of the Association on the individual life and on the tone of the college cannot be fully estimated, the efficiency of its work is proved by practical results. Ninety per cent. of the undergraduates are enrolled as members, of whom the majority derive much help and inspiration from the weekly meetings, the group classes in Bible study and mission study, which are under student leadership. An increased number of women are volunteering for Christian work in foreign fields and at home. Through delegates to the various conferences, the members are kept in touch with world-wide movements.

That the Victoria students realize the importance of exercise, may be seen in the members who enjoy basketball, tennis, field hockey, ice hockey, skating, which are under the control of the Athletic Club. Tennis and skating, however, are most popular. An open and a handicap tournament for cups are held in October. Skating at Victoria College rink might properly be classed as a social function. Band nights rank equally with receptions, and in the opinion of many even equal the Conversat. and Senior Dinner.

Another important factor at Victoria is the Women's Residence, Annesley Hall and its annex, South Hall, which accommodate seventy-five students. Resi-

elence life is made as ideal and as homelike as possible and offers the students many advantages, such as free use of the library, pianos and gymnasium.

Not only have the students access to all that their Alma Mater offers, but also to the larger life of the University of Toronto, of which Victoria forms with Trinity College and University College, the Arts department. All enjoy the same lectures in many subjects, pass the same final examinations, meet in friendly rivalry in intercollegiate debates, intercollegiate tennis and hockey. Gradually this connection is increasing. This year an intercollegiate Young Women's Christian Association secretary has been appointed. The erection of a gymnasium for the use of all women undergraduates is being agitated. In fact, the idea of union has become so strong that the advisability of having a separate college for the women of Toronto University is being discussed.

At the regular meeting of the Levana Society, on February 25th, a notice of motion was given of an amendment in the constitution—that in future the name "Directress of the Ladies' Glee Club" be changed to "President of the Ladies' Glee Club," and that this president shall be elected by the members of the Ladies' Glee Club instead of by the Levana Society, but shall be an ex-officio member of the Levana Executive. Then the nominations for office for next year were made:

Hon. Pres.—Mrs. Prof. Skelton (elected by acclamation).

Pres.—Miss M. Macdonnell, '09; Miss I. Dunlop, '10.

Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Jordan, '10; Miss J. McAlister, '10; Miss W. Girdler, '09.

Sec'y.—Miss Forrester, '11; Miss O. Boyd, '11; Miss L. Chown, '11.

Treas.—Miss M. Playfair, '11; Miss M. Robertson, '11; Miss F. McLeod, '11.

Sr. Curator—Miss M. Hewton, '10; Miss H. Sanderson, '10; Miss J. Fraser, '10.

Critic—Miss M. Thomas, '09; Miss B. Lauder, '09.

Poetess—Miss Marguerite Stewart, '10; Miss A. Richardson, '10; Miss L. Phillips, '09.

Prophetess-Historian—Miss G. Hazard, '10; Miss H. Drummond, '10.

Convener Athletic Com.—Miss R. Nash, '11; Miss J. Campbell, '10.

Convener Programme Com.—Miss M. Chown, '10 (elected by acclamation).

Directress Glee Club—Miss J. Kilpatrick, '10 (elected by acclamation).

After the regular business, the girls of the final year made farewell speeches and advised those who were to return to profit by their advice and to get as much out of college life as they could, and to do this by entering as much as possible into college life. After this mournful duty was over, Miss Ross read a splendid history of the Levana Society since last fall, and then the prophecy was given, which was most interesting and very much enjoyed by the girls, except sometimes when their own particular futures were very vividly pictured. After this the meeting partook of a social nature and the girls gathered around to talk over the past, present and future, over the ice-cream and cake.

At the last regular business meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on Friday, March 5th, the nominations for offices for next year were made:

Hon. Pres.—Miss Fowler (elected by acclamation).

President—Miss W. Girdler, '09; Miss B. Lauder, '09; Miss E. Nesbitt, '10.

Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Jordan, '10; Miss Margaret Stewart, '10; Miss N. Philp, '10; Miss E. Henderson, '10; Miss H. Raitt, '09.

Rec.-Sec'y—Miss M. Walks, '12; Miss A. Callander, '12; Miss A. Carlyle, '12; Miss J. Bell, '12.

Cor. Sec'y—Miss M. Playfair, '11; Miss L. Hudson, '11; Miss M. Lees, '11; Miss J. Kilpatrick, '10.

Treasurer—Miss H. Denne, '11; Miss M. Macdonnell, '11; Miss L. Arnold, '11; Miss Penson, '11.

A notice of motion was given of an amendment that in the future the name "Silver Bay Committee" be replaced by "Conference Committee," as it is not likely that we shall send our delegates to Silver Bay, since we are to have a Canadian conference at Muskoka. Another notice of motion was made, of a change in the constitution, namely, that in future the Executive shall, one week previous to every regular or special election, present their nominations for each office, together with such names as have been submitted in writing by any member of the Association to the Executive, at least two weeks before the date of election, and "as have received at least three nominations each for any office, the members of the Association shall then be limited to the names thus proposed for the office by the Executive."

The Poetess of the Levana Society would like to thank her unknown friends who so kindly contributed to the poem.

It is a very noticeable fact this year and one which argues well for both the Levana and the Y.W.C.A., that there are so many girls who just seem fit for each office that it is a very difficult matter to decide whom to vote for.

ONE SIDE TO THE QUESTION.

Miss A.—"What do you think of gym. being made compulsory for the girls?"

Miss B.—"Oh, it is a splendid idea. Why, lots of girls like gym., and would go, only they know that if they do some other girl will be cutting them out at the rink—whereas, if they all had to go to gym. they would be quite happy."

Miss Ethel Nesbitt, '10, left last week for the west to begin teaching for the summer term. She intends to write her exams. extra-murally.

Arts.

AT the regular meeting of the Arts Society, on March 2nd, the Honorary President, Professor Morison, gave an address on College politics. At the outset of his remarks the Professor expressed the opinion that the work carried on by the Arts Faculty must form the basis of a liberal education, and that if Queen's is to remain true to her traditions she must look to her Arts Faculty. An Arts course brings men in touch with the best that has been taught and said in the past, in a first-hand way that no other studies are able to do. And though the studies set down in an Arts course do seem to be impractical when compared with the applied sciences, yet their worth is indisputable when we consider that a university course is intended primarily to make men think, to train them to form opinions which shall be their own. The Arts Faculty of a university should, then, be the main-spring of the whole institution. The applied sciences have their place, and an important place, but to put them first is unwise.

If these things are true, the Arts Society will naturally ask itself what part it can play in securing for the Arts Faculty its rightful place in the University. This end is to be attained to some extent by endeavoring to create a healthy faculty feeling, and by making men realize what are the traditions of the faculty to which they belong. Then, again, much would be gained if the Society assumed control of the course of lectures which at present is left in the hands of the subordinate Arts clubs. These lectures would, in consequence of such a move, receive more general attention, and the spirit of sectionalism, as present so marked among Arts students, would be weakened.

Another most important matter that Prof. Morison dealt with briefly, was that of the examination system. The Arts Society should, he thought, endeavor to have all Arts examinations conducted on the 'honor' system. Queen's students are self-governing throughout the session, but on the occasion of the examinations that self-government vanishes into thin air, and penitentiary methods are instituted. Such a state of affairs clearly should not be allowed to continue, and it is just as clear that if there is to be a change the students must take the initiative. In concluding, Prof. Morison, at the request of the Principal, referred to the question of a student military drill, urging the Society to interest itself actively in this phase of university training.

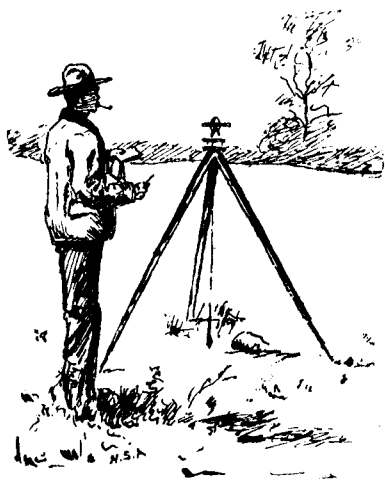
It is unnecessary to add that the members of the Arts Society appreciate keenly the kindness of their Honorary President, and that they realize how important are the questions he discussed. It is most unfortunate that the attendance was not larger.

At the close of the last regular Arts Society meeting, the Rev. Mr. Lavell, a Queen's graduate of some twenty years ago, and a brother of Dean Lavell, gave an interesting account of some incidents in his college life, when an undergraduate at Queen's. Such reminiscences are always of interest and the Arts Society might well try to arrange for several such talks during the course of the session.

Mr. R. M. McTavish, '09, and Mr. S. S. Cormack, '10, deserve a great deal of credit for the way in which they represented their Alma Mater against Bates' College on Feb. 27th. The fact of defeat is a small consideration from the point of view of their fellow students, and these two gentlemen may rest assured that their efforts for weeks previous and on the day itself, are quite as much appreciated as though they had been given the decision.

The re-organization of the JOURNAL on a weekly basis is, undoubtedly, a well-considered proposition, and it is to be hoped that the students will respond to the canvass in such a way that the scheme will be considered practicable. There are several very strong points in favor of a weekly issue, chief among them being the consideration that news will be much fresher and more readable when presented in such a paper than under existing conditions. At present most of the subjects discussed in the JOURNAL have been more or less exhausted in general conversation about college, before the JOURNAL appears. This, of course, does not apply to some of the departments, but in the case of the different faculty columns, the sports column and some others, the items would be much more worth while if they appeared while the events in question were fresher in people's minds. For this, among other reasons, then, it is highly desirable that the new order of things should be instituted, and the students are urged to come forward and subscribe to a "larger JOURNAL."

Science.



WE are glad to be able to give in full, an address delivered by Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick, before the Engineering Society a few weeks ago, entitled "Some Phases of the Engineering Profession."

A. S. Campbell, '07, has passed his final D.L.S. examinations. Congratulations.

Keep off the grass! The Faculty is requesting the students to stop taking short-cuts from one building to another over what, in summer, is the grass. It is only a little thing to ask, and certainly well-beaten trails over the tennis courts, etc., don't add anything to the appearance of the College grounds. Do your part.

After holding a series of secret practices, the final year Electricals and Mechanicals challenged the unsuspecting Muckers and Civils to games of indoor baseball. Just what the scores were is disgraceful, but needless to say the Elec.-Mech. combination got the big end—the very big end—in each case. However, we can still play marbles.

A very unique challenge and acceptance for a game of hockey passed between the junior years Electricals and Muckers. Both were very cleverly worded and well worth publishing, but some conscienceless vandal swiped them off the bulletin board before the editor had a chance to do it. May said vandal be duly punished—if not here, then hereafter—or both.

N. L. Bowen, S. King, F. Ransom, J. K. Osborne, and H. T. White, all of the final year, sent in papers to be read by title, before the Canadian Mining Institute, which met last week in Montreal.

Prof. K——, (lecturing on the puddling process of making wrought iron)—“This work requires exceptionally tall, muscular workmen, capable of handling the heavy work, etc.”

To A. S. H-ff (in front seat, looking very important, and who is 4' 1½" high and weighs in the neighborhood of 105 lbs.)—“Mr. H-ff, have you had any practical experience in puddling?”

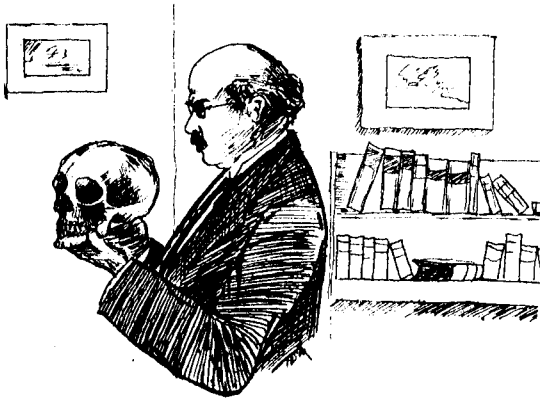
The idea of having a committee from the Faculty meet with a committee from the Engineering Society at different times to discuss matters relating to the student body, is a good one, and should tend to do away with any differences of opinions and difficulties that may arise from time to time.

On Monday afternoon, March 8, an interesting address was given to the Engineering Society by Mr. E. L. Fraleck, manager of the Cobalt Lake mine. His subject was, as he said, a presentation of some aspects of the human element or the personal equation in mining operations. A short history of mining in Ontario was given, special stress being laid on the names and nationalities of the pioneers in this work, as well as on the development of the now well-established mining population. Great praise was given to Cornishmen, who have furnished the best and most finished type of mine workers the world has yet seen. The natural adaptabilities of the several available foreign elements of our population for this work were discussed in an instructive manner.

The speaker spent some time toward the end of his address in considering the position of the student miner. He recognized the possibilities of the latter, and the great service he had done in the past and is going to do in the future. Nevertheless, Mr. Fraleck, speaking from his own experience, found that the student, especially after his first vacation's experience and a successive year at the School, was a very hard man to manage, although, of course, a capable worker. His chief shortcoming was his profligacy to think “he knew all about it,” and his consequent unwillingness to begin work at the bottom, and stand for promotion on the basis of evidence of good work performed. The speaker, however, said he was glad to make use of students and to give them every possible opportunity to gain experience; and he was especially desirous of helping along Queen's men, as he was once one himself.

The address was much enjoyed by a large audience, but we fear that the consensus of opinion was that Mr. Fraleck was a little too severe in his characterization of the student miner.

Medicine.



At a recent meeting, the Aesculapian Society was favored with an address by its Hon. President, Dr. W. T. Connell. The doctor recalled the session of '93-'94 when he himself had the honor of being the presiding officer at the meetings of the Society. During his speech he touched upon several points which it would be well to briefly summarize here. In the first place, he deprecated the taking of too many notes in class; his ideal

would be to have the student listen attentively to lectures and read up the matter in text-books at home, noting and accounting for any discrepancies between the author and the lecturer. In speaking of the profession, he remarked that there was much work and comparatively little reward, as only about 1 per cent. of medical men amassed a fortune in their professional work alone. Still, a man should work in the interests of public health, even though his efforts be received with little enthusiasm. The influence of the medical man in the community is of no slight importance; he not only enters into the public spirit of the locality, but also plays an important part in the private life of the individual family. He further stated that the tendency of the present day in medicine is to specialize on account of the vast field to be covered and the demand for proficiency in every branch of practice. Politics and medicine, he considered, were incompatible, but to a certain extent permissible; no one could become a successful physician and at the same time a successful politician.

At the close of his address, the Society extended to Dr. Connell a sincere vote of thanks. The following programme concluded one of the most enjoyable meetings of the year:

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Violin Selection | C. E. Beroard |
| Vocal Selection | H. M. Lermont |
| Mandolin Selection | J. S. Quinn |
| Vocal Selection | J. Hurley |
| Reading | F. W. Gravelle |
| Violin Selection | A. J. Salmon |
| Vocal Selection | C. W. Williams |

A word or two on the present condition of the reading room in the old Medical building would perhaps not be amiss. It seems to serve more the purpose of a smoking and general lounging room than anything else. Something should be done to improve this condition of affairs, and it is just probable that the recent appointment by the Aesculapian Society of a committee on ways and means of im-

proving the reading room will have the desired effect. Two changes that have been suggested are: 1st, that the papers and periodicals be filed, not by members of the Reading Room Committee, but by some person chosen for that purpose; 2nd, that some other suitable smoking and lounging room be procured.

Divinity.

THIS is the time of year when it requires an extra effort to get material ready for the JOURNAL. During the fall term there is "something doing" all the time. After Christmas vacation we return with new energy and with great resolutions. We think that from this time onward we will leave nothing undone which should be done. But now the end is looming up, and we find that with all our good resolutions we need to put forth an extra effort. Somehow or other, when we compare ourselves with what we should be we appear very insignificant. Similarly, when we compare our present knowledge with that required by the examiners in April, we feel that there is need for much expansion. How can this be accomplished in a short time? If anyone has any helpful suggestions along this line please communicate them to our scribe.

The last regular programme meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held on Saturday, February 27th. At this meeting, Miss Jessie Muir read a very interesting paper, entitled "The Unfinished Task." Starting from the thought contained in the Master's command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," Miss Muir made it quite clear that this command had not yet been fulfilled by the Christian church. Millions in heathen lands were yet unreached by our missionaries. She gave statistics to show that the number of men and women in the work was not nearly large enough to accomplish the task which we have undertaken. In many heathen countries there is only one missionary for every fifty thousand people, and in other places only one for every hundred thousand inhabitants. When we think of this, and the ignorance and superstition which are common in these lands, it would seem that surely the Church for the past nineteen hundred years has not been animated by the spirit of Jesus. There has been so very little accomplished. This is the dark side of the picture. But the other side is more promising. When we remember that missionary efforts have been put forth during the last hundred years only, we are surprised at the success attained. More than that, we are to-day in a much better position to carry on work than ever before. We have made an entrance into nearly all the heathen countries. We have a knowledge of the different languages, and dictionaries and grammars have been written which will make the acquirement of these languages much more simple than in earlier times. The climatic conditions and the diseases are now known to science and the dangers of living in the foreign lands are lessened. In earlier times the missionary's chief asset was zeal. But now in addition to this our men and women can profit by the experience of others who have gone before,

so that the prospects for even better work in the future are bright. The leader sounded a hopeful note and made a sincere plea for more workers in this wide harvest field.

In past years final year students in Theology could not be licensed by the Kingston Presbytery until the Synod at its May meeting granted permission. This year, however, arrangements have been made whereby we can be licensed immediately after Convocation. Eleven of the final year men purpose facing the ordeal on this occasion. Convocation is on Wednesday, April 28th, the Presbytery meets the next day. After examination the licensing will take place on the evening of the 29th, in St. Andrew's Church here. Those who have the arrangements in charge promise to make this a very interesting occasion, both for candidates and the public.

Rev. James Binnie, M.A., B.D., of Tweed, addressed the Queen's Theological Society on the subject of Missions, on Monday, March 1st. It was a very stimulating and inspiring address. The students appreciated it very much. Our thanks are due Mr. Binnie for the help he gave us.

Jim U—— (in discussing the licensing question)—“If the Presbytery does not give me a license, I'll go down to Smith's and buy one.”

Hugh McQ———“It's a good place to get them, Jim!”

D.C.R.—“I'll make a note of that for next year.”

Education.

AT the last meeting of the Literary Society the Education students were favored with an address by Principal Ellis of the Collegiate Institute. He gave an interesting account of the early history of the locality in which Kingston is situated, the founding of the city itself, and the significance of its position in pioneer days. To us who know Kingston only as it appears to-day, the address was most instructive and interesting; and it enabled us to read the proper meaning into many facts and events which hitherto had been for us but very disconnected. Mr. Ellis had time only to deal with the days of the French regime, but kindly offered at some future date to resume the story and give us the British side of the question. Every student in the faculty should make it a point to be present.

The F. O. E. hockey team distinguished themselves again on March 1st, by winning a brilliant victory over the students of Honor Mathematics. The full-time score was three to one in favor of the Educationalists. The play was fast and interesting throughout, and the game, perhaps, was more closely contested than the score would indicate. In the second half the Mathematicians came on with determined vigor, for the score at half time was two to one against them. But they *could not*. The main feature of the game, it is said, was the excellent combination on the part of the winners.

The teams lined up as follows:

Education—Goal, Barker; point, Hamilton; cover, Brown; centre, MacDonnell; rover, Ferguson; right wing, Forrester; left wing, Joyce.

Mathematics—Goal, Casselman; point, Weir; cover, Frost; centre, Jemmett; rover, Madden; right wing, Montgomery; left wing, Dey.

Mr. G. S. Otto proved himself an efficient and satisfactory referee.

Everyone is glad that Miss Somerville is able again to take up her work in class.

The students have completed their work in public school teaching. To have thus covered so much of the course is in itself some satisfaction. We appreciate the kindness of those with whom we have had to do in the Victoria School. Their work must have been seriously interrupted on our account, but in every case we have been made to feel that the aim throughout was to help us.

Musical instructor to the Education class—"Pitch the tuning-fork and get DO(ug)H for yourselves."

It is to be hoped that Education will rise to the occasion and help the JOURNAL staff in their laudable attempt to make this publication a weekly edition. The JOURNAL, in any case, costs only one dollar, and every graduate and undergraduate will find it well worth while to be a subscriber.

Athletics.

INTER-YEAR HOCKEY.

'12 GAVE last year's champions a pretty close run in the first inter-year game. '10 made the first three scores and seemed to be out for an easy victory, but the freshmen came back strong and tied the score. Finally Greig George beat Daniels out for the winning score. Teams were:

'10, (4)—Goal, Ellis; point, B. George; cover, Pennock; rover, Forgie; centre, G. George; left wing, Campbell; right wing, Mackenzie.

'12 (3)—Goal, Daniels; point, Hazlett; cover, Lockett; rover, Meikle; centre, Devine; left wing, Sparks; right wing, Scott.

Referee, R. E. McLaughlin.

The second game of the series between the Seniors and Sophs., resulted in a victory for the latter of two goals. The score was pretty even all through, but a weak defence lost the game for '09. Dobson and Crawford were the stars of the Seniors, while Meikle and Trimble wore the honors among the Sophomores.

Teams were:

'09 (7)—Goal, Donahue; point, Buck; cover, Williams; rover, McDonald; centre, Crawford; right wing, Dobson; left wing, Carmichael.

'11 (9)—Goal, Mills; point, Goodwin; cover, Elliott; rover, Trimble; centre, U. Meikle; right wing, Anglin; left wing, Gravelle.

Referee, G. George.

BASKETBALL—QUEEN'S VS. M'GILL.

Queen's basketball team lost their fourth and last game of the season to McGill, by the small margin of three points. The first half was all Queen's and prospects for a win looked very good, the score being 19-12 in our favor, but in the latter period McGill got their bearings and gradually crept up on Queen's. Poor shooting from penalties really lost the game for Queen's. Full time score was McGill 29, Queen's 26.

QUEEN'S I. (9) VS. M'GILL I. (2).

Queen's wound up the season by defeating McGill here by 9-2 and winning, at the same time, the championship for the season. The most marked feature of the game was the very close checking on both sides. For the first forty minutes of play McGill held Queen's down to a lead of two goals, but they were played out then and Queen's netted five straight. The game was fast and clean throughout, only a few penalties for minor offences being served.

Campbell secured the first goal by a spectacular run, one of the kind he usually works in once or twice during a game, and was in a fair way to repeat it a few minutes later, but fell and had to be carried off. Play was resumed in about ten minutes, Macdonnell, inspired by Campbell's example, repeating the trick. Campbell secured the third on Pennock's pass. The next score went to McGill, Blair securing from Sargent's pass, and half-time was up. Score, 3-1.

Queen's got the first goal in the second half, George batting the puck in after Campbell's shot had been scored, but Blair cut the lead down to two from a scramble in front of goal. Raphael and Macdonnell collided and Raphael was penalized for striking. Believing it an accident, Macdonnell interceded with the referee on Raphael's behalf, saving him a penalty, an act of good sportsmanship only paralleled once in our remembrance.

The rest of the game was pretty much all Queen's, George and Pennock each securing two, and Dobson one, with a corner shot that was the best of the evening.

Mr. James Sutherland, as referee, could only have been improved by having a double to assist him, and that was hardly necessary. The teams were:

McGill (2)—Goal, Johnson; point, Moseley; cover, Bailey; rover, Raphael; centre, Blair; left wing, Sargent; right wing, Ramsay.

Queen's (9)—Goal, Daniels; point, Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; rover, George; centre, Crawford; left wing, Campbell, right wing, Dobson.

We want to make another plea for the adoption in intercollegiate hockey of the dual system of refereeing. While in university hockey, as a rule, there is not a great deal of foul play at any time, the stress of the game may cause a player to forget himself, and no one man, no matter how capable, can watch fourteen men playing hockey, the fastest game in the world, without some infractions of the

rules escaping him. The system of having a judge-of-play as well as a referee has been adopted with signal success in other leagues and it is time the intercollegiate followed suit.

The annual assault-at-arms was held in the gymnasium on Saturday, March 6th. The preliminary, semi-final and final fencing bouts were run off, A. D. Carmichael winning first place quite handily.

Of the boxing bouts, the lightweight, between McK. Meikle and D. F. Dewar, was the best exhibition. Meikle was the more finished boxer, but Dewar's superior weight and reach were too much for him. The middleweight was won by A. W. Haddow from E. R. Wigle, and A. A. MacKay was the victor over J. C. Smith in the heavyweight.

In the lightweight wrestling, R. Smith won a close decision over W. Merkley, after a protracted bout. The middleweight between J. B. Saint and N. B. MacRostie was won by the latter, with the only fall of the evening. J. A. MacDonald was awarded the decision over J. A. McLeish in the heavyweight, the latter being unable to continue after the first round.

Mr. Thompson, of the city Y.M.C.A. was referee in the fencing; and assisted by Dr. Richardson, acted in the same capacity for the wrestlers. Major Shine refereed the boxing bouts.

At the annual meeting of the Tennis Club the following officers were elected for the session '09-'10: Hon. Pres., Prof. J. F. McDonald; Pres., W. Dobson; Vice-Pres., W. F. Dyde; Sec.-Treas., F. C. Casselman; Committee, F. W. Gravelle, J. McCaughey, C. S. McKay, Miss Macalister, Miss Goodwin.

The Basketball Club held their annual meeting on March 6th and elected Hon. Pres., Prof. Willhoft; Pres., J. A. McDonald; Vice-Pres., H. C. Wallace; Sec.-Treas., N. Leckie; Captain, C. VanSickle.

A challenge has been forwarded by Queen's, as champions of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, to the Cliffside, of Ottawa, who are champions of the Interprovincial League, and therefore holders of the Sir Montague Allan Cup, to battle for the amateur championship of Canada. A sudden death game has been arranged, and will be played in Ottawa on Monday, March 15th. Our team has practised well during the past week, and hope to give a good account of themselves.

Alumni.

DR. H. A. Connolly, M.A., '08, who for the past few months has been surgeon at the Western Hospital, Montreal, sails from Vancouver this month for Warracknabeal, Victoria, Australia, where he will spend the next two years attending to the practice of Dr. W. C. Little, Queen's, '89.

In the supplement to the Oxford Magazine which gives the names of the boat crews of the various colleges, we notice the name of G. S. Fife, who attended Queen's last session, and went to Oxford last autumn, as Rhodes scholar for Prince Edward Island.

The suggestion comes from an Alumnus that an invitation be given through our columns to the various Alumni who take the JOURNAL, to send us information regarding themselves and their work. He points out that many Alumni take the JOURNAL as a means of keeping in touch with fellow-students, and would welcome any items that could be given. Now it is exceedingly difficult for the editor of this column to keep track of all the graduates,—and it would add to the interest of the JOURNAL if the graduates would follow this suggestion that has been given us. Let the readers of the JOURNAL bear this in mind.

Exchanges.

A NUMBER of the college magazines have, during the past year, published descriptive articles on Turkey and her people. These articles have generally proved to be of more than common interest just at this time. All western peoples have been watching with sympathy the peaceful revolution brought about by Abdul Hamid's proclamation of last July, in which he granted a constitution to his subjects. Nor was this interest lessened when it became plain that the Turks—ground down by generations of misery and tyranny,—had still sufficient self-control to use their new-found power with justice and moderation. But rather, as a consequence of this, we are glad to learn more of this people, so that we may be enabled to discover what special national characteristics have made such great political changes possible in so short a time.

The *McMaster Monthly* for February has an excellent leading article entitled "In the Land of the Turk." It deals not only with Turkey proper, but to some extent with Turkish influence in the Holy Land. The article is well written and brings the reader much closer to a civilization almost untouched by the scientific progress of the west. At the same time it recalls for us, by Biblical comparison, the lives of the dwellers in Palestine two thousand years ago.

The *Monthly* also publishes an interesting little prize story, entitled "Pietro." Pietro is a little Jewish boy whose home is in Saskatchewan. His family have lately been driven from Russia by persecution. The story gives a little sketch of the boy's life, and the part a country school-mistress, through self-sacrifice and little acts of kindness, was able to play in brightening his gloomy childhood.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

In far-off prehistoric time,
Ere yet the world grew old;
In soft, silurian mud and slime
The ichthyosauri rolled.

When softly pterodactyls sang
Primeval forests through;
And sweet, anthropoid gibberings rang,
But soon inchoate grew.

When our primordial parents met—
 In short, when Mother Eve
 The embryonic fashion set,
 She practised to deceive.

The early paleolithic man
 Whose spouse was *à la mode*,
 The story heard, he knew it ran—
 "Another *coat of woad*."

So down the ringing grooves of time,
 Whilst there's a sex that's fair,
 All reasonless the tale will rhyme,
 "I've nothing fit to wear."

—Student.

SOME DONT'S.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the great electrical inventor, first entered Boston, he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of the winter.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his father. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretentious. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin.

Don't snub a boy because of his physical disability. Milton was blind.

Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the great orator of Greece, overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

Don't snub anyone. Not alone because some day he may far outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right nor Christian.

Don't be a sorehead; take your knock and be glad you did not get a worse one.—*University of Ottawa Review*.

The February number of the *University of Ottawa Review* has a number of well written and instructive articles. Of these, the completion of two articles commenced in a previous number, viz., "The Civilization of the Thirteenth Century" and "A Motor Tour Through Ireland," are well worth reading. Also the essays on "The Progress of Japan," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Moore Centenary," "Pitt-Bismarck: A Comparison," deserve favorable mention.

PITY.

The hour had struck for Freddy's evening bath;
 Nurse came upon him on the garden path.
 Trowel in hand, his curly head was bent,
 Something was going on, 'twas evident.

Nurse stopped, and, lo, he'd cut a worm in two,
 And watched it wriggling, with round eyes of blue.
 "How could you be so cruel?" Letty cried;
 "It looked so lonely," the sweet imp replied.

—*Ex.*

"QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL is an ideal paper in many respects. It is to be commended on its column devoted "Current Events," which is particularly well written and contains some good, sound thought."—*For. Collegii.*

A REVERIE.

If an S and an I and an O and a U,
 With an X at the end spells SU,
 And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
 Pray what is the speller to do?
 And if an S and an I and a G,
 And an H, E, D, spell Cide,
 There is nothing on earth for a speller to do
 But to go and commit Sioux-eye-sighed.

—*Ex.*

Book Note.

A NEW book by Professor Jordan has just been issued (T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh, R. Uglow & Co., Kingston), entitled "Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought." We are not able to furnish a review in our present issue, but hope to do so in our next. The idea lying behind the title seems to be that the Old Testament has to be treated as literature and interpreted by the same processes as we apply to other great literatures, and in doing this we must use the fruitful idea of historical development which is the characteristic idea in modern thought. Just now when such keen discussion has been raised in Toronto concerning the meaning and purpose of Higher Criticism such an exposition would be welcome to many.

In the meantime we copy from the prospectus, "The Table of Contents" and an extract from the preface.

Chap.

- I. The Present Outlook for Old Testament Interpretation.
- II. The Old Testament as a Problem.
- III. Archaeology and Criticism.
- IV. Assyriology and the Old Testament.
- V. Babylon and the Bible.
- VI. Babylon and the Bible (*Continued*).
- VII. Early Hebrew Religion.
- VIII. Struggles and Survivals.

- IX. Historical Development.
- X. The Significance of the Documentary Theory.
- XI. Criticism and Theology.
- XII. Criticism and the Preacher.
- XIII. Modern interpretation of Ancient Stories.
- XIV. The Message of the Prophets.

"It is true that these critical results have been for a considerable time the property of scholars, but it may be doubted whether the ministers and intelligent laymen, who must guide the councils of the Church, have assimilated them and seen clearly their bearing upon the interpretation and exposition of sacred Scripture. The thought running through all the volume, so far as the author has been able to give expression to it, is that in order to understand or expound any passage of the Old Testament, and particularly the early narratives, it is necessary to form a clear idea of the place of this great book in the history and literature of the world. The endeavor to form such an idea brings us face to face with the fact that the increase in our knowledge of the earth and the life of humanity upon it compels us to modify some of our beliefs as to the nature of the Bible. Changes thus made at the demand of intellectual honesty turn out to be in the interests of the highest faith. Only by treating the book as real literature can we get at the heart of the people from whom it came; only thus can we grasp its real revelation."

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$564.00; \$25: Prof. Morison; \$10: D. R. Cameron; \$5: H. W. Macdonnell, A. L. Raymond, F. L. Sine, M. R. Bow, Anonymous; \$3: B. Eyre, G. W. Skene; \$2: G. B. Stillwell, W. F. Orok, W. R. Morison, R. W. Neely; previously unacknowledged, \$16.00; total, \$654.00.

De Nobis.

At '10 Civil Engineers' Club:

W. J. Fl-tch-r:—I guess spring is coming; I saw about 400 wild geese flying north this morning.

J. S--rs:—To Gow-Ganda(-er), I suppose.

B-ll Kennedy to W-lt-r:—Say, if you're going down street, get some meat.

W-lt-r:—What kind shall I get?

B-ll:—O, get some Orange Meat, it is easier fried.

A tall senior Science man walks into the rink while Queen's I. are practising.

To Mr. L-s -:—Who are playing Mr. L-s--?

W. H. L-s -:—The 14th.

334 Johnson St.:—Say MacA-th-r, do they say a man laughs in his sleeve because his *funny-bone* is there? (Each goes to his own room to laugh, for one room couldn't hold all the *laugh*.)

At this period in the term many of us wish we could be like "Bill" in the following:

"Bill had a bill,
Bill had a board,
Bill had a bill-board,
Bill had a board bill;
Bill sold his bill-board to pay his board bill;
Bill then wasn't bored with his board bill."

E. A. M., in William Jewell Student.

E. D. H-bb-ll, worrying about his Phil. essay:—Do any of you fellows know an *easy* way to learn Philosophy?

To those not mentioned in the Joke column.

If through these "knocks" thou hast searched
In vain, and rejoice for finding not thy name,
Though we've not roasted, thou art fool to boast,
We could not, thou'rt not worth the roast.

Ottawa University Journal.

A rumour is going the rounds that A. M. B-t-m-n and others, are on the quiver to find out who is the rising young poetess of Gananoque.



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(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1909

(The italicised portions in parentheses give the wording of the law and regulations as the authority for the dates.)

February:

3. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. [H. S. Act, sec. 13 (1)]. (*1st Wednesday in February*).

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 87 (5)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due. (This includes the Financial Statement). [H. S. Act, sec. 16 (10)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (*On or before 1st March*).
Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. [S. S. Act, sec. 42 (1)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
31. Night Schools close (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. (*Close 31st March*).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 73]. (*On or before 1st April*).
8. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; Sep. Sch. Act, sec. 81]. (*Thursday before Easter Sunday*).
9. GOOD FRIDAY.
12. EASTER MONDAY.
13. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (*During Easter Vacation*).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1908-1909). (*Not later than the 15th April*).
19. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*Second Monday after Easter Sunday*).

May:

7. ARBOR DAY. (*1st Friday in May*).
21. EMPIRE DAY. (*1st school day before 24th May*).
24. VICTORIA DAY (Monday).

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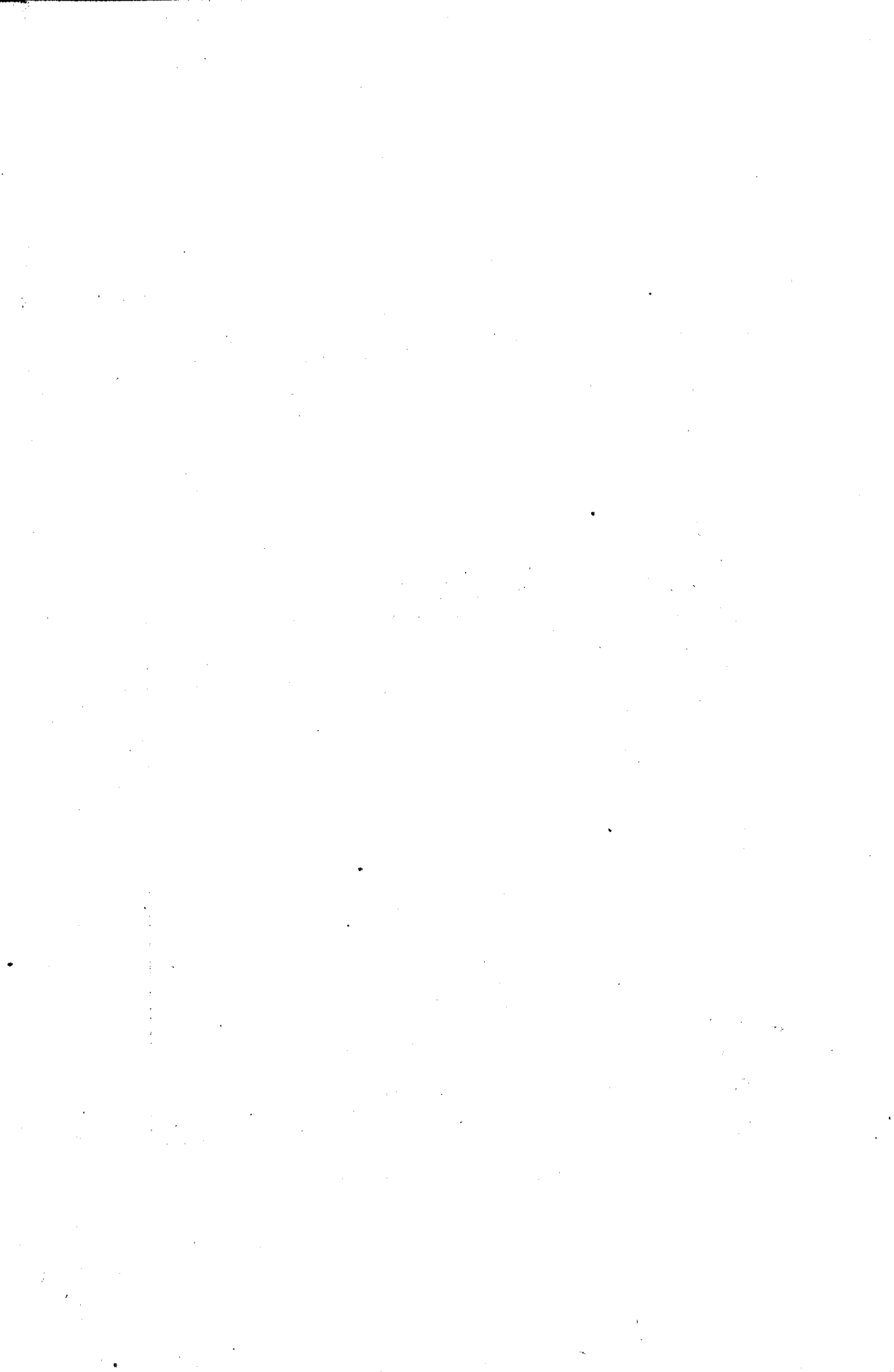
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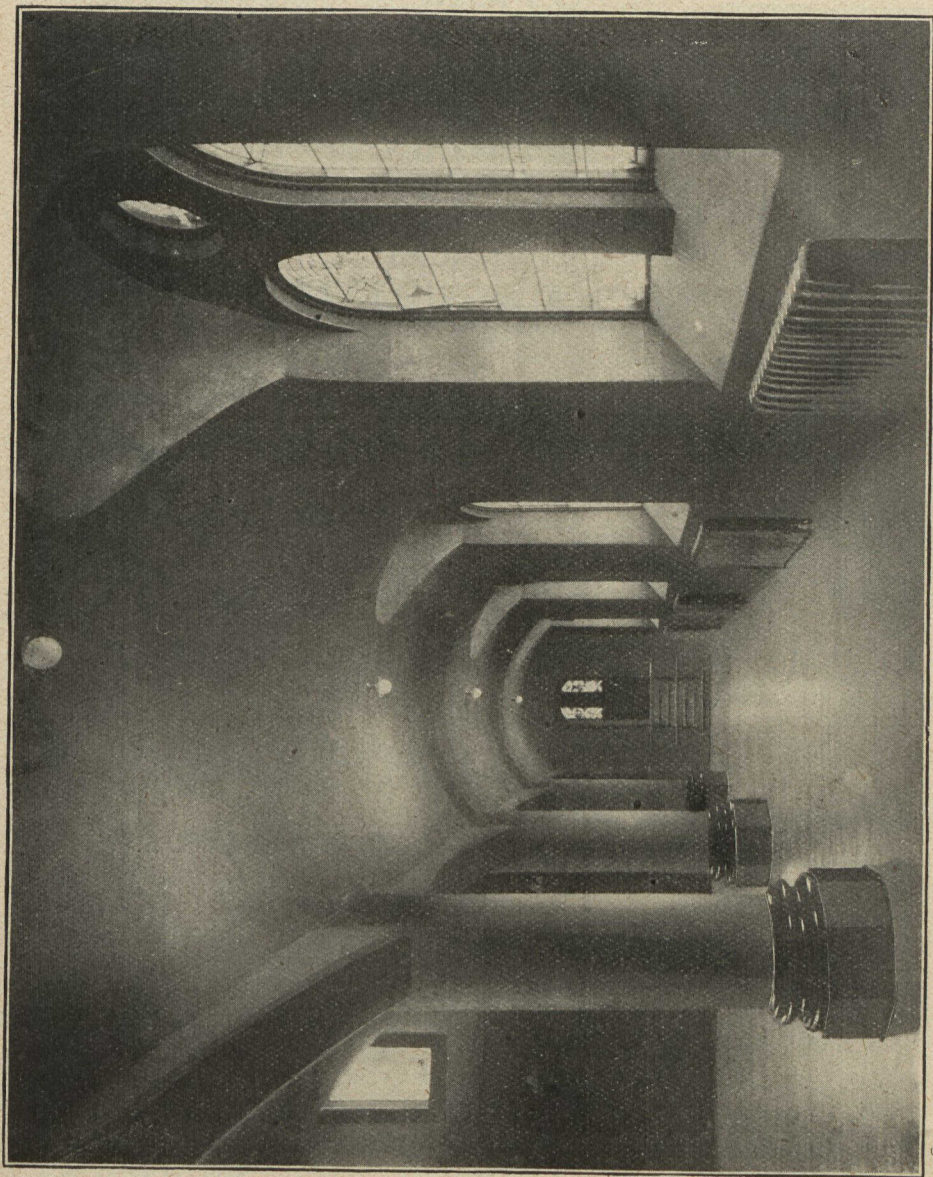
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VOL. XXXVI.

APRIL 1st, 1909.

No. 11.

The Writer and the University.

PERHAPS, relatively speaking, there is no branch of study in our schools and universities which is so sadly neglected as the writing of good English; and yet our learning in the arts and sciences is of little avail unless its results can be imparted to the people either by speaking or by writing; and good speaking implies good writing. Too little attention is paid to the teaching of English composition in the high schools; for it is a well-known fact that the average freshman is more adept in concealing his ideas in turgid language, which is the despair of his professors, than in writing good, workmanlike English. And what shall we say of that army of writers who supply the people with their daily reading? It must be confessed that in Canada and the United States their work is, on the whole, crude and amateurish, and far below the level of the output of the daily and weekly press in England and in France.

And yet their work touches our daily life on all sides. They write our advertisements, they write our magazines, they write our novels, they write our scientific books, they write travels and adventures for us, they write our histories and biographies, they write our text-books—all our books of instruction from almanacs to encyclopædias. Leaving out the reading that is done by a small class, most of the writing that is read in the United States and Canada is written by persons who write for a living; most of it was written during the last five years, much of it written the last year, much of it, in fact, within the last month, and a good deal of it was written yesterday. These journeymen writers write almost all that almost all Canadians read. That is a fact that we love to fool ourselves about. We talk about "literature" and we talk about "hack-writers," implying that the reading we do is of literature. The truth all the while is, we read little else than the writing of the hacks—living hacks, that is, men and women who write for pay. We may hug the notion that our life and thought are not really affected by current literature, that we read the living writers only for utilitarian reasons, and that our real intellectual life is fed by the great dead writers. But our hugging this delusion does not change the fact that the intellectual life even of most educated persons, and certainly of the mass of the population, is fed chiefly by the writers of our time. Let us hope that the great writers of the past do set the standards whereby a few judge the writing of the present. But, even if this be true, it is still true also that the intellectual life of the American and Canadian people is chiefly shaped by current writing.

The writers' craft is becoming a very large craft. In numbers it ranks second or third, perhaps, among the professions. The craft has come to be a fairly

well-paid craft, too. By sheer economic demand, therefore, writing as a career is attracting as capable men and women as most of the other professions. It is an interesting fact, too, that the earnings of writers during the last twenty years have increased faster than the earnings of most of the other professions. The writers of current literature, then, form a craft influential enough, big enough, and well enough paid to deserve as careful training as those who ply the other trades, which we usually call professions.

Regarding the skill and character of current writers, it is probable that they fall below the level of lawyers in the excellence of their craftsmanship, but not in the character that their work shows, and that they do no better than physicians and perhaps as badly as teachers and preachers. Of course, they ought to do a great deal better than teachers or preachers, because they both teach and preach to all the people all the time, and not merely on Sundays and during the period of school age. Newspaper writing, of course, runs from very good to very bad. The most important part of it, which is the reporter's part, is generally very bad. Magazine writing is just shaping itself into craft. The magazine in Canada, and especially in the United States where so many more are published, is just finding its power and its opportunity, and shaping its character to definite ends. It is becoming one of the most influential forms of current literature, and the chance that it offers for strong men is just beginning to be understood.

But, as I have intimated, the press—the poor man's university—is, on the whole, very poorly equipped. The reason therefore is that not enough training is given in our universities to the men who are doing the work on our papers and magazines; and especially no scope or provision for advanced work along their line has been made. The result is that a very great deal of our literature is poorly written.

There are two departments in particular of our current literature that are badly written. One is what may be called the literature of reports and documents—from commercial reports to governmental documents. The waste in printing poor reports, if it could be saved, would be enough, I am sure, to endow a chair, for the teaching of the men and women who are to write our current literature, in every university in Canada. So badly are governmental reports and documents written, as a rule, that the public seldom finds out what the government, municipal, state, or national, is doing. This is one cause of bad political conditions. Large amounts of money are spent to gather useful information which is so ill-told that it remains practically unknown. In the United States the national government, through all its departments and bureaus, prints an incalculable mass of things at an enormous cost, which it cannot give away because they are so ill-written that nobody wants them. Nothing is gained by this waste of labor and of paper, except that it makes the "dismal science" still more dismal, and yet nobody seems able to stop it or to change the "system," or even to induce those in authority to employ men to edit such of these reports as might be read if they were written with common intelligibility.

The other department of current literature that is such "tough" reading that much of it is valueless is the work of academic men, the publications of many so-

cieties, the monographs and "theses" and "studies" of teachers and students of our universities—books on science, on historical subjects, even on political science, which fail of their purpose because they are written without form or style. Some of our academic men go on year after year, piling up these unreadable things, as the government writers go on piling up their unreadable things; and the habit has become so fixed that they are even held in esteem for writing unintelligibly. The public is asked to believe that learning makes unintelligibility necessary.

We complain, and we complain justly, of the commercialization of the press and, to a degree, of all current literature. And it would be strange if it had escaped commercialization in this rush of industrialism which is the most striking fact of our time; for all the professions have, to some extent, suffered the same misfortune. But, if the press is commercialized, it is not the writers who have commercialized it. They are the victims of this commercialization. We have left the writing to be done by those who lack the strength and the skill that come from good training, and the forces of commercialism have found many of them easy victims. For most men when they set out to write, set out with high aims. The first impulse that drives men to their pens is usually a noble impulse. They wish to teach their fellows. They wish to win names for themselves. They wish to exert a good impulse. When they succumb they succumb because they are weak rather than because they are depraved. Yet the strong man who can write well is the man of real power. He can capture and command the machinery of publicity. If, then, this great machinery of publicity is controlled and used too much by sheer commercial men, this has come to pass because strong men have not been trained in our universities as good writers. Is it not true, then, that our universities, which are justly offended at the commercialization of current literature, have failed in their duty to prevent it?

More emphasis should be placed, therefore, upon undergraduate work in the English language and literature. But this is not enough. At least a whole-year of graduate work should be devoted to composition under the direction of a teacher who can give all his time to such work. Our universities themselves are in need of such special provision for training in English for their own sake, and for the better adjustment of their work and influence to our democratic society.

The dominant method of training in the university work of our time is by research. The higher academic degrees are given for research work. Men are chosen for college faculties who have won these higher degrees. Their mental habit and their methods of teaching are shaped by this method of training. This is the right method of acquiring facts and of acquiring skill in acquiring facts, for it is the scientific method. But, while it is the proper method for scientific work and training, it is not the proper method for the teaching of an art. You cannot apply it to painting, to sculpture, to music, or to the great art of writing.

But the method of training by research has so dominated our university activity that the teaching of the arts has been neglected. Our higher teaching of English has run to philology; our higher teaching of literature has run to such tasks as the tracing of mediæval legends from one language to another. These are scientific pursuits; and one result of their domination of university methods is

a neglect of the art of expression, even a sort of contempt for it. You will find this contempt in our schools of science. A scientific man who can write well—write, I mean, in language that everybody can understand—is looked at by his fellows with suspicion. He is considered a “popularizer,” a man who plays to the galleries. It is not considered good form to write well. It is a mark of weakness to cultivate style, or to think about methods of expression, except to make sure of accuracy. When literature is taught by the historical method, and by the critical method, and by the method of research, to the practical exclusion of the method of severe and continuous practice in writing—in such an intellectual atmosphere the feeling grows and at last becomes a conviction, that literature is a closed chapter of human experience, and that it has all been written; and men forget—young men do not even find out—that literature is a continuous expression of every phase of human experience in every period, that it must be continuous, that every generation must contribute to it, ill or well, whether it know or not; that literature must be written in the present and in the future, and that no man can tell when a great outburst of it will come, or who will write it, or what form it will take, or whether it will even be recognized when it appears. Youth in our training do not have that feeling of expectancy in literature, that bounding hope, which youth ought to have as a right of its eagerness of spirit; for we do not whet their minds for actual experiment with their own creative impulses. Do we not rather overawe them with the greatness of the past and discourage them by hopelessness of the present. Such is the inevitable intellectual result of exalting the function of those useful drudges, the commentator and the critic, over the creative impulse itself. Vigorous efforts in the practice of any art are necessary to keep alive a keen appreciation of that art. Vigorous efforts to do good writing are necessary to implant and to keep really alive a proper appreciation of great literature. This is, in fact, the only way to teach or to study great literature so as to make it a vital and not a mere theoretical force in men's lives—the only way to keep the stream of literature flowing clear and strong, the only way to keep alive the consciousness that it flows all the time, shallow or deep, muddy or clear, do what we will. For men study most lovingly and profoundly what they themselves wish to do or to imitate or to live by.

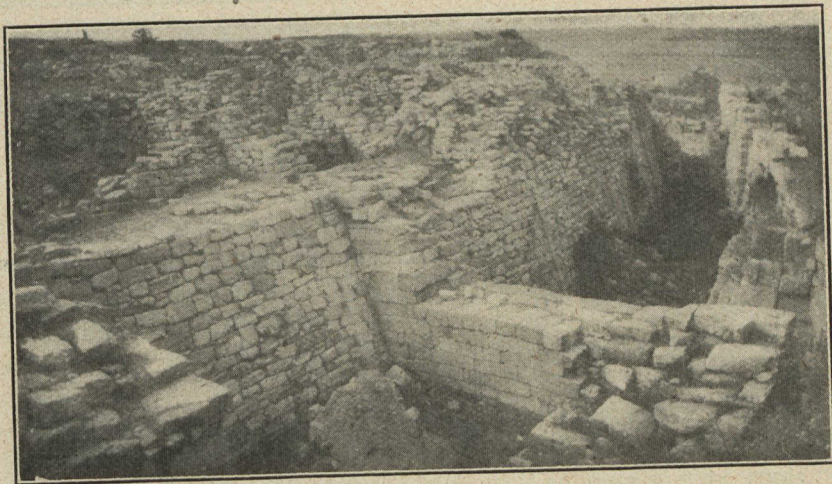
W. W. SWANSON.

A Trip to Troy.

WHEN asked to join a party to visit Troy, I was startled by the incongruity of the thing. It was like being asked to step across the street to a restaurant and have a cup of afternoon tea with Moses. The strangeness of the situation, however, did not prevent me accepting the invitation with alacrity. Accordingly, one beautiful summer's evening we took ship at Constantinople, while the Golden Horn still gleamed yellow, and the lake-like windings of the Bosphorus shone like gems against the green hills. The beauty of the scene was calculated to soothe the feelings considerably ruffled by the rudeness of Turkish officials, and in time we recovered sufficiently to order a cup of tea, and discuss our plans for the morrow. We expected to arrive at the Dardanelles about five the next morn-

ing, and were to be met by some native friends. We hoped to begin our drive to the ruins by eight o'clock or earlier, if possible, to avoid the heat of the day. But we had not counted on the slowness with which things move in Turkey. We roused the consul, poor man, from his morning nap, only to find that we had to secure a guard to go with us, as we were four women travelling alone, and the country was disturbed by brigands at the time. By dint of much urging and pushing matters we had all in readiness about ten o'clock, and started off in two spring wagons, our guard bringing up the rear on horseback. We were accompanied by three Armenian girls, friends of one of our party. We sat in the wagon—four of us—with our knees drawn up to our chins in a vain effort to occupy no space at all, and so we jogged on for about three hours and a half, supported by visions of things to be seen.

The latter part of the way led through fields quite level for the most part, as we were crossing the plain which stretches between the mountains and the sea.



I. THE PRE-HISTORICAL WALLS, SHOWING HERRING-BONE PATTERN.

Our anticipations rose as the minutes passed, and we eagerly peered from our covered carriage at every turn of the way. The mountains drew down nearer to the sea, falling off in height. A fountain here and there warned us that we were approaching the end of our journey, and then at last we drove down a gentle slope and the city was before us.

The first view was not encouraging—a few walls, boulders, and piles of stone scattering up the slope of the hill were all that the unpractised eye could discern. On scrambling up the slope, however, we were gratified to find the city assume more definite proportions. We stood on a plateau; before us stretched to the sea the famous "ringing plains of windy Troy"; behind us, in the distance, rose the mountains. Since our impressions of the city had been gathered from Virgil, we were somewhat disappointed in the dimensions of the city which lay before us. The whole place could be set down on the grounds occupied by the University buildings.

Guide books were now produced and by their aid we tried to trace the remains of the seven cities; supposed to be built, one on the ruins of the last. Prehistoric

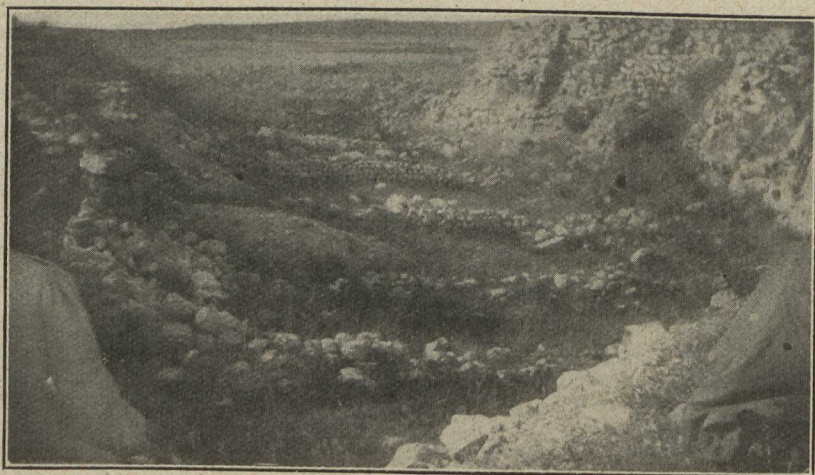


2. MYCENEAN WALLS, MARKED BY A 'SET-BACK' AT INTERVALS.

Troy was represented by a few piles of stones put together in a herring-bone pattern (see illustration No. 1). What protection they could have afforded is not clear, as they might, to all appearances, have been overthrown by a fairly strong push.

The most interesting walls were the sloping ones, seen in illustration No. 2. They are strongly built of medium-sized stones, and at least six feet thick. They slope inwards at the top, and enclose a circular city, the curve being accomplished by the wall being set in at an angle diverging slightly from that of the original wall. A ramp (see No. 3) leads up to the entrance where Priam's palace was situated, or at least was supposed to have been situated owing to a treasure found at that spot.

Two other walls surrounding those already mentioned mark the site of later Greek and Roman cities (No. 2). The Roman wall is composed of huge blocks of soft stone, kept in place by their own weight. The old mason's marks can still be seen on them.



3. PRIAM'S TREASURE WAS FOUND NEAR THE TOP OF THIS 'RAMP.'

Of the buildings of the cities, but little remains. A wall here and there, or the outline of a foundation show where the houses once stood. A level rectangle, paved with marble slabs and strewn with fragments of carved marble bases and capitols, marks the site of the ancient temple. A number of earthenware cups or jars, sunk in the ground, indicate the mercantile sections of the city. These, with a stone-paved well and the outline of a diminutive theatre, close the list of the visible points of interest. The imagination, however, now claims its share of activity. Old scenes come to life again. The din of battle rises from the plains, faces full of rage and pity gaze at the brutal triumph of Achilles, while in the dim distance lies the little island, where the wooden horse is taking form. The calm of night settles down, only to be broken by shouts of triumph and dismay. Larid flames light the path of Aeneas as he flees. The imagination is about to follow him in his flight, when the views dissolve, giving place to the unromantic light of day, in the form of a summons to depart.

As both mind and body were by this time fatigued, the summons was obeyed, not without a backward glance of sympathy at the old city, once more to be left to its silence of centuries.

GRACE CLARKE.

Students in Disguise.

ONE Day a lady, who was by no means a Saint, decided to give a dinner party, and after consulting her Callander and getting her Pen-found, began to Reid over De-long list of her friends. She then Rose from her chair and going to the Hall Cald-well over the Bannister Her Elder son, a Harty Little Kidd, soon appeared. "Stanley," said she, "get your Pen-son and help me to Wright these notes." Then summoning the Butler, "Take the Car-michael, and deliver them."

When the eventful Knight came, a motley crowd was Marshall'd into the room, where a Harper and a man with a Fife Pierce'd the ear with their Sharp notes. There were present a Birley Gardiner, who Waddell'd in Widd-is Capp-on, a Weaver, a Miller, a Baker, a Clarke Orr two, a nice Little Shaver from Hamilton and a New-man with a Downey moustache and a White-lock of hair.

My lady was wearing Black, and had a gold Lockett with a necklace of Coral Topping it, tied with a blue Bow, but she was in an unhappy frame of mind and ready to Nash her teeth with rage for the oysters on the half Schell were bad, the Salmon turned end Over-end by the Carver, while the Cook had Dunn the roast Lamb to a Crisp. In anything but a Lowe voice she exclaimed, "Shaw, that Cooke, she Burns everything and is the Daly Bayne of my life. Yule see that I will not Fee her a Nicol." Her next remark was, "This Beete is not fit to Norrish even a Staebler."

After this, conversation rather Paul'd, and all wore a downcast Eyre and felt Tremblay, for they knew she Might Dash at them in a Shortt time. "I C. U. Peel-ing fruit with a Steele knife," she called. Then turning to Patt-er-son at her side, "Watson, have I not forbidden you to Cram your food in so fast. How-son Cann you be Hale doing that? See Howell I am."

All now wished themselves safe in their Holmes and prayed that La-Chance Wood not bring them to the house of this Barker any Moore to be treated like Groomes. One nervous guest dropped a Berry, and then, lest it should Sully the cloth, put it in a Stirling silver Pitcher.

She next began to Turn-er wrath upon the ladies.

"I do not like the way you Platt your Hare," she said to one Hardy, Young, Brunet Bell. "And you Oughten't to wear, of all Hughes, that horrid Brown. Just look at the way that skirt is Gord-on! And there is a hole in your Slipper. I'd Patch-ett if I were you? Don't Tweddell your fingers, miss."

Their Powers of endurance Mor-an exhausted, and Fairlie White with wrath, they felt Wilder than ever, so Madden'd with anger, all prepared for their home-ward Tripp. Ac-Cordingly the men, glad of an opportunity of Bowen' the ladies home, Hofferd to accompany them in their Walks and they left their hostess in a fine Huff, pulling down the Curtin' and Bolton' the door after them, with much jingling of Keys, as if she feared they might return to Robb her.

"Reilly, I thought I should have Dyde!" said one Prittie girl to her Squire, passing through the Gates into the Lane, as the Bell chimed the hour from the Belfry in the Park. "I feel that it Sears my very soul with Payne. And at any Raitt we have so little Klugh to her wrath. She has no Code of honor and can-not Play-fair. I Haight her."

"Forget it," said the Walker by her side, Anglin' for her hand. "In-Steaid, come to the Beech and see the moonlight on the Hore Frost at the Shore of the Lake. Marion, give me a Rae of hope. I long to be a Tower of strength to you and be at your Beck and call forever. Lo-see, is not my Arm-strong enough To-ro you over the sea of life?" and he fell on his knees before her.

"O'Neill not to me," she murmured. "I will be your Bryd-on whatever day you name, in the little Kirk-patrick."

"Any Church will do," he answered cheerfully. Then, "Give me your fingers," he implored, and began to Hunt-er round for them.

"Palm-er fingers?" she asked shyly, and Offord both.

Just as he was Patton' them gently a Medlen' neighbor passed and whispered, "Woodhead! Use your Lip-man."

The hint was a Goodwin, and he thought Mabec he Otto take it.

CONTRIBUTED.

A Hindu Legend (Translated from the French.)

IN the beginning, Twashtri created the world. But when he wanted to create woman he considered that in the making of man, he had exhausted everything tangible. Nothing substantial remained. Then Twashtri, in his perplexity, plunged into a profound reflexion; and this was the result of his soliloquy: He took the roundness of the moon, the undulations of the serpent, the entwining of the ivy, the tremulousness of the grass, the slenderness of the reed, the velvetiness of the pansy, the lightness of the leaves, the furtive glance of the fawn, the radiance of the sunlight, the tears of the clouds, the sparkling of the dewdrop, the incon-

stancy of the wind, the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock, the softness of the down which adorns the throat of the robin, the hardness of the diamond, the sweetness of honey, the cruelty of the tigress, the warmth of fire, the coldness of snow, the chattering of the jay, the rippling of the rill, the cooing of the dove. He mixed all these things together and out of them he made woman. Then he made a present of her to man, saying: "Here is your companion."

North-West Arm

BY LILLIAN VAUX MACKINNON.

Into the shelter of the quiet land
 A restless arm of ocean is outflung,
 And straightway are its heaving waters calmed,
 The placid shores and leafy glades among.

Beyond the harbour, sea-fogs, and the moan
 Of storms, and billows white with foaming crest;
 Within, the guardian shores look kindly down
 With benediction of unbroken rest.

Yet sea-gulls push their white-winged passage through,
 Such charmed waters cannot hold them long;
 Out to the ocean's tempests must they go;
 Only the blast can lure souls that are strong.

The mirrored water meets the heaving deep,
 The gleen-clad slopes merge into shoreless space,
 'Tis mighty powers alone such stillness keep;
 An ocean's fulness thunders in its place!

—Copied from *Canadian Magazine*, March, 1909.

Again the Great One.

They passed, in the course of an hour, two dead cows and more than fifty dead chickens. A strong smell of gasoline pervaded the atmosphere, and there were wheel tracks in the dust. Sherlock Holmes became greatly interested. "Watson," exclaimed, he after deep thought, "there has been an automobile along here!"

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD.

BY virtue of defeating the Cliffside of Ottawa, champions of the Interprovincial Hockey League, our senior hockey team have brought to the College halls the Sir Montagu Allan Cup, emblematic of the Amateur Hockey Championship of Canada, and, *hoc facto*, of the world. After a very successful season, in which they won five league matches out of six, and showed themselves superior in strength to the Toronto University septette in the game in which the latter defeated them, the team landed, for the third time, the trophy, representing the Senior Intercollegiate Championship, which was donated to the League by Queen's in '03, and now it takes its stand among the other trophies in the University Library. Almost immediately a challenge was sent by the Hockey Club to the Trustees of the Allan Cup, and it was accepted as soon as a set of rules and regulations to govern such cup matches had been drawn up. A sudden death game was arranged for on Monday, March 15, just two weeks and a half before the examination season. An excursion was got up in a hurry, and to the pleasant surprise of everyone, over one hundred and fifty (and almost all of them students) availed themselves of the opportunity. This, we claim, is the least that could have been expected, and is, nevertheless, a practical evidence of that intangible conception, which is called in hackneyed phrase, Queen's spirit. The men who represented the University on the team had spent a great deal of time and energy during the latter part of the season in the hope of winning out, and for this reason, if for no other, they deserved to be supported to the very end. In a strange rink, among strange and hostile rooters, nothing cheers up our team more than a few renderings of the Gaelic slogan, especially if the game be a close one.

Everyone knew that the Cliffside game would be the hardest of the year, and that our voices and energies could not be spared, for we were going in to win.

Athletics has always occupied a high position at Queen's, and on this occasion studies and examination worries were deliberately thrown aside for a time, and the hockey team was shown in no mistakable manner the appreciation the student body had for its season's work. Queen's alumni and friends in Ottawa were on the scene of the contest, almost in a body, and on all hands the feeling was that it was great to be there with the 'bunch.'

In reference to the game itself, nothing need be said here, except that it was the hardest fought battle that a great majority of Queen's supporters had witnessed in many a year. Excitement and anxiety were always at the highest pitch, and although our players had the best of the play, no one could tell when a couple of the Ottawa forwards would break away on a dangerous rush. The game was well handled by the officials, and was free from intentional roughness. The Ottawa press has spoken very favorably of the style of the play in comparison with that of the professional league.

The very fact that both sides were strictly amateur added greatly to the interest. The men were in the game for the love of it, and not for what they could get out of it. The mercenary aspect, and the playing of the game for gate receipts, were entirely absent features. Good sportsmanship and the ability to accept a defeat in a gentlemanly manner characterized the Cliffside team, man for man; and in the dressing-rooms after the match the defeated septette took especial pains to seek out every Queen's player, to congratulate him on the victory, and to say that the better team won. It is teams made up of men of that stamp, and characterized by that spirit, that it is a pleasure to watch in a struggle. The element of sport is supreme, and this surely ought to be the main element of good in such athletics. We venture to suggest that the Sir Montagu Allan Cup and what it represents will do more than anything else to increase the interest of the hockey-loving public in the amateur game, and to place it in a position of eminence far above that occupied by professional hockey at the present time.

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL OF MINING.

A short time ago a large and influential deputation, consisting of professors, graduates and friends of the School of Mining, waited upon the Premier of Ontario, and impressed upon him the importance of the work which Queen's was doing for the Province, through the School, and the obligation she was under to the incoming students to provide more extensive equipment and larger quarters. In short, the deputation asked the Ontario Government, as represented in the Premier, for a grant of \$150,000 for the erection of a new building to be devoted to the Departments of Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy. The request was not refused, as some of the Toronto dailies have pointed out; but the deputation came back with the assurance that the matter would receive due consideration.

The growth of the School has been very rapid; and this, indeed, would not have been the case had not the class of work it had been doing received the hearty endorsement of the people of Ontario. The very fact that over a hundred new students are enlisted on the books each session, and come here in preference to Toronto or Montreal, proves the necessity of maintaining the School at a high

pitch of excellence. Here in Kingston we are situated almost in the heart of an extraordinary mining district, for in the counties of Frontenac and Hastings a greater variety of minerals are mined than in almost any other district of equal size in Canada. For an institution, in which mining engineering, mineralogy, geology and metallurgy form as important a part of the curriculum as they do here, Kingston is a highly advantageous situation. A very large number of mines and mining localities are within very easy reach of the city, and weekly excursions can be made by the different classes to these points, to study operations as they are actually carried on in the field. This matter alone ought to recommend to the attention of the Government of the Province the obligation it owes to the people generally to give adequate support to the School of Mining.

As to the immediate necessity for increased expansion, there cannot be the slightest doubt. The School is now but 16 years old, and in 1893 consisted in outward appearance, of only the Carruthers' Hall. In 1897 the first students graduated, and there were only two of them, one in Mining Engineering and one in Civil. There were three graduates in 1898, one in 1899, four in 1900, and three in 1901. In the spring of 1902, when the Carruthers' building, the present mill, and the Mechanical Workshop were the only science buildings on the quadrangle, the number of graduates suddenly rose to fourteen. The quarters had then become too crowded; and in the fall of that year the Engineering and the Physics, Mineralogy and Geology buildings were ready for use. Then it seemed that sufficient space had been provided for many years to come. But the growth of the registration list still proceeded by leaps and bounds; and the number of graduates increased gradually, until in 1908 no less than 34 obtained their B.Sc. From the present outlook the figures will be much larger in the course of the next few years.

An interesting comparison in the matter of growth may be made with the Michigan School of Mines, in Houghton. In the sixteenth year of its growth, this, the best reputed school of its kind in the United States, had on its enrollment 95 students less than we have here in our sixteenth year; while in the twenty-second year of the Michigan school, the number still falls short by 39 of that on our present enrollment.

The Carruthers' building, which is now the headquarters of the Chemistry Department and all its branches, is taxed greatly beyond its capacity. Within its precincts, accommodation has to be found for 450 students. The extent of the overtax can be seen on comparison with the large new building at McGill, which is only used by 200 students. Again, the Mining Laboratory was constructed to provide accommodation for six men. Now it is used by sixteen men in the final year alone, and next year the class will be larger.

There is no necessity for dwelling at any greater length on the need of increased facilities in connection with the School of Mining. The matter is too pressing not to be self-evident. The growth in numbers of the student-body is, we reiterate, proof of valuable services rendered to the Province, and also a foreshadowing of the still more valuable services to be rendered in the future. In the course of the present year the School of Mining will be placed on the Carnegie Foundation, and the latter, by furnishing retiring allowances to men who have labored hard and long, will be an additional attraction for good engineers to cast in their lots with Queen's.

"NOTHING FOR IT BUT THE TRUTH."

It is interesting to read the many different views which are expressed in the newspapers and magazines as a result of the recent Jackson-Carnian controversy in regard to the historical method of the interpretation of the Scriptures, and the view which was expressed in an editorial of a recent issue of that many-sided paper, the *Globe*, which had for its text the words of Dr. Goldwin Smith, "Nothing for it but the truth," will no doubt meet with the approval of all men who value truth and realize its indestructibility.

But the writer of the article gives expression to a certain amount of satire on the efforts of young ministers, and evidently feels it his duty to warn the innocent "university student of the new philosophy" and the unwary "theological fledgling" not to attempt the discussion of such questions as may have come to them during their college course. "These bantlings from the academic nursery have as yet nothing to do with truth. When they air their second-hand impertinences in the pulpit they but make their hearers grieve. Years will teach them." It is the flavor of this part of the article to which we take exception. We are so often told that this philosophy and higher criticism is all right, but don't preach it in the pulpits, don't teach it to ordinary people. Wait until you're older, and you can speak with authority. This is what the writer of the article quoted from above seems to imply. Indeed, his words remind us of a protest which appeared some time ago in the *Presbyterian* against the present methods of study at theological seminaries. The author of this protest recommended the establishment of a Sunday-school in connection with the seminary in order to insure a more practical education of the students and to "save theological education from excessive star-gazing and metaphysical cliff-climbing or theological soap-bubble-blowing and transcendental ballooning."

We are afraid that the difficulty with Canadian students is that the practical needs press so heavily upon them, that it is impossible for them to get enough of these discussions on questions such as referred to by the *Globe* editor. The trouble with the Canadian ministers to-day is that they have avoided such discussions at the beginning of their ministry and so have become indifferent to them, or simply could not find time to undertake the study necessary to discuss such questions intelligently. When would the writer in the *Globe* have the student begin such discussions? How long must a man be out of the "academic nursery" before he may dare to discuss such problems as the Pentateuch and Deutero-Isaiah with his people? A man must begin some time; is he to wait until he has lived the best part of his life? Surely, if he is to begin at all, should it not be when he is just fresh from college and these things are uppermost in his mind? If it is said, a man should wait until his opinions are formed, and his ideas are set, we answer, that the true preacher should never allow his opinions to be set. The true scholar is always in a formative stage in regard to his opinions, and just as much so, perhaps, at the age of 45 as at that of 25. Because two or three men have shown lack of balance and want of sympathy, and lack of an ordinary amount of common sense, is that sufficient reason for supposing that every university student will do so? Indeed, from the storm which has just passed over the Canadian

Methodist Church in the matter of the recent controversy, it is evident that the conflict must come between the old and new views of things, and that the man of sympathy and tact and ripe scholarship, such as Rev. Geo. Jackson is recognized to be, does not fare much better than the "theological fledgling" would.

Moreover, we beg to disagree with the statement that "these bantlings from the academic nursery have nothing to do with truth." Nearly every man comes to college with the old views and there comes into contact with the new ones. If he is earnest and sincere he fights his battle while at college, and as a result, when he comes out he has the new point of view. Now, is he to hide the fact that his point of view has changed? No! We believe if a man has the new view, he is a coward if he tries to hide the fact. We do not believe that he should go about shocking people, but we do believe he is false to himself and to the people whom he teaches if he does not commit himself. There is no necessity for a man to bring before the people the process through which he has passed to reach certain conclusions, but we believe that these conclusions should be given to the people. There is no sense, for example, in discussing in the pulpit the literary problem of Deutero-Isaiah, but a preacher should not hesitate, we believe, no matter what his years are, if he is in sympathy with the people and sincere in his belief, to tell his people that scholars looked upon the book of Isaiah as a compilation and not a work of one man. The real difficulty is that scholars have gone so far ahead of the ordinary believer in their study and view of the Bible that it is hard for that sympathy to exist between them that should. But we believe the truth has been kept back too long. It should now be put forth, and no matter whence it comes, or who speaks it, so long as he who speaks is sincere and has sense enough to put the truth positively and reverently. The young man, we believe, should be encouraged rather than discouraged; for the true revival of the Church is to come through the more earnest study of the Holy Scriptures.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL wishes the best of success to everybody in the coming examinations. April is a month of strain and stress and tries our staying powers to the last degree. Exercise and recreation are pre-eminently necessary at regular times each day during the 'climb'; and the experience of the many is that a few hours' good solid rest before an examination is worth far more than what may be crammed into the head during that interval. What one may lose by not plugging at his book until the minute of the examination is far more than made up for by the increased freshness and clearness of the thinking apparatus.

The next and last JOURNAL of the present volume will be issued on May 1. It will contain the examination results and Convocation proceedings. It is hoped that the subscribers will leave their addresses with the Business Manager so that arrangements may be made for the delivery of these last numbers.

Ladies.

LIFE OF THE COLLEGE GIRL AT McMASTER UNIVERSITY.



THE freshette who enters her term of college life as a student at McMaster, finds herself received with the usual condescension and perhaps more than usual warmth, into a company of some thirty or forty young women who form the congenial clan of 'McMaster girls.' Though the number of students is steadily increasing, as each successive freshman year is the 'largest yet,' it is, fortunately, not yet so large but that each girl may be on the friendliest of terms with every other, and each girl may have a share in those various interests of college life, outside of the class-room, which contribute so largely to the girls' education. For though the number is exceptionally small the various interests of college life are well represented, except for athletics, and it is a continual regret that the lack of a residence and of suitable grounds, as well as fewness of numbers, has as yet made unsuccessful any attempts at an organized interest in sports among the girls.

The 'Women's Literary Society of McMaster University,' as it is known on state occasions, has a membership comprising every girl in the school, 'as such,' and as practically every girl has some part in committees and on the programmes, the interest and attendance are all that could be desired. During the past year a series of papers was read at the meetings of the society on the 'social status of woman in the different nations, and her contributions to the literature and art of her nation.' For the lighter part of the programmes, the talents of the musicians and elocutionists in the membership are requisitioned, while pantomimes and plays are quite numerous and in high favor. In the fall term there is held a reception to friends of the Society, and after Christmas a presentation of some one of Shakespeare's plays is given. The latter occasion has, during the past few years, grown to be one of 'the' events of the school year. It must not be omitted to speak of one of the most edifying meetings of all, to which, however, the public are never invited: the one at which the freshies are initiated. This last fall the meeting was held far out in the country. The entertainment was furnished by a somewhat reluctant freshman class in the guise of a circus, and refreshments took the form of a corn-roast, enjoyed by 'performing pig' and senior alike. As the girls have no organization as a student body, any task that is not strictly literary, nor yet religious, falls to the lot of the Literary Society.

The Y.W.C.A. is at present organized in a way similar to the Literary Society and the interest in it is very general, the aim being that each girl should take some part during the year. There are mission study classes, a Sunday morning Bible study class, and a Student Volunteer Band in connection with the association, while the regular meetings are held weekly throughout the year. Early in

the fall a reception is held to outside friends, and in honor of the 'freshettes.' The president of the Y.W.C.A. is *ex-officio* vice-president of the Missionary Society of the whole school.

Beside the organizations among the girls themselves, they are members of the General Literary Society, with privilege to vote and with obligation to contribute to the programmes, and to furnish two of their number to the Executive Board of the Society, one of these from the senior year, as the second vice-president of the 'Lit.', and the other representative of one of the years. The duties of the second vice-president include the response to the toast to the ladies at the annual 'Lit.' dinner.

The women are represented in the journalistic effort of the school by a 'Woman's Department' in the *McMaster Monthly*, and two of their number as editor of this department and assistant, grace the meetings of the Board. Many of the articles in the body of the magazine as well are contributed by the ladies.

In class organization the offices of the vice-president, historian, and musician are traditionally held by the girls, while various others may fall to their lot. It is the duty of the feminine portion of the class, too, to make the banner that is carried on Field Day by each year, while on decoration committees and similar activities they are, of course, much in evidence.

In school work proper, the girls take an excellent stand. They are registered for every course in the curriculum except that in Economics, and of the prizes and scholarships of this past year, those in French and German, in Classics and Philosophy, were captured by them.

As there is no residence for the young women, their school life centres about the two large rooms in the main building that are theirs, and which form their only common meeting-ground, excepting always the rink, and the stand on the rugby field. As has been remarked, the number of students is as yet too small to admit of Sororities, and through the rudiments of these doubtful blessings may sometimes be seen, it is to be hoped that they may not develop, until at least the number of girls is many times greater than at present.

On the whole, the girls take a very lively interest not only in their own societies, but in the interests and activities of the school as well, entering perhaps even more into the spirit of the university as a whole, because the lack of a residence detracts from the tendency of an *esprit de corps* among the girls themselves, while the small numbers encourage that delightful intimacy and friendship that college life inspires.

ELSIE McLaurin, '09, *McMaster University*.

THE GIRLS OF NAUGHTY-NINE.

When college days are over,
And scarlet hoods we claim,
And many a girl of Naughty-Nine
Has letters to her name;
Then, when we friends must sever,

Will our longing hearts be turned
To books and long translations
And essays dry and learned;
Or to the fun and frolic,
And merry, merry cheer,
And the friendship formed in days of yore
In our good old, dear old year?

A. L., '09.

At the last regular meeting of the Levana Society, on Wednesday, March 10th, a great deal of business was done, after which Miss Shortt presented to the Society a dozen silver spoons from the girls of '09. Miss Marshall then read the Levana poem, which was clever indeed and made several very good hits. After this the annual meeting was held, and after the reports of the various committees and officers were given, the officers of the new executive were installed and the retiring critic gave a splendid report and spoke, too, of the extra-mural girls who were really Queen's girls and who loved their Alma Mater as well as we who actually attend and have all the pleasures of the social side of a college course. The officers for next session are: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Skelton; Pres., Miss M. Macdonnell; Vice-President, Miss E. Jordan; Secy., Miss O. Boyd; Treas., Miss M. Playfair; Sr. Curator, Miss M. Hewton; Critic, Miss M. Thomas; Poetess, Miss M. B. Stewart; Prophetess-Historian, Miss H. Drummond; Pres. Ladies' Glee Club, Miss J. Kilpatrick; Conv. Athletic Committee, Miss J. Campbell; Conv. Prog. Comm., Miss M. Chown.

At the meeting of the Y.W.C.A., on Friday, March 12th, Miss Little, General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. for Canada, addressed the girls on association work and on the Y.W.C.A. conference to be held in Muskoka this summer. Miss Little spoke of the Y.W.C.A. work especially in Japan, and of the great need of it there. She also told us something of Mr. J. R. Mott's work in Russia, and of the dangers he encountered in his mission. She then spoke of the Y.W.C.A. conference, outlining roughly the programme and the delights of Muskoka, and urged as many girls as possible to attend it this summer. After the address the girls adjourned to the Levana room to meet Miss Little personally and to chat over ice-cream and cake.

At the regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A., on March 19th, a great deal of business was finished up, and the conveners of the various committees reported a very successful year's work, as did also the officers of the Association. The two motions of changes in the constitution were passed and it was decided to send delegates to Muskoka this year, \$85 of the Conference Committee fund being set aside for that purpose. An order of precedence, in which delegates shall be chosen, was established, which was: Conv. Conference Committee (of retiring Executive), President; Convr. Missionary Comm., Convr. Programme Comm., Convr.

Reception Comm., Rec. Secy., Vice-President, Cor. Secretary, Treasurer, Convs. of Bible Study, Musical, Religious work and Rooms Committees—and after that delegates from a list submitted by the Executive. After the business, the officers for the following year were installed and a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring executive who have accomplished this year's work so well, and raised the Association to a much more live and real place in college life. The officers for next year are: Hon. Pres., Miss Fowler; Pres., Miss B. Lauder; Vice-Pres., Miss H. Raitt; Rec. Secy., Miss M. Walks; Cor. Secy., Miss L. Hudson; Treasurer, Miss M. Macdonnell, '11.

You have heard of the girls who went home alone,
 Their escort, when jollied, replied with a groan,
 "The night it was bright,
 And I think I did right,
 To go home, being tired as a stone!"

—Contributed.

Miss B.—"What are you looking so cross about?"

Miss G. (cramming Anglo-Saxon)—"Oh, I'm trying to learn how to decline 'a man.'"

Miss B.—"Oh, how could you!"

A beautiful framed engraving of "The Sunlit Mere" has lately been hung in the Levarra room. This is a gift to the society from Miss J. Muir and Miss E. Code.

Music.

THE following are the officers of the Musical Organization for the coming year:—

Musical Committee—J. B. Stirling, Chairman; R. M. McTavish, W. M. Goodwin, M. Ewart, G. A. Publow, A. Truesdale, Miss Hague, Miss Kilpatrick; N. B. McRostie, Sec.-Treas.

Men's Glee Club—Hon. Pres., Prof. Nicol; Pres., A. Truesdale; Vice-Pres., E. Orser; Sec.-Treas., C. E. Kidd; Comm., F. Sparks, M. McKechnie, H. Harrison.

Ladies' Glee Club—Hon. Pres., Miss Singleton; Pres., Miss Kilpatrick; Vice-Pres., Miss Cordingly; Sec.-Treas., Miss A. Allen; Comm., Misses Boyd, Milo, Chown.

Students' Orchestra—Hon. Pres., Dr. W. L. Goodwin; Pres., M. Ewart; Vice-Pres., J. La Framboise; Sec.-Treas., W. G. Neish; Comm., W. Hughson, A. Jackson, C. Williams, J. B. Stirling.

Mandolin and Guitar Club—Hon. Pres., Dr. W. T. Connell; Pres., G. Publow; Vice-Pres., A. P. Lawlor; Sec.-Treas., H. Smith; Comm., A. Bateman, C. Beroard, W. Lockett.

Arts.

BY this time the appointments to the different standing committees about college have been made, and on the men selected to fill the various positions will depend the successful carrying out of many programmes of work next session. It is of considerable importance that these office-holders recognize the responsibility of office and make it a point among other things to be back in college promptly at the beginning of the session. When men do not come in on time and have not the grace to let the proper persons know whether they can be depended on or not, an endless amount of confusion and irritation is caused. Let men either come in and attend to the duties that are theirs, or else make it a point to resign in good time, so that substitutes may be selected.

In this connection it may not be out of place to say a word about a man's duty to his fellow-students in the fall term. From many points of view, it seems to be more or less incumbent on students to come in on time and do their little part in getting things under way. To stay out a month at the beginning of the session means to escape, or, from the other standpoint, to shirk a good deal of hard work and to enter into the labors of others. It may be doubted then, whether a student is doing the square thing in staying out, especially, of course, if he has accepted any office. It must be recognized, of course, that in many cases men find it necessary to stay out, but other things being equal, it certainly seems rather inconsiderate, to put it mildly, to turn up in Kingston about the 1st of November.

It may not be out of place to suggest to those who will have the arranging of the series of addresses to be given under the auspices of the Arts Society, that possibly other subjects than those connected with current events might, with advantage, be presented in their programme. It is not intended to class the addresses on philosophical and historical questions in the same category with those above mentioned, but the tendency seems to be to regard the discussion of current events as best calculated to attract interest. Though the facts may justify this tendency, it surely is not well to be carried away by it to too great an extent. The simple fact of large attendance does not carry with it assurance of most satisfactory results, and there is reason to believe that lectures on philosophical and classical subjects should be included in the Arts Society programme. If it is not unfitting for one more or less interested to say a word in commending classical subjects to the Arts Society, it might be suggested that though, unfortunately, the students of classics in Queen's have so far been rather too few to organize a club and arrange lectures, classics is not by any means dead or even dying and that the Society would not be fighting in a hopeless cause should it see fit to give some support in the way indicated. And there is reason to believe that other students than those studying classics would be interested in the discussion of classical questions. There are any number of students in Queen's who have a keen interest in things classical even though they have been unable to study classics in a first-hand way. So that even from the point of view of attendance, it is believed that such lectures would be a success. It only remains to say, that in looking for lecturers the Arts Society need not go outside the College.

Science.



AT the last regular meeting of the Engineering Society a detailed report was brought in, and after some little discussion adopted, which recommended that the Society open a book store, at which the various text-books, note-books, and draughting supplies, etc., will be sold to students at cost prices. This year an experiment was tried with draughting paper only and worked so well that it was decided to go into the matter on a larger and more completed scale. The committee in charge will be composed of several officers of the Engineering Society, including the Treasurer, whose duty it will be to look after the financial end of the scheme.

The report also covered another very important side of the question in that it gives the committee power to employ a clerk to look after the supplies and, in addition, to act as stenographer for the officers of the Society. At the present time, much of the correspondence in connection with the dinner, speakers, etc., is very sadly neglected owing to lack of time and it is thought that this would be overcome if a competent stenographer was employed.

On the whole the scheme looks very good, but it will require no little attention and effort to get it into working order. Certainly, it ought to cut down the item of books and stationery in our list of expenses.

The "Smoker" tendered the members of the final year by Prof. Gill, was thoroughly enjoyed by every one of the large number present. Mrs. Gill, ably assisted by Miss Knight, Miss Singleton and Miss Muriel King took charge of the early part of the evening. One of the class-rooms made a very good concert room, while the library, in spite of the fact that its walls are lined with a lot of uninteresting looking scientific books, had been converted into a very cosy tea-room.

Prof. Gill and My Lady Nicotine were the host and hostess for the later hours, songs, stories and experiences being very much in order. Not the least noticeable feature of the evening was the fact, that judging from the Professors' stories, etc., it can't have been very long since they were "one of the boys" themselves. The affair broke up about 1 o'clock, all voting it a very jolly evening indeed.

The third annual Directory of the School of Mining's graduates and undergraduates will soon be ready for distribution. Get your filing slips in at once, thus helping the Secretary as much as possible.

O. M. Perry, '09 Electrical, has been elected valedictorian for the graduating class this year. Just to see that all possible rules and suggestions are worked in, a committee composed of one man from each of the various courses is assisting him in getting his material together. For any one man to thoroughly cover the ground, at this busy time of the year, is almost too much.

Prof. Nicol gave the final year class in Mining an oyster supper on Friday evening, March 19. Needless to say, it proved infinitely more enjoyable than lectures on crystallography.

Dr. Etherington's series of lectures on "First Aids to the Injured" proved unusually interesting and instructive. It too often happens that on construction work and at remote camps, doctors, like policemen, are not on hand when required. For this reason Prof. Gwillim thought it wise to give the final year in Mining some little information on the above subject. The idea is a splendid one, and might well be made an annual course for the entire final year in Science.

"He that Lies on the Ground cannot Fall."

It's a grim satisfaction, when fighting with Fate,
And you're driven up hard to the wall,
To think of the proverb which rises to state:
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

If nothing is ventured, then, nothing is gained—
If you've nothing to lose, you win all;
Just remember in thoughts of position attained,
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

Are you waiting your turn with the slow and the weak,
For that faint opportunity call?
Faint heart never won when there's many who seek,—
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

There is many a man, quiet, earnest, and cold,
Whom the thoughts of a failure appall;
In his fear of "opinion" he looses his hold,—
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

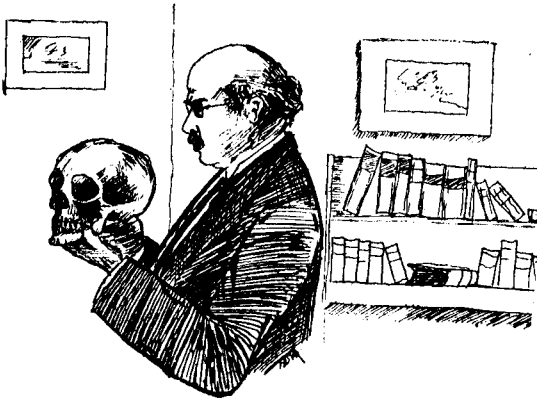
The limits of man are as wide as the world,
And those limits are founded on "gall,"
So go out with the climbers with canvas unfurled,—
"He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

There is many a time that you capture a prize
 By chance—but perhaps you recall,
 "That six feet of earth make us all of a size"—
 "He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

There is room at the bottom, or middle, or top,
 The professions are open to all;
 But a few will ascend till the sky bids them stop,—
 "He that lies on the ground cannot fall."

—A. W. S., '10 Sc.

Medicine.



THE regular meeting of the Aesculapian Society was held on Friday, Mar. 19. In spite of the meagre attendance much important business was dealt with. Some very good recommendations in regard to the future conduct of the reading-room were brought in and adopted, and it is expected that next year the Medical reading-room will be second to none of its size.

The usual arrangements and re-arrangements of the time-table of examinations have been going on during the past week. With so many students taking a double course in Arts or Science and Medicine, it is increasingly difficult to arrange the examinations to suit all, but the final draft is on the whole satisfactory.

The canvass for subscriptions to the JOURNAL has been pretty thoroughly carried on in Medicine and the results are fairly good. A number of students have, for various reasons, refused to pledge their support, but it is expected that most of these will see the error of their ways next fall and be in line to make the proposed weekly JOURNAL a success.

Dr. J. A. Charlebois, '08, is with us again for a final "brush up" before tackling the Ontario Council examinations in June.

Dr. R. K. Patterson, '06, is at present acting as house surgeon in the Water Street Hospital, Ottawa.

Dr. Kn-ght (after explaining binocular vision to the Sr. Physiology class)—
Now, Mr. Ov-re-d, what kind of vision would a one-eyed man have?

K. V. Ov-re-d—Bisingular!

Dr. A. E. R-ss—What are the active principles of *Prunus Virginiana*, Mr. O-ght-n?

Tommie O-ght-n—Oh, I don't know; mostly wild cherry, I guess.

Divinity.

THE annual meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held on Saturday, March 13th. At this meeting reports were received from the various officers of the Society. These reports show that good and faithful work has been done during the year by the various committees. The constitution was changed in two respects: (1) The present membership fee was abolished; (2) the General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. was made an *ex-officio* member of the Q.U.M.A. Executive.

The Treasurer's statement shows: Total receipts, \$1,815.92; total expenditure, \$1,683.63; balance for the year's work, \$132.29. Debt at the beginning of the year, \$465.00; present debt, \$332.71.

The following are the officers for next year: Hon. President, Rev. J. Y. Ferguson, M.D., of Formosa; President, W. Stott, B.A.; Vice-President, W. W. Kennedy; Recording Secretary, Miss H. Raitt; Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Jull; Financial Secretary, J. Dawson; Treasurer, W. A. Sutherland; Critic, A. D. Cornett, B.A.; Reporter, (not appointed); Librarian, R. D. Finlayson; Convener Home Mission Com., Miss MacKerracher; Convener Foreign Mission Com., Miss J. Muir; Convener Membership Com., C. W. Clarke.

Mr. R. J. McDonald, M.A., of the graduating class, has been appointed assistant in Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. We extend our congratulations.

The following are clippings from a Scottish paper, *The Kilmarnock Standard*, of March 6th, and need no Comment: "HONOUR TO A FORMER AYRSHIRE MINISTER.—The Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrew's have resolved to confer at the forthcoming graduation ceremonial to be held on March 31, the honorary degree of D.D. on the Rev. E. F. Scott M.A. (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon.), formerly minister of the United Free Church, Prestwick, and now Professor in Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, who has published treatises on "The Fourth Gospel: Its Purpose and Theology," and "The Apologetic of the New Testament.""

On Thursday, March 4th, Mr. Scott's successor in Prestwick was ordained and inducted. After the induction a dinner was held in the Church Hall. In proposing a toast, Mr. Matthew Mitchell referred to Mr. Scott as follows: "Mr. Scott's attainments as a scholar and as a preacher were bound at length to attract the notice of outsiders, and he left them in September last to fill the Chair of

Church History in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. (Applause). They parted with Mr. Scott with the very greatest regret, but that regret was mingled with and softened to some extent by a feeling of pride that they had had such a man as Mr. Scott to minister to them for the somewhat lengthened period of thirteen years. (Applause). It was a source of gratification to everyone there to observe that within the last few days the ancient University of St. Andrew's had conferred upon Mr. Scott the very high and honourable degree of D.D." (Applause).

Rev. D. A. Reid, in replying to a toast, said he also joined in congratulating his very dear friend Dr. Scott on the honor conferred on him by St. Andrew's. Being a Glasgow man himself he was just inclined to believe that St. Andrew's had been too previous. He did not see why St. Andrew's should snap up all the great men. Glasgow, he believed, had been going to do it, but St. Andrew's had come in first. (Applause).

The students of Divinity Hall join heartily in congratulating Prof. Scott on the new honors which he had received. From the quality of the work he has done since he came to Queen's, we know that they are well deserved.

Athletics.

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY—QUEEN'S 5, CLIFFSIDES 4.



WITH the intention of playing the very best hockey they knew how to play, Queen's and Cliffsidess faced each other at the Arena, Ottawa, on March the 15th. At half-time the score was tied, the same was true at full-time, and it was only after nearly fifteen minutes overtime had been played that Campbell scored the winning goal for Queen's, lifting the Sir Montagu Allan Cup, symbolical of the Amateur Hockey Championship of Canada. They deserved it. Playing on strange ice, before a crowd, the majority of whom favored the Cliffsidess, Queen's were tied twice but were never headed. Those who watched E. C. H. L. hockey this winter perhaps had seen better hockey at times, but certainly those who had seen only Intercollegiate or O.H.A. had not. In seventy-five minutes of actual play there was no let up, the pace was fast at the start, and almost as fast at the end, and as Referee Russell said after the game, "The better team won."

The Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, faced the puck, and he was hardly off

the ice before it had travelled the length of the rink twice. Queen's assumed the aggressive early but were a bit confused by the distance the nets were set out from the end, and it was ten minutes before Dobson netted the first. A minute or so later, George followed with the second, and very shortly Campbell with the third. It looked all Queen's then, but Cliff-sides were still in the running, Henry tallying first on a spectacular lone rush, and just half a minute later scoring again from Stewart's pass. Christie put Cliff-sides even just before half time, and from Queen's viewpoint the outlook was not so rosy.

The second half began just as fast, the puck being most of the time in Cliff-sides' territory, but the marvelous work of McKinley and the rather weak shooting of Queen's prevented any score for fully ten minutes, when Dobson turned the trick. Fifteen minutes passed with both teams fighting desperately, then Dion tied again, with five minutes to play. No further score was made by full time, and after a rest both teams appeared again.

It was do or die now, and Queen's were at Cliff-sides' goal continually keeping McKinley and the crowd on tip-toes. Once he saved a sure score by falling on the puck and a regular football scrimmage followed. Five minutes, ten minutes; would no one score! Then Campbell, waiting his chance from the side, received Dobson's pass, shot, and the game was over.

It is pretty hard to pick out the best players on either team, but the work of Dobson for Queen's and McKinley for Cliff-sides certainly was worthy of much praise. Each member of Queen's team played what was probably the game of his life, and to those who have seen them play that means a good deal.

Queen's (5)—Goal, Daniels; point, Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; rover, George; centre, Crawford; right wing, Dobson; left wing, Campbell.

Cliff-sides (4)—Goal, McKinley; point, Marshall; cover, Hall; rover, Christie; centre, Dion; right wing, Stewart; left wing, Henry.

Referee, Blair Russell. Judge of Play, Stanley McPherson.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Ottawa Citizen: "Dobson was the fastest man on the ice. Cliff-sides were somewhat better stick-handlers. . . . If Queen's had a scorer like Marty Walsh on their forward line they would have had ten or fifteen goals. Macdonnell at point, also, is ripe for E.C.H.L. any day."

Chaucer Elliott calls Queen's "the shotless wonders." Chaucer has a peculiar knack of picking out the weak spots.

Referee Russell: "The better team won, but there was not much to choose."

Toronto News, speaking of Dobson, says: "It would not be at all surprising to see him in the E. C. H. L. next winter."

It would surprise us very much.

We quote the following from the *Toronto Globe* of March 19th: "It was just as well that Queen's got a chance to win the Sir Montagu Allan Cup, else we should have been told for the next twelve months that the class of hockey in the

Interprovincial Union was so much better than that in the other amateur leagues. And there is a very positive feeling about here that what the Kingston students did to the Interprovincial champions could have been done just as readily by St. Michael's College. To go farther in the Ontario Hockey Association, there is good reason to believe that Lindsay, the intermediate champions, are a better team than the Intercollegiate or Interprovincial title-holders." which goes to prove what we have always maintained, that what the sporting editor of the *Globe* doesn't know about hockey would fill several large volumes.

INTER-YEAR FINAL.

The final inter-year game in hockey left last year's champions, '10, in the same proud position. There was some excellent hockey, but the Sophomores were completely outclassed, Campbell and George eluding their defence almost as they pleased, while Pennock and MacKenzie gave Gilbert all the protection he wanted. MacKenzie seems the most likely candidate to fill Macdonnell's shoes at point next year.

'10 (17)—Goal, Gilbert; point, MacKenzie; cover, Pennock; centre, G. George; left wing, Campbell; right wing, B. George.

'11 (5)—Goal, Mills; point, Elliott; cover, Goodwin; centre, Meikle; right wing, Trimble; left wing, Anglin.

Referee, V. W. Crawford.

Alumni.

ANNUAL MEETING OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A WELL attended and enthusiastic meeting of the graduates of Queen's University was held last evening at the law offices of McCrossan, Schultz & Harper.

Mr. William Burns, Principal of the Provincial Normal School, addressed the members at some length, suggesting improvements in, and extension of the Extramural courses of the University in this Province.

It was deemed advisable by the meeting that these suggestions be forwarded to the University authorities and an effort be also made to give the graduates in this Province representation on the Council of the University.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Honorary President, Principal Gordon; President, Mr. William Burns; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Harper; Executive Committee, Messrs. W. W. Walkem, T. A. Brough and S. W. Mathews; Representative at the Manitoba University Banquet, Mr. A. E. Boak.

The matter of arranging for the annual banquet of the members of the Association was left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Mr. George Ellis, B.A., '01 Arts, is resigning his inspectorship of schools in the Edmonton district, April 1st. Mr. Ellis will take a post-graduate course in Mathematics at Chicago University.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Greene, '07 Arts, to Rev. Edward Whitmore, of London University, England, late of Belmont Row Church, Birmingham, Eng.



W. F. NICKLE, K.C., M.L.A.

The subject of this sketch graduated from Queen's in 1892, and immediately entered upon the study of law in the office of Blake, Lash & Cassels, Toronto, at the same time attending lectures at Osgoode Hall. He was called to the bar in 1895, and, having decided to practise his profession in Kingston, entered the firm of Kirkpatrick & Rogers (now Kirkpatrick, Rogers & Nickle). In 1908 he was appointed a King's Counsel by the Provincial Government.

Strong in his love for his Alma Mater, it is not surprising that he was elected by the graduates a member of the University Council in 1899 and re-elected from time to time. He has been one of the most active members of the Council, and has been identified with every step for the advancement of Queen's in recent years.

While not engaging in field athletics, he took a keen interest in all outdoor sports while at the University, and his interest has not apparently abated, as his is a well-known figure at the games and matches in which Queen's participates.

Early after his appointment to the University Council he pressed on that body the necessity for a gymnasium at Queen's, and was appointed convener of a committee on "Ways and Means."

Through his efforts the nucleus of a fund for the erection of the present well-equipped gymnasium was collected in Kingston, but the needs of Queen's have ever been great, and so a more extended canvass was postponed time and again at the request of the Council in the interest of what was considered some more pressing need of the University.

For a number of years he has been one of the students' representatives on Queen's Athletic Committee, which body controls athletics of every description at the University.

After serving on the Board of Education for a year, he entered the City Council in 1906 and soon became one of its leaders by reason of his eminently practical mind, sound common sense in dealing with municipal problems, and his forcefulness in debate.

In the Provincial elections of 1908 he ran as a Conservative candidate, and though opposed by a strong and resourceful opponent who had made a good representative, he was elected by a decisive majority in what has always been considered a doubtful constituency.

It is early yet to speak of his Parliamentary career, but his friends believe that he will yet take a prominent place in the Legislative Assembly.

He has a clear analytical mind, reflected in his public utterances, which are logical, forceful, cogent and free from all unnecessary verbiage. He does his own thinking, and is not afraid to express his views when the necessity arises, even though he knows they may not be acceptable to many of those whose good opinion he values.

Exchanges.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *University Monthly*, there seems to be some dissatisfaction among the students at Toronto University on account of the system of session-end examinations at present in vogue there. After making some comparisons with American Universities, the writer goes on to say that "this method of procedure is, to say the least, unfair to the students concerned. Before he is prepared for the May examinations the average student must do a good deal of "brushing up." This seems a waste of time. From the standpoint of the student, would it not be much better for him to undergo a test as soon as the work is

completed, than to wait for an examination many months removed?" Term examinations not only better this condition of affairs, but tend to prevent students shirking their work during the fall term.

Another matter that is dealt with at some length in the article in question is the elective system of studies. The argument generally used against this system is that it allows a student too great a freedom in the choice of subjects for study, and so is likely to make his selection "wrong-motived." But the result of President Eliot's twenty-five years' experience with the system at Harvard would seem to indicate that that is largely an imaginary evil. On the other hand the flexibility of this method renders it much more capable of being adapted to individual needs, than is the fixed-group system. Queen's might also be mentioned as a good illustration of how the elective system works out. The first year of the Arts course is only partly elective, that is, the student must choose his four or five classes from eleven selected by the Faculty. After that the student selects his own subjects as he desires. The only restrictions that are placed on his choice are that he is not allowed to write on more than five classes at the end of any one session, and he is not allowed to take advanced courses in any subject until he has completed his elementary work in that subject. The system has, on the whole, worked admirably here, and it is to be hoped that if tried, it will prove of equal advantage at Toronto.

"DU BIST WIE EINE BLUME."

From the German of Heine.

So sweetly beautiful and pure,
So like a flower thou art,
I look at thee, but melancholy
Steals softly o'er my heart.

Gently my hands upon thy head
It seems as though I'd lay;
To keep thee pure and beautiful,
'Tis this, for this I pray.

—Ex.

"National ignorance of decent Art is always criminal, unless in earliest conditions of society; and then it is brutal." With these words of Ruskin, a writer in *Acta Victoriana* opens an interesting discussion on the work of the Canadian Art Club. Whether or not Ruskin's remark may seem to be a little strong, it appears to have been a fact that in the past "the development of the highest forms of art has been in no small degree contemporaneous with that of the best civilizations." For this reason, the work of the Canadian Art Club has a peculiar national significance. Its members are all Canadian-born painters and sculptors, who have been careful and successful students of the Art of the Old World. It is not too much to expect that they will do a great deal toward creating a distinctly national school of Art. The illustrations given in *Acta* are excellent reproductions of some of the best work of Canadian artists, and serve to add further interest to the excellent article.

SHE PAINTS.

A pretty maiden is Miss J.,
 With cheeks to charm the hermit saints;
 And yet, alas! some people say
 She paints.

It is not very widely known,
 Though oft some friend of hers acquaints
 Some other, in informing tone,
 She paints.

O, no, I do not keep aloof—
 Her charm no whit this habit taints—
 Although I have conclusive proof
 She paints.

Here are proofs, right on my wall,
 Before which all denial faints—
 O, yes, they're pictures! That is all
 She paints.

—*Kansas City Times.*

Europe has 125 universities, with a total attendance of 228,721. Next to the universities of Paris and Berlin come in point of attendance: Budapest, with 6,551; Vienna, 6,205; Munich, 5,943; Moscow, 5,860; Madrid, 5,196; Naples, 4,918; St. Petersburg, 4,652; Leipsic, 4,341, and Bonn, 3,209.—*Er.*

THE VICTORY.

To try—to fail—and then begin again
 The fight of life;
 To fail—but aye, through tears of blood perceive
 The flag—dazed, heed the bugle call;
 To scorn each fresh defeat and, staggering, leave
 The field, resolved not yet to fall;
 To stanch the flow of blood, forget the strife
 Has been in vain, ignore the dust and pain;
 To lose thus nobly is to gain
 Life's crowning victory.

—*Acta Victoriana.*

Book Reviews.

Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought, by W. G. Jordan, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

THIS book, just issued, will receive, we are sure, a very cordial welcome from the reading public in the old country and in this. By his previous books and numerous contributions on Biblical subjects to leading periodicals, the author is well known here and across the water, and this work, awaited with considerable interest, will add to the author's solid reputation as a student in a difficult field which he has now for some years cultivated with much diligence and success. He brings high qualifications to the task. For a number of years in the active duties of the pastorate, he knows the Biblical problems which most commonly confront the preacher; for ten years a teacher of the Old Testament in this University, he knows the difficulties and needs of students, and how to assist them in a department of study, far from being the least exacting in the curriculum; and being not only familiar with Orientals, but widely read also in Moderns, he is well acquainted with the extensive literature of his subject, and the last word said upon it. Under these circumstances, much might be looked for from this book, with its attractive title, and certainly it does not fall short of the expectation. It had its beginning in a course of lectures given in the University two years ago on the Chancellor's Foundation. At the time they were received with much favor, and those who had heard them were later much gratified to learn that they were to appear in permanent book form. And here is the book, well printed, goodly to look at, interesting, and without a dull, or obscure, or halting sentence from cover to cover. The sequence of thought, in the whole fourteen chapters, runs free and strong, making a logical, well-connected presentation of the various aspects of the large problem treated, while at the same time each chapter stands out a pretty complete unit by itself. The object of the volume is to show that if the Old Testament, and particularly the earlier narratives, are to be adequately understood or taught, there must be a clear idea of the place of this old book in the history and literature of the world. Such a motive brings us at once face to face with the fact that in the course of time knowledge has vastly increased, and that we are now compelled to modify some of our beliefs as to the nature of the Bible, and interpret it accordingly. But instead of harm coming of this, as some had feared, only good has come, and intellectual honesty, as was to have been expected, has turned out to be in the interests of the highest faith. Criticism has lost us nothing desirable to be retained, and has given us a new Book which we recognize as most wonderfully human, beset by many limitations of age and circumstance, and yet, at the same time, most wonderfully Divine, filled with the mind and heart and life of God; inspired, that is; the ultimate rule of Christian faith and practice; in all, that face of man coming into clearer and clearer visibility who serves best his fellow-men, truly the face of Jesus Christ.

Speaking generally, the purpose of *Biblical Criticism and Apologetic*, as it is largely the purpose of this enticing volume, is to adjust faith to its intellectual

and moral environment. There may be no real antagonism between faith and its environment, but till the adjustment has been made, there may seem to be, and the impression that there is, though ill-founded, may remain a hurtful prejudice. Better, therefore, have it cleared away. Seldom, if ever, has there been a greater change than in the last half century of thought, with a new view of the universe, of the Old Testament, and of the religious history of mankind: how all-important that people be wisely instructed in these things, and shown that religion and life are much enriched by the change and many old stumbling-blocks put out of the way for good! Here, Dr. Jordan's book offers invaluable aid. It shows that the critical view of the Old Testament literature can be held quite compatibly with the belief that Israel were a people having a special vocation within the sphere of religion, and that their Scriptures give us an intelligible account of that people's history and its religious significance. It helps us to see that we may hold the idea of Israel as an elect people along with a just view of the religions of other contemporary peoples, and of the character of God as One who is good to all, and whose tender mercies are over all His works. And although it hardly comes within the purpose and scope of these lectures, the author takes occasion, as he well might, to show how gloriously the Old Testament history and development and hope culminate in Jesus Christ.

Our space is filled, but we cannot close without commending this excellent book, so devout, so fair, so able, and which we have perused, from its graceful dedication to its last word, with very great pleasure and profit, as we trust,—cannot close without warmly commending it to all our readers. It is a book for the minister, and even more for the layman; a courageous, high-toned, healing discussion of very weighty matters of thought and practice.

De Nobis.

Intermission at Marie Hall Concert.

Prof. A-d-rs-n—Come along, P-tch, let's go! It just proves what I said in Senior Latin the other day, that the taste of Kingston people is depraved and immoral. It isn't as good as the "Merry Widow!"

They adjourn.

A. T. B-rn-rd—What play did the Dramatic Club put on this year, D-nn-s?

D. J-rd-n—I just forget; was it —.

A. T. B-rn-rd—Was it "As You Like It?"

D. J-rd-n—Oh, no. It was "What Do You Know About Nothing?"

At Queen's-Cliffsides match.

F. H. H-ff (to his neighbor)—Are you a Queen's man?

Neighbor—Yes, I'm a Science graduate.

F. H. H-ff—I'm a Science *man*, too.

"To slope, or not to slope, that is the question;
 To slope, to skate;
 No more; and by a skate to say I end
 The whisperings of conscience and the shocks
 That flesh is heir to; 'tis a consummation
 Devoutly to be wished. To slope; to skate;
 To skate: perchance to fail; ay, there's the rub.

To slope; to skate: I think I'll skate."

—(From '11 Arts Year Poem).

Political Science class.

Prof. Skelton (to E. H. Br-w-r)—What do you think of the merits of Bismark's intrigues in attempting to unify Germany?

E. H. Br-w-r—I'd like to ask Bismark himself what he thinks about it now.

Prof. Skelton—Cheer up, you may get a chance some day.

After a fishing trip.

(Princess St., Wednesday, 5 a.m.). C. W. B---s—"We toiled all night and caught nothing."

T. N. M-r--ll-s—"Stung again."

Physics Class. Prof. Lorenz—"Do you understand that problem, Mr. S—?"

Mr. S—"Yes, sir; I think so!"

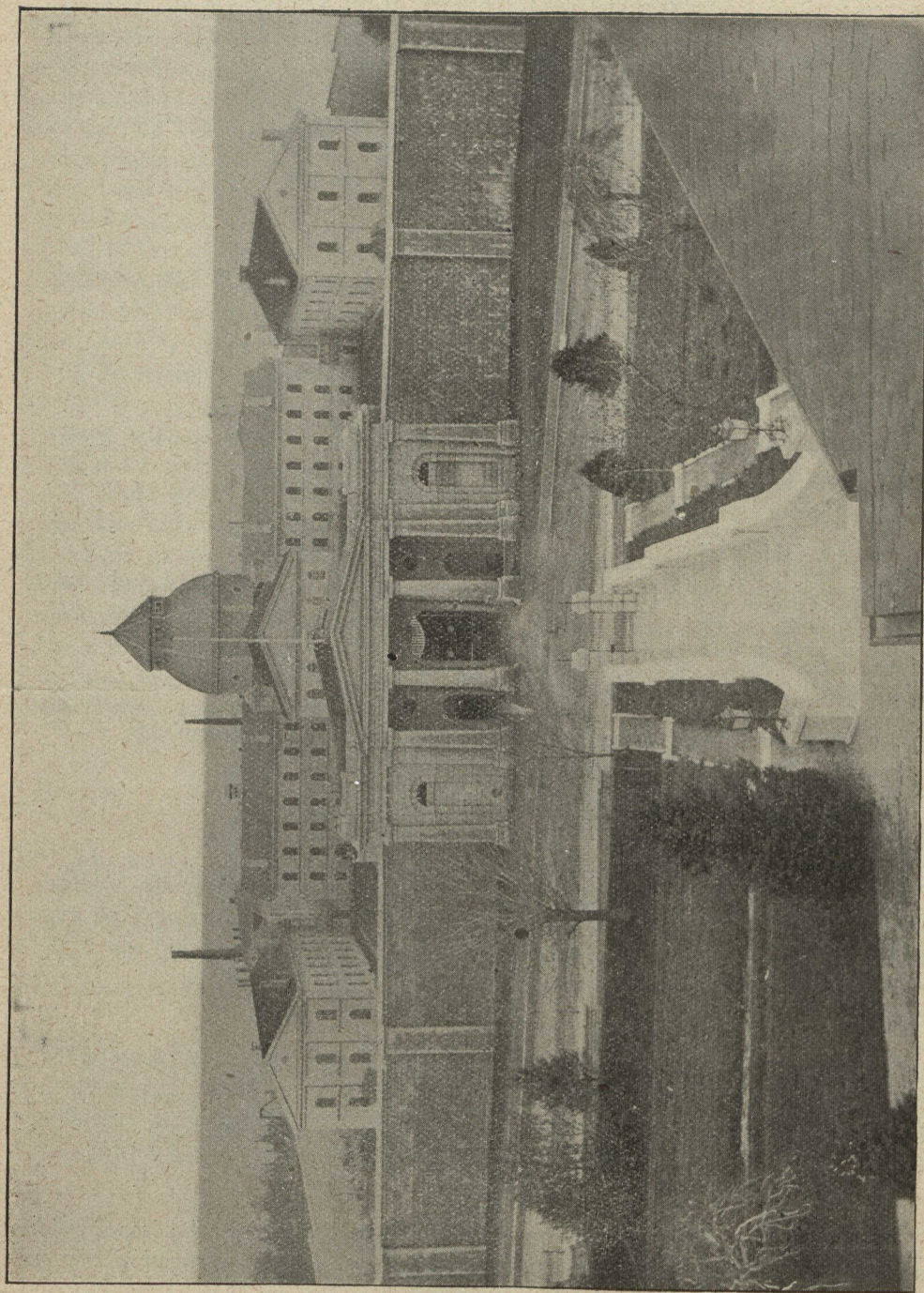
Prof.—"I guess the rest of the class do, then."

Mr. G-br--l A. Br-n-t has just added a permanent contribution to Medical literature in his latest work, entitled, "How I Marcel-wave My Hair, or Tonsorial Art Defined." This little work contains many valuable suggestions and was written during the author's engagement with the Seven Sutherland Sisters.

After the game in Ottawa, a group of students gathered at the door of the rink, prominent among whom were E. L. Br--e, G. A. Pl--t, W. L. U-l-w, R. S. St-v-n-, W. R. Fe-g-s-n, and M. N. Om-nd. A fair, but disappointed, spectator was heard to remark: "Gracious! aren't they a *common* looking lot of men?"

For P. L. J--l, with the compliments of the Arts Executive: All is not *gold* that glitters, and a gilt frame does not constitute a "gilt-edged aggregation."

J. L. N---l's comment on Faust—Gee! didn't she go into hysterics great!



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(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1909

(The italicised portions in parentheses give the wording of the law and regulations as the authority for the dates.)

February:

3. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. [H. S. Act, sec. 13 (1)]. *(1st Wednesday in February).*

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 87 (5)]. *(On or before 1st March).*
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due. *(This includes the Financial Statement).* [H. S. Act, sec. 16 (10)]. *(On or before 1st March).*
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. *(On or before 1st March).*
Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. [S. S. Act, sec. 42 (1)]. *(On or before 1st March).*
31. Night Schools close (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. *(Close 31st March).*

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 73]. *(On or before 1st April).*
8. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; Sep. Sch. Act, sec. 81]. *(Thursday before Easter Sunday).*
9. GOOD FRIDAY.
12. EASTER MONDAY.
13. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. *(During Easter Vacation).*
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1908-1909). *(Not later than the 15th April).*
19. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. *(Second Monday after Easter Sunday).*

May:

7. ARBOR DAY. *(1st Friday in May).*
21. EMPIRE DAY. *(1st school day before 24th May).*
24. VICTORIA DAY (Monday).

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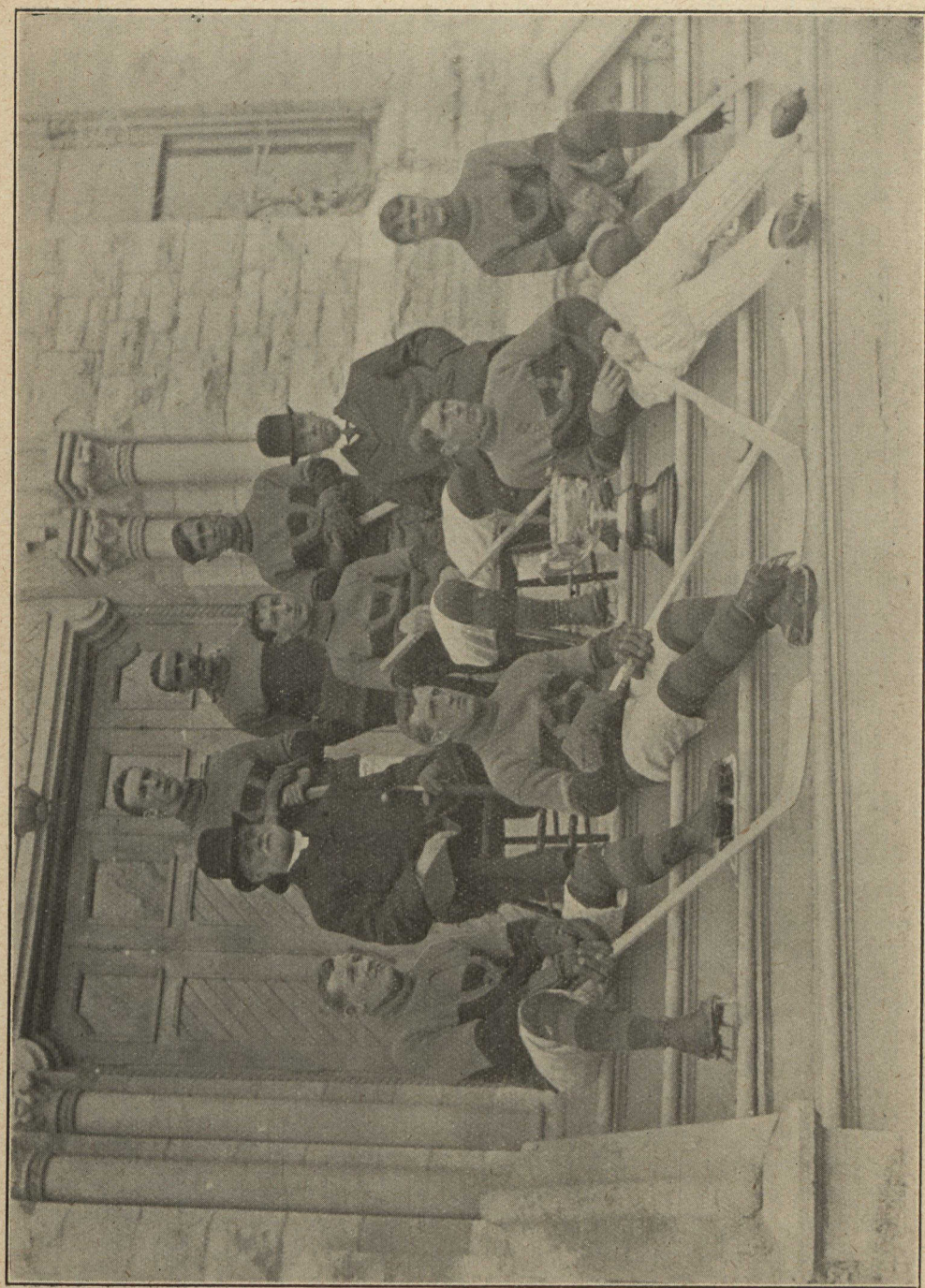
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VOL. XXXVI.

MAY 5th, 1909.

No. 12.

Press Time Stories.

DURING the day and far into the night a newspaper office is a public place, like a railway station or a market. Men come in on business, and on no business. They come bringing news and looking for news. They chat with the editor and waste his time. They try to wheedle free advertisements out of the management. They attempt to sell poetry and stories and jokes. They leave long stalks of corn and big pumpkins to be placed on exhibition in the window. They make suggestions and requests and ask questions. And what questions they do ask! "What sized shell does the Dreadnought's smallest gun fire?" "What hotel in the city sells drinks after hours?" "What was Longboat's time in the World Marathon of 1906?" "Can you give me the exact date of the Glory Whalen murder?" But the numbers who visit the offices with their requests and questions are small when compared with those who telephone their queries, and who ask all sorts of outlandish questions "to decide a bet" or "because my grandfather has been a subscriber for I really don't know how many years." A newspaper lives, in a measure, by preying upon the public, and this is the penalty it must pay.

But there comes an hour in every day when no seeker of cheap publicity ventures in, when bettors and questioners are at rest and the jangling telephone is still. The bells in the clock towers have boomed three. Darkness still enfolds the city, and outside the office only the noises of the night are heard; the grinding of the late car on the rails; the tramp of the policeman through the empty street; the whirr of some late reveller's auto slipping past, or the rattle of a milk cart on the pavement stones. It is press-time. The last item is in type. The last form is locked and cooking over the stereotyper's fire. Two minutes, and the saw will be eating the jagged edges off the page. Down the chute goes the plate to the press-room. Bang! It is in its place and the great rollers are turning. Faster and faster! You can feel the whole building vibrate.

It is at this time that the newspaper men, the high pressure under which they have been working having relaxed, show to best advantage. What stories are told in these early morning hours as the men gather to wait for the cars that will bear them home; what reminiscences are recalled; what witticisms evolved; what shrewd criticisms of men and things given forth. They sit about on desks and chairs in the dimly-lighted, much be-littered sanctum and tell of past adventures and men they have known—few but have interviewed some great ones in their day. Sometimes the foreman from the newspaper room happens down and tells of things as they were in the time of "the old chief." Or a grizzled compositor,

who was a tramp printer in his youth and worked his way through the great offices from Canada to the Gulf in the days before the rattling linotype was known, will recount tales of Brown, and Dana, and Greely and other mighty wielders of the editorial pen.

Few of the tales these early hours bring forth find their way into print. They concern newspaper work and workers chiefly and often seem flat and uninteresting when done into cold type and read without the accompanying music of the press, and in places where one might look long and find no ink-pot or paste brush or shears, no heaps of discarded exchanges, no baskets of crumpled copy paper. Besides, the men who tell these yarns are too busy recounting the multifarious doings of other men to spend much time writing of their own adventures. And so the stories die, or pass down by tradition like the heroic legends of old, no doubt embellished on the way by the fancy or whim of each successive relator. Here are a few of them:—

INTERVIEWING MARK TWAIN.

Bill McKinley was a reporter on a Montreal evening daily, an old-time reporter with a weakness for whiskey blanc—strange in one so Irish as Bill—and a knack of picking up choice bits of news that no one else seemed able to find. In some ways Bill wasn't a very reliable newspaper man. No one disputed the accuracy of his news stories, but when the city editor sent him on an assignment, he could never be sure that the report would be in in time, or that it would be in at all. That depended very much on the way Bill was feeling and on the friends he chanced to meet between the newspaper office and the spot to which his duties called him. Bill would even disappear for a day or two, now and then, re-appearing some morning bedraggled and shame-faced but never deigning to offer an apology. He didn't need to offer any, for these expeditions were more often than not productive of one or more of those exclusive stories which newspaper men call "scoops" and which city editors, as a class, regard as the very breath of their nostrils. A hundred times when the czar of the office had quite made up his mind that Bill's journalistic career was to end, as far as that paper was concerned, the stray-away had saved the situation by flinging on the irate editor's desk a "wad" of copy which made that worthy shout for joy.

But to the story. It happened one Friday afternoon in early summer, that Mark Twain arrived in Montreal. Of course, there was a scramble to interview him, but Mark refused point blank to be interviewed, and escaped to the home of Sir George M——, with whom he was to go yachting down the St. Lawrence. McKinley had been off on a longer jaunt than usual, and when he reached the office Saturday morning the city editor informed him that the only way in which he could save his situation would be by getting an interview with Mark Twain. So Bill started. At Sir George M——'s house he learned that Sir George and his guest were on the yacht "Swan" in the harbor, and intended steaming down the river in the course of an hour or so. Bill had to hurry, but not so fast that he couldn't pause at half a dozen places to imbibe long draughts of his favorite beverage. He easily located the "Swan" swinging at anchor a couple of hundred

yards from shore. That was nothing. For a quarter a boatman pulled Bill out to the yacht and left him swinging on a rope ladder that was hanging over the side. When the boatman was gone, and his bridges thus burned behind him, Bill mounted to the deck. The whiskey blanc was having its effect by this time and his gait was not as steady as it might be, but he made his way to the first man he saw,—Sir George's butler—and informed him that he had come "to interview Mark Twain." The butler was greatly incensed and ordered Bill to leave the boat instantly, threatening dire consequences if he didn't do so. But the reporter assured him that there was no way of leaving. Besides, he had "come to interview Mark Twain." Sir George heard the loud talking and came along. Bill told him as he had told the butler, that he had "come to interview Mark Twain." Sir George, in his anger, threatened to have him flung in the river. Bill didn't mind; simply told the knight he couldn't swim, and again expressed his intention of interviewing Mark Twain. Some more words followed, and then the famous humorist came along. He had worked for a newspaper himself in his young days, and he took in the situation at a glance. Bill's daring appealed to him, and he took the reporter down into the cabin and wrote out a short interview with his own hand and signed it. That was Bill's "scoop."

TRIMMING MURPHY'S BEARD.

In addition to gathering news, the reporters on most papers are expected to secure photographs of persons, places and incidents concerned with the news stories they turn in. Every paper has a collection, more or less extensive, of cuts made from these photographs. These are filed away, ready for instant use. But mistakes sometimes occur. It chanced a few years ago that a once prominent Montrealer named Joseph Murphy died. The city editor of a certain daily decided to publish a half-tone with the obituary notice, but on looking up his index he discovered cuts of two Joseph Murphys. One Murphy wore a beard, the other did not. No one in the office knew which Murphy had died, and as this was rather an important point, a reporter was dispatched post-haste to find out. When the time for making up the page arrived, and no word had been received from the reporter, the city editor decided to "take a chance." The page was stereotyped with the cut of the bearded Murphy in the centre. The plate had been firmly bolted on the press and there was no longer any possibility of changing the cut, when the 'phone on the city desk rang, and the breathless reporter at the other end of the line informed his chief that "the deceased Mr. Murphy never wore a beard." Here was a rather pretty complication. The dead Murphy, of course, would acquiesce in anything, but his friends might not be so easily pacified. The living Murphy, too, might object to having his portrait published as that of a man finished with this world. It might injure his business. Anyway, it would raise unpleasant visions of friends sending flowers, or gathering for the "wake." Something had to be done and done instantly, and something was done. In less than a minute after receiving the message the city editor was in the press-room and the foreman was hard at work with a cold chisel, frantically shaving off Murphy's beard. It is safe to wager that none of the bewhiskered gentle-

man's friends recognized him when the paper came out. But the story doesn't end here. A heartless contemporary saw immediately what had happened—perhaps it had narrowly escaped itself—and next day it published the portraits of the two Murphys and between them a picture of the Murphy shaven with the chisel.

AN OVER-LONG REPORT.

An Ontario district judge who died not long ago was, in his younger days, a reporter on the *Toronto Globe*, and occupied a place in the press gallery of the old legislative buildings. At the same time he was studying law, and often when he had a few minutes to spare, or when things were dull in the House he would spend his time pouring over some law book in the Assembly library. One day he had carried some notes on a speech down to the library, and, after writing his report there, spent an hour or so over some learned volume, making copious notes and thoughtlessly numbering his pages right on from the report he had written. He remained in the library so long that he was compelled to make haste to the office. He handed in his copy, but the city editor was busy and sent it on to the compositors without reading it, and it was put into type. The proofreader into whose hands the report fell, was one of those human machines who read for errors in punctuation and spelling and give no heed to the sense of the matter. He passed the "story" and when it came out next day, the honorable member from the back townships, who had spoken for some fifteen minutes on agricultural fairs, was, no doubt, somewhat surprised to learn that he had delivered a learned dissertation of a half column or so on the difference between a tort and a crime.

THE SINS OF THE GLOBE.

Another story on the *Globe* may be worth the telling. Some years ago a staff correspondent made a bicycling tour through Quebec province, stopping at out-of-the-way villages and farm-houses and sending a letter now and then back to his paper. One evening he reached the home of an old maître d'école to whom a curé in a nearby village had recommended him. The schoolmaster had a fair knowledge of English and the newspaper man had no difficulty in conversing with him. After a time, however, the old man was called out on some business, and the task of entertaining the stranger fell to his good dame, whose proficiency in English was none too great. Her courtesy would not suffer her to allow her guest to sit in silence, so she began talking to him in a curious mixture of French and English. She had heard her husband mention "The Globe" several times in the course of his conversation and she took up the same theme, assuring her visitor with many gestures and volumes of words that had no meaning to him that she did not like the *Globe*. Wondering, he asked her why, and another avalanche of words followed, chiefly French, but he managed to pick out the oft-repeated sentence: "Eet ees not good! Eet ees not good!"

"But why? How?" he persisted.

"See," said his hostess, and she held out her hand with a long, jagged cut in it, stretching almost from the point of one finger up into the palm.

"The Globe," she added significantly, "eet. ees not good."

The newspaper man, now thoroughly puzzled, continued the conversation, but with little success. His wonderment, no doubt, showed on his face, for the old lady at last beckoned him to follow her.

"Come! See!" she said encouragingly, and led him out through the kitchen to the little woodshed behind. There, from behind a nest of tubs, she drew forth a washboard with the corrugated iron rusted and broken in several places. Across the top were the words "The Globe" in large blue letters.

"The Globe," murmured the old lady, as she handed out the board; "the Globe, eet ees not good."

CAUGHT ON THE FIRE ESCAPE.

Persons not belonging to the Fourth Estate sometimes envy the newspaper man the liberties accorded him. He can pass through the police lines at a fire. He can stand inside the fence at a football match. He can often enter a theatre without a ticket. He is a *persona grata* at the railway stations, and in a dozen other ways favors are shown him. But these liberties come, as a rule, from long acquaintance with the men who accord them and the reporter who forgets this sometimes finds himself in embarrassing situations. A year or so ago a Toronto newspaper sent a representative to Goderich to report a Methodist conference in session there. The main report was easy to get and was quickly despatched to Toronto. The stationing committee, however, found some difficulty in completing its work and remained in session till early in the morning. The reporter was conscientious and remained up too. Shortly after one o'clock he secured his news and hurried with it to the telegraph office. Then he started for his hotel. But Goderich streets are not all straight and the finding of that hotel occupied nearly an hour. When the reporter finally reached the door he found it locked, and no amount of hammering seemed to have any effect on the slumbers of the clerk. A search around for other doors to pound at, showed the newspaper man the fire-escape, and up this he started, hoping to enter by some upper window. But just as he reached the second floor a figure in uniform came out from the shadow of a nearby building and called on him to come down. The town policeman had been watching him in his rambles about the streets and was sure he was a burglar. Of course the reporter explained, but it was no use. He had to spend the night in the police station, though he was not put in the cells. To make matters worse the representative of another Toronto paper, who had been "scooped" on the standing committee's report the night before, wired the whole story of his rival's adventures to his paper, and it was published in full.

A SERMON BY TELEPHONE.

The recent religious controversy, which had its centre in Toronto, furnished large amounts of copy for the newspapers and added considerably to the reporters' Sunday work. It was utterly impossible, of course, for any paper to send representatives to every church where the preacher was likely to touch upon the topic under discussion. Many of the men were required to report two or even three churches, and the plan they followed was to attend one church and to get

the ministers of the others to give by telephone short summaries of what they had said. Most of the ministers called up complied with the request readily enough, but one reverend gentleman undertook either to play a practical joke on the reporter, or to punish him for not attending his church. He insisted on reading his entire sermon from text to peroration over the telephone. Only one who knows what a sweat-box the telephone booth in that particular newspaper office is, can realize the agony suffered by the reporter during the twenty-five minutes the reading of the sermon occupied.

D. A. MCGREGOR.

Engineering Honour

Address to '09 Science by Hon. Pres., Prof. Gill.

I N reading one of the leading newspapers a short time ago, my attention was drawn to a leading editorial dealing with the management—or rather the mismanagement—of the Intercolonial Railway. Referring to the suggestion recently made, that this railway should be leased to some of the other large systems,



THE SIR MONTAGU ALLAN CUP.

the editor makes the following statement: "The best solution of the difficulty would probably be to lease the road to private capital on a percentage basis, with a guarantee as to the maintenance in good order of equipment, road bed, etc. Failing satisfactory arrangement of this kind, the road should be put under control of a competent and independent commission, if such an one could be obtained. The trouble is that as things are being run now it would be almost impossible to obtain such a commission. We might get honest commissioners, but would they know how to handle the railroad if they were not practical railway men. *On the other hand, if they were practical railway men, what assurance is there that they would not be bound to the party wheels, and thus consciously or unconsciously run things, much in fact as they are now being run, with an eye more or less upon the politics of the day?* Recent disclosures of graft and dishonesty in high places certainly do not hold out much hope of relief, through Government by commission, because of the not altogether unwarranted assumption that the commission might be influenced politically." The reflection here made on the sheep is not sufficient to cast a dark shadow over the whole flock. There are men with low standards in other professions, but the number is so small that no man would be warranted in casting such a reflection on the profession as a whole, as the one referred to. In referring to *other* professions the assumption is made that engineering is also a profession. While this is not strictly true, it is nevertheless customary to refer to engineers as professional men. This custom can do no harm, but on the other hand it should encourage us to so maintain our relations with the public that the reference will be merited. The relation between the clergyman and his parishioner, the physician and his patient, the lawyer and his client, are regarded by law as sacred and inviolable. If engineering is to merit the status of a profession, those men who profess to be engineers must assume the same obligations with respect to their clients. The public regards engineering in its various branches as a special subject, not easily within the grasp of the layman. It therefore places itself in trust in the hands of the engineer in the same way as the patient places himself in the hands of the doctor. He is thus placed under the utmost moral obligation to respect that trust. It follows that if a man professes to be an engineer, he must necessarily profess at the same time to maintain a high ethical standard in his relations with the public. It is because men think they can profess the former without the latter, that we have such public reflections as the one referred to.

The moral duties of the engineer are threefold: First, his duty to his client; second, his duty to the public; and third, his duty to the profession.

His Duty to His Client.—This, of course, is the most important obligation to be considered, and the one which must have preference to all others if there is a conflict. It is hardly necessary to say that the client is entitled to the very best thought and service of which the engineer is capable. The essential principles involved in the relations between the two are the same as those existing in the older professions, although there are many circumstances which call for the employment of special means to properly maintain these principles. It is well known, for instance, that many engineers have affiliations with engineering or manufac-

turing concerns. An engineer with such an affiliation may recommend to his clients the products of the concern in which he is interested, and the manufacturer in turn may recommend this engineer to the public. While such a relation is usually condemned in the medical profession, it is universally approved among engineers. This circumstance, however, need not prevent the engineer from carrying out his moral obligations fully, for all that is necessary is to acquaint the client of his relation with the manufacturer and follow his best judgment in the work.

Another circumstance which differentiates engineering from other classes of professional work lies in the fact that in many cases the work of the engineer takes the form of drawings and data which are usually regarded as the property of the engineer and not of the client. Such records, as far as they go, constitute a statement of the affairs of the latter, and consequently their custody involves important points in the relations between the engineer and his client. If these records are misused, it is obvious that the consequences may be serious, and herein lies a great difference between engineering and the other professions. In this respect moral responsibility devolves upon the engineer in greater degree than upon others. Notwithstanding this the professional relationship between the engineer and his client in respect to its confidential nature is not recognized by law as inviolable, as in the case of the physician and the lawyer. It is my opinion, however, that it should be so recognized, and in any case the engineer should recognize it as applying to himself, and for this reason should be more scrupulous in dealing with confidential matters than members of other professions.

The profession of engineering has recently become highly specialized and future scientific discoveries will make it more so. The work of the engineer must therefore, of necessity, be largely educational and he should consequently regard his client as his student. He is thus given the opportunity to exercise a direct influence in the moulding of the moral character of his clients, the proper exercise of which is the best means of bringing honour to the profession.

His Duty to the Public.—The duty of the engineer to the public is largely educational. If the public regards engineering as a special subject with which it is not capable of dealing, is the engineer not under the strongest obligation to guide it aright? When a man trusts you, you are morally bound to respect that trust, otherwise you lose—or should lose—your standing in society. We all know that a mass of misleading, foolish, and sometimes deliberately deceptive information is published and circulated, very often, it must be admitted, with the deliberate view of misleading the public. This is particularly true in the field of mining engineering, but in fairness to the profession it must be said that the majority of those men who are guilty of such practices are not fitted either by education or practical training to undertake any work of this character. They are merely adventurers, but their misdemeanors and failures nevertheless bring the profession into disrepute. Many of these men secure entrance—by fair means or foul—to our professional societies, and this gives them a certain status in the eyes of the public, which has no other standard by which to measure them. I would therefore urge upon you young men who are about to enter the profession and on whose

character and ideals the future of the profession depends, to interest yourselves in these societies and see to it that only those who are eligible shall be admitted, for if the profession is to be an honored one, it must first merit that honor; and since the character of any body of men depends entirely on the character of its individual members, it follows that before the engineering profession can command the respect of the public, each individual member must merit that respect.

I have stated that the duties of the engineer to the public are largely educational. Many engineers when asked a question, reply correctly, and point out the misstatements and errors; but how many of us are good teachers? How many of us take the pains to make the real situation clear to the layman? Take as an illustration the almost daily statement that someone has invented a new motor or engine that will draw trains 150 or 200 miles an hour. The majority of engineers, if questioned regarding such a statement, would no doubt say that it is absurd, that they don't believe it, that such a thing has been tried a number of times without success, etc., but how many are there who take enough interest to set the public right, to explain that travel at any such speed is entirely a question of roadbed and right of way, that it is easy to construct a motor which will pull any train at these speeds, but that practical roadbed conditions prohibit it, and that the most perfect track ever built is so irregular that a train would be liable to be derailed at such a speed. It ought to be clear to every engineer, then, that in giving clear and concise explanations to the layman, he is doing a duty to the public and a service to his profession; and the more the public is enabled to understand the real facts the more discriminating it will become.

His Duty to His Profession.—It is perhaps superfluous to state that every man owes an everlasting debt to his parents who have toiled and provided for him when he was not able to provide for himself, and who are ever solicitous for his well-being. As a parallel to this it follows that every engineer is a debtor to his profession from which he receives countenance and profit. The principle of doing something for your fraternity is so well established, however, that it does not require very full discussion. It is found even among the lower animals. Yet there are those who pay no attention to the official society which represents the profession to which they belong. To those who do not interest themselves in the improvement of their profession, I would say that if the profession is poor and without honour, so are you, and if the profession does not prosper, neither do you.

There are many ways in which you can support, encourage and contribute to the dignity of your profession through the medium of its society. Even the mere attitude of the approval of the society's existence is of great value, but to give the public to understand that you believe in your society and follow its standards is much more important.

A more commonplace but none the less positive reason for supporting your society, is that you are making profit out of the art which it represents and which it is trying to improve and dignify. Your obligation is therefore definite. It is to your interest that the profession should be improved; and I need not ask whether or not it would be right to allow your fellow professionals to bring about this result and then for you to reap the benefit.

Dr. Osler on Rhodes Scholars.

DR. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine and head of the department of medicine at Oxford University, in an article in the *Yale Daily News* to-day tells how Rhodes scholars from this country going to Oxford should learn to adapt themselves to the conditions they will meet. He writes:

The Americans who will get the greatest help from the scholarship are (a) those who look forward to an academic career; (b) research students in science, literature or history; (c) professional students in law, medicine and theology.

The Rhodes scholar should come prepared to get an education neither Oxonian nor Anglican, but European; and this I consider one of the greatest advantages offered to the men who come to England under this trust. The Oxford terms are short—only three of eight weeks each. Let me outline the academic life of a young fellow who means business.

He gets settled in Oxford by the middle of October and his first term is one of bewilderment, sometimes discouragement. The day after the term closes sees him in a pension in Paris—and alone—no other student with him, or he will not learn to speak French. As there is practically no Christmas vacation at the Sorbonne he will have six weeks during which he can hear three or four lectures on any study he may have selected, and he can begin to get interested in its French literature.

After the winter term in Oxford, April 14 sees him again in Paris for a second period of six weeks.

The summer term in Oxford will open his eyes to the possibilities of English life, but early in June he is back again in Paris with two clear months ahead in which he should get a good reading and speaking knowledge of French, hear the lectures of the best men on his specialty, and he will have become familiar with his French literature.

From the middle of August to October 10 is spent at the seaside in a French family, looking after his health and studying four or five hours a day.

Returning to Oxford for the second year he begins to feel that he understands a little of English and French life.

The short eight weeks term passes and December 7 sees our scholar with a ticket to Berlin or Leipsic, prepared to spend his vacations in mastering the German language and getting in touch with the German side of his work. He will go back to the same place in April for another period of six weeks and in these two visits he should have a fair knowledge of the language—enough, at any rate, so as to be able to understand lectures.

Back to Oxford for the delightful summer term, during which there is so much to do that no one can do any work. The middle of June, Leipsic or Berlin again for the young summer semester. From the middle of August to the middle of September he will be in a German family part of the time and for a few weeks he will join some of his fellow students in a walking tour in Switzerland.

The last Christmas vacation? Yes, Paris again, a few more lectures and the Sorbonne. The Easter vacation will puzzle him—where? Let him find the

man who is making the greatest stir in his subject in Europe and put in the last continental visit with him. Then for the saddest of all the Oxford terms—the one before graduation. But the Western light will be in his eyes and the longing for the home which (if he is sensible) he has not seen for two years and nine months.

Of this period he will have spent about seventy-two weeks in England and about sixty-four abroad. Perhaps, if there is any money left, he should see Scotland before he sails.—*Copied from New York Sun.*

Work on the Coast of Labrador.

THIS was the subject of a very interesting address given by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., in Grant Hall, on Monday evening, April 12. The hall was full almost to overflowing, and in spite of the fact that the examination season was at its height, there was a fairly large number of students in the balcony. Principal Gordon acted as chairman, and very appropriately so, for as the speaker said in the course of his address, Dr. Gordon was about the second man he met on his arrival in Canada some seventeen years ago. Furthermore, these two gentlemen met for the second time only on this present occasion. A large number of very interesting scenes were thrown upon a screen by means of a lantern, and these illustrated the various aspects of Dr. Grenfell's work on these bleak northern coasts, as well as the life, habits and surroundings of the fisher folk among whom and for whom he labored. Many of the scenes were exceedingly pathetic, and all were instructive, and greatly enhanced the appreciation of the audience for the self-sacrifice and soul-winning work of the great man who is to the inhabitants of Labrador, physician, surgeon, lawyer, magistrate and missionary, all in one.

The story of his life and labors was simply told. At first he practised his profession of surgery in England, but was soon attracted by the humanitarian aspect for which there was so much opportunity in London. Soon his attention was turned to Labrador, and for the last seventeen years his whole life has been spent in doing all in his power for the material and spiritual welfare of the deep-sea fishermen who dwell along its coasts. Nor have his efforts been to the slightest degree in vain. He found, on his first arrival, that the liquor traffic and the drink habit were the two greatest evils to be combatted. He immediately began to wage war against the liquor boats with the result that for the last fifteen years there has not been one in the business. At the present time there is not a single place on the Labrador coast where liquor is sold. The series of addresses which he has been making on his tour through North America has been for the purpose of raising \$100,000 with which to establish a sailors' institute at St. John's, Newfoundland. As it is now, saloons are the only places open to sailors there in which to congregate to spend idle hours. Over four hundred dollars was subscribed on the occasion of his visit to Kingston, and there is no doubt that the

extraordinary interest in his work, which has been exhibited on the part of his audiences, is proof that the whole amount will be speedily raised.

Dr. Grenfell laid especial stress on the hospital work that was being carried on under the direction of himself and a couple of other young doctors. The character of the country was as beautiful as can be found anywhere. The men of the harbour coast are men of splendid physique, cheerful and optimistic, despite their hard surroundings; and they meet adversity with a fine spirit. It is practically impossible to discourage them. But more workers are needed; and there is no doubt that Dr. Grenfell's sincere and inspiring words will have the desired effect in this regard.

Journal Staff for 1909-1910.

Editor-in-Chief—W. A. Kennedy, B.A. (Med.)

Associate Editors—H. Bradley (Science); ——— (Arts, to be appointed).

Managing Editor—R. S. Stevens, B.A.

Ladies—Miss J. Elliott, Miss H. Drummond.

Arts—A. G. Dorland.

Science—A. W. Scott.

Medicine—T. M. Galbraith, B.A.

Divinity—J. W. Johnston, M.A.

Education—(To be appointed).

Athletics—G. A. Platt, M.A.

Alumni—W. F. Dyde.

Exchanges—W. R. Leadbeater.

Music—W. M. Goodwin, B.A.

Business Manager—M. R. Bow, B.A.

Assistant—H. W. McKiel, B.A.

Exam. Results.

THE following are the lists of graduates and prize winners in Medicine, Science, Arts, and Theology:

Degree of M.D. and C.M.—E. J. Bracken, Ellisville; J. E. Brunet, Clarence Creek; L. L. Buck, Railton; E. P. Byrne, Kingston; D. R. Cameron, M.A., Lancaster; D. A. Carmichael, B.A., Unionville; H. E. Chatham, Stettler, Alta.; W. A. Claxton, Kingston; J. W. Corrigan, Roslin; P. O. Coulombe, Cheneville, Que.; W. H. Craig, B.A., Kingston; L. M. Dawson, Ottawa; C. S. Dunham, B. A., Kingston; Alexander Ferguson, Williamstown; J. E. Galbraith, Chatsworth; J. C. Gillic, Chapleau; T. J. Goodfellow, B.A., Parham; Irvin Hardy, Davis, W. Va.; A. R. Heupt, Melbourne, Australia; C. A. Hughes, Grenada, B.W.I.; J. B. Hutton, Kingston; C. H. Knight, Georgetown, B.W.I.; H. M. Lermont, B.A., Trinidad, B.W.I.; A. Letherland, B.A., Glenvale; T. N. Marcellus, Williams-

burg; J. J. McCann, Perth; M. C. MacKinnon, Whim Road Cross, P.E.I.; J. J. McPherson, Nigg, P.E.I.; C. J. McPherson, Metcalfe; O. W. Murphy, Portland; J. S. Quinn, Tweed; A. L. Raymond, Williamstown; B. C. Reynolds, Cornwall; D. Robb, B.A., Battersea; A. J. Salmon, Lucea, Jamaica; J. C. Shillabeer, Regina, Sask.; J. H. Stead, M.A., Lyn; W. G. Wallace, B.A., Metcalfe; B. L. Wickware, Toledo; H. C. Workman, B.A., Kingston.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Faculty Prize in Anatomy—W. E. Wilkins, Vernon.

Faculty Prize, \$25, for highest mark on second year examinations in Anatomy, Physiology, Histology and Chemistry—R. A. Simpson, Chatham, N.B.

The New York Alumni Association Scholarship, \$50, for highest mark in Honor Physiology and Histology—F. Boyd, B.A.

Faculty Prize for highest percentage of marks on second year examination in Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy—R. A. Simpson, Chatham, N.B.

The Dean Fowler Scholarship for highest percentage of marks on work of the third year—S. M. Polson, M.A., Kingston.

Faculty Prize for best written and practical examination in third year Pathology—S. M. Polson, M.A., Kingston.

The Chancellor's Scholarship, value \$70, for highest percentage on four years' course, tenable only by those who take the examinations of the Ontario Medical Council—M. C. MacKinnon; next in order, J. J. McCann and D. A. Carmichael, B.A.

Prize of \$25 given by Dr. W. C. Barber for best examination in Mental Diseases—M. C. MacKinnon, Whim Road Cross, P.E.I.

Medal in Medicine—J. J. McCann, Perth.

Medal in Surgery—D. A. Carmichael, B.A., Unionville.

House Surgeoncies in Kingston General Hospital—The following are recommended in order of merit: J. B. Hutton, C. S. Dunham, B.A., M. C. MacKinnon.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE (B.S.C.)

In Mining—W. G. S. Agassiz, Kingston; S. Blenkhorn, Canning, N.S.; F. A. Brewster, Banff, Alta.; P. J. Browne, Kingston; W. M. Campbell, Eganville; G. H. Kilburn, Stratford; W. E. Lawson, London; J. K. Osborne, Marquette, Mich.; F. Ransom, Deloro; J. N. Scott, Wallaceburg; M. Y. Williams, Bloomfield; T. B. Williams, Bloomfield.

Chemistry and Mineralogy—E. L. Bruce, Smith's Falls; C. W. Drury, Kingston.

Mineralogy and Geology—N. L. Bowen, M.A., Kingston; J. A. S. King, Souris, Man.; B. Rose, Iroquois; H. T. White, M.A., Stratford.

Chemical Engineering—J. A. Kelso, Wallacetown.

Civil Engineering—T. D. Campbell, Perth; E. Chartrand, Chartrand; R. H. Cooper, Springfield, N.S.; C. L. Hays, Port Colborne; G. J. Jackson, Simcoe; G. A. Jenkins, Orwell, P.E.I.; H. C. Saunders, Kingston; G. S. McIntosh, Dundas; J. B. Saint, Vancouver.

Mechanical—H. K. Fleming, Craigleith; A. G. Neilson, Stella; A. M. Squire, Kingston.

Electrical—J. G. Daley, Ottawa; W. O. Dwyer, M.A., Kingston; D. S. Nicol, Cataraqui; W. J. Orr, B. A., Kingston; O. M. Perry, Perth; F. H. Ryan, Newburgh; T. B. Speers, Appleton; S. A. Woods, Tamworth.

Sanitary—J. E. Carmichael, Strathcona, Alta.

Power Development—A. W. Haddow, Simcoe; C. U. Peeling, Campbellford.

Mining Engineers (M.E.)—C. Orford, De Lamar, Idaho; K. S. Twitchell, De Lamar, Idaho;.

Honor standing of Science Graduates—W. O. Dwyer, M.A., Kingston, honors in electrical engineering; C. J. Jackson, Simcoe, in civil engineering; C. A. Jenkins, Orwell, P.E.I., in civil engineering; W. E. Lawson, London, in mining engineering; E. L. Bruce, Smith's Falls, in chemistry and mineralogy.

Chancellor's Scholarship in Practical Science—D. K. MacLeod, Parkhill.

Mowat Scholarship—W. S. Earle, Picton.

Degree of LL.D.—Alexander Graham Bell, Brantford; Prof. E. Barnard, Yerkes Observatory; Judge McGuire, Prince Albert, Sask.

Degree of D.D.—Prof. Kennedy, Knox College, Toronto.

Degree of Ph.D.—H. T. Wallace, B.A., B.D., Kingston.

Degree of M.A.—D. C. Caverley, Foxboro; Ethel Code, B.A., Almonte; M. S. Colquhoun, Deloraine, Man.; W. W. Doxsee, Peterboro; S. H. Henry, Morrisburg; J. C. Cooper, Picton; C. W. Lawrence, Smyrna, Turkey; H. W. Macdonnell, Kingston; J. H. McDunnough, Berlin, Germany; J. A. McRae, Gravenhurst; F. R. Parker, Elmira, N.Y.; M. J. Patton, Wyndham Centre; D. W. Shaw, Fellows; W. A. Skirraw, Kingston; R. W. Warwick, Smith's Falls; H. T. White, B.A., Stratford.

Degree of B.A.—J. A. Anderson, Rossmore; H. J. Black, Edmonton, Alta.; F. Boyd, Kingston; G. A. Brunet, Roxton Falls, Que.; Ada F. Chown, Kingston; S. G. Chown, Kingston; Florence Corkery, Kingston; V. W. Crawford, Kingston; A. W. R. Doan, Toronto; W. Dobson, Beaverton; W. A. Dobson, Picton; J. J. Evans, Toronto; Agnes M. Fargey, West Huntingdon; R. W. Fleming; Watford; W. A. Fleming, Alliston; W. M. Goodwin, Kingston; G. G. Greer, Peterboro'; Margaret M. S. Hall, Kingston; Lizzie C. Henry, Guelph; Alexandra Howson, Peterboro; G. B. Kendrick, Comber; W. W. Kennedy, Stratford; T. W. Kidd, Toronto; Beatrice G. Lauder, Goderich; Gertrude Lachance, Gananoque; Sister M. Lioba, Berlin; A. M. Little, Kingston; Sister M. Lucilla, Kingston; A. P. Menzies, Ottawa; J. L. Moore, Parry Sound; J. G. McCammon, Gananoque; R. V. McCarley, Brockville; Phoebe R. McKech-nie, Warton; R. M. McTavish, Kingston; A. E. Nelson, Guernsey, Saskatchewan; Florence O'Donnell, Kingston; M. N. Omond, London; Lulu M. Philp, Arnprior; G. W. Pringle, Madoc; Helena Raitt, Ottawa; Elizabeth A. Richardson, Kingston; Ethel C. Ross, Williamstown; G. W. Skene, Grand Coulee, Sask.; Annie J. Stewart, Renfrew; G. B. Stewart, South River; Frederika Summerby,

Russell; J. B. Stirling, Dundas; R. H. Somerville, Kingston; M. Gertrude Steele, Alliston; Muriel G. Shortt, Ottawa; W. W. Saunders, Gladys, Alta.; A. B. Turner, Hamilton; Henrietta Twohy, Hamilton; Margaret Thomas, Colborne; F. D. Wallace, Belleville; P. G. H. Warren, Moosejaw; Harriet Watson, Kingston; W. J. Weir, Manion, Ont.; K. F. A. Williams, Kingston; Bessie H. Wilson, St. John West, N.B.

MEDALS.

Latin—May L. Macdonnell, Kingston.
Greek—H. W. Macdonnell, M.A., Kingston.
German—Jessie Muir, B.A., Almonte.
French—Ethel Code, M.A., Almonte.
English—Donalda J. Dickie, Galt.
Philosophy—D. A. McArthur, M.A., Dutton.
History—D. C. Caverley, M.A., Foxboro.
Political Science—M. J. Patton, M.A., Windham Centre.
Mathematics—R. W. Warwick, M.A., Smith's Falls.
Botany—A. B. Klugh, Kingston.
Animal Biology—J. C. Hooper, M.A., Picton.
Chemistry—J. A. McRae, M.A., Gravenhurst.
Geology—H. T. White, M.A., Stratford.
Physics—W. W. Doxsee, M.A., Peterboro.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Professor's Prize in Latin—W. C. Clark, Martintown.
Latin Prose Composition—May L. Macdonnell, Kingston.
Alexander Gold Medal in Preliminary Honor German—A. L. Harris, Kingston.
Professor's Prize in French—Mary I. Dobbie, Niagara Falls.
Rogers' Prize in English—F. E. Cann, Oshawa.
Lewis Prize—J. O'Brien, Regina, Sask.
McLennan Prize in Hebrew—C. B. Pitcher, Wilsonville.
Gowan Foundation in Botany—W. M. Crawford, Dubec, N.B.
Gowan Foundation in Political Science—M. S. Colquhoun, M.A., Deloraine, Man.
Calvin, in Latin—H. S. Smith, Ottawa.
MacLennan, in Greek—P. Macdonnell, Kingston.
Gowan Foundation No. 3—G. L. Fraser, Edmonton, Alta.
Professor's Prize in Modern History—T. J. Doyle, Wayside.
Professor's Prize in English History—W. C. Clark, Martintown.
Professor's Prize in Preliminary Honor History—A. G. Derland, Bloomfield.
Professor's Prize in German—W. F. Dyde, Kingston.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Sarah McClelland Waddell, \$120—A. D. Cornett, B.A., Kingston.
The Chancellor's, \$70—W. D. MacIntosh, B.A., Bruce.
Spence, \$60, (tenable for two years)—W. A. Dobson, B.A., Picton, Ont.

Leitch Memorial No. 2, \$30 (*tenable three years*)—R. H. Liggett, B.A., Garden Hill.

Toronto, \$60—J. Roy Gray, London.

Rankine, No. 1, \$45—D. C. Ramsay, M.A., Grand Valley.

Rankine, No. 2, \$45—L. K. Sully, B.A., Ottawa.

St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$45—R. J. McDonald, M.A., Golspie.

Anderson, No. 1, \$40—G. Shearer, Saskatchewan.

Anderson, No. 2, \$35—W. Stott, B.A., New Westminster.

The Tawse, \$40—J. L. Nicol, M.A., Jarvis.

Glass Memorial, \$30—J. W. Johnston, M.A., Toronto.

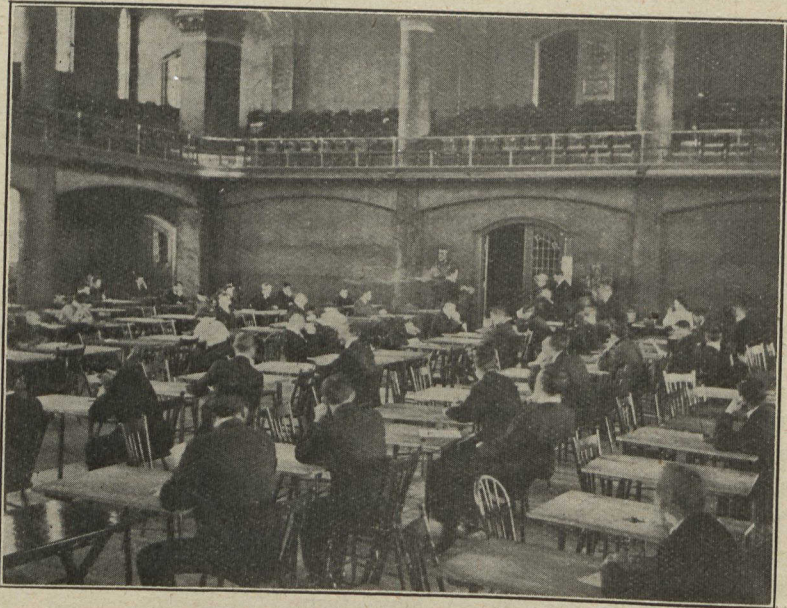
Mackie, \$25 (*books*)—J. Galloway, Foxboro.

James Anderson Bursary, \$25 (*Gaelic*)—H. D. McCuaig, B.A., Dalston.

Mary Fraser McLennan, \$12—C. B. Pitcher, Wilsonburgh.

Lewis Prize, \$25—J. O'Brien, Regina.

Theology Testamurs—W. Ferguson, B.A., McLaren's Depot; R. C. Jackson; T. J. Jewitt, B.A., Campbell's Cross, Ont.; J. R. McCrimmon, B.A., Vankleek Hill; H. D. McCuaig, B.A., Dalston; J. R. McDonald, M.A., Golspie; J. L. Nicol, M.A., Jarvis; D. C. Ramsay, M.A., Plattsville; L. K. Sully, B.A., Ottawa; J. R. Urquhart, B.A., Maitland.



EXAMINATIONS IN GRANT HALL.

Students' Day Proceedings.

STUDENTS' Day, in connection with the closing exercises, passed off quietly. The attendance in Convocation Hall was small, and very little amusement was afforded by those students who attended. J. H. Stead, M.A., M.D., President of the Alma Mater Society, was in the chair, and managed, by his presence alone, to maintain a respectable amount of order. The programme consisted merely of the four valedictories, and the singing of "Queen's College is Our Jolly Home" to the tune of the Doxology, as a finale.

Mr. T. J. Jewett, B.A., was the valedictorian from Divinity. In sonorous tones and with high-sounding epithets he gave expression to words of eulogy and favorable criticism of the work of the professors in the different departments of the faculty. Especial reference was made to the able manner in which Prof. Scott had taken up and was continuing the work previously carried on by Prof. John MacNaughton.

Mr. Hugh W. Macdonnell, M.A., was the spokesman for the graduating year in Arts. After deeply impressing the audience with the sadness and solemnity of the farewell which he was tendering to the College on behalf of his year (and the sadness of it was well emphasized by the tone in which it was uttered), he ventured to throw out a few suggestions to the faculty with regard to a few matters, which, in the opinion of '09, needed a little attention. One of these was the total absence of Hebrew literature as a subject of study on the Arts curriculum. It was maintained, and, we venture to suggest, rightly so, that no course in literature or philosophy could be called complete without at least a year's attention being given to this great and fundamental portion of the world's literature. Another matter which was emphasized was the worthlessness of the spring examination system as a test of what a man had procured, of real value from a college course. Some system of taking into account the work of each year would be a great improvement, and the method of monthly examinations, which works so successfully in some classes in Science, was advocated. Reference was also made to the honor system of holding examinations, in vogue in some English universities, and some points in its favor as contrasted with the "penitentiary" system in use here were referred to.

Mr. D. R. Cameron, M.A., M.D., valedictorian from '09 Medicine, expressed the thanks of the year for the kindly interest the professors had taken in their welfare and offered a few suggestions of improvements which might be made in the course. These were chiefly in the direction of recommending that everything possible be done to make the work as practical as is consistent with the means at the disposal of the faculty. Wherever laboratory work or practical demonstrations could replace lectures by all means make the change. The former would result in a saving of time to the students, and would leave a more lasting impression on their minds. System was advocated as a highly important factor in all branches of the work, and particular reference was made in this regard to the present method of allotting the privilege of assistance at surgical clinics at the hospitals.

The valedictory from Science, which was delivered by Mr. O. M. Perry, B.Sc., was particularly good. The opening paragraphs related to the work which it is the aim of the School of Practical Science to do for a student. The courses were intended merely to serve as a foundation upon which to build a superstructure of detail derived from experience. Several improvements were suggested in the different departments, and all were mentioned in the spirit of friendly criticism and the good of the School. In the final year in Civil Engineering, less theory and more practical work would result in a greater benefit to the student. A short course in commercial engineering was recommended, and the value of a training in the more practical sides of economics was strongly emphasized. The courses in Mining and Electrical Engineering were almost above criticism, and this fact is due mostly to the excellence of the staff in charge of them.

After this brief summary a few remarks on the manner of keeping Students' Day might not be out of place. It is well known that for the last two or three years the performance has fallen flat, to say the least. The valedictories are prepared with some difficulty by the committees in charge, and are delivered by the graduating years as a means of bidding a formal farewell to professors and students. As this only, ought the ceremonies of the day to be retained. The idea seems to have gained credit that the valedictories are vehicles in which the students have a means of "getting back" at the staff in a variety of mean ways for any injustices which they believe they have received at the hands of the professors. This, it can be assured, is a mistaken belief. Sensible criticism of the work of the staff has always been considered as a privilege given to the graduating classes on such occasions, but the value of the whole affair is lost, if the uttered words are to fall by the wayside. On Students' Day this year, the number of members from the staff that were present was small indeed. One, however, of them was there in the right spirit. He was apparently ready to consider the value of any suggestions that might be thrown out by the valedictorians, and had a pencil and piece of paper handy, so that he could take notes. It seems that the least that could be expected from the staff should be a fair representation of their numbers on the occasion of the exercises. Students have not gone through four years' training in different departments of study without having a fairly good idea of what is best and what is of least value in the courses. It is not contended that their advice should be taken at its face value, but it stands to reason that a professor who has got the interest of his department and of his students in his heart, will value to some extent the conclusions to which the graduating class as a class have reached with respect to his department during four years' attendance.

The appointment of a committee from the final years in the different faculties to look after the preparation of a programme for the afternoon would be greatly appreciated. Musical talent is by no means lacking among Queen's students, and there seems to be no reason why selections could not be rendered between valedictories in order to make the occasion of the farewell a little more inviting. If Students' Day is to mean anything at all, we might as well do all in our power to make it a success. It would be better to have none at all, than to have it celebrated as it has been for the past two years at least.

Convocation.

ON Wednesday afternoon, April 28, the 68th annual Convocation was held. Grant Hall was full to overflowing, the fairer sex being very conspicuously in the majority. The millinery display was beyond description. The number of students present, outside of the graduates and prize-winners, was small, owing to the fact that the out-of-town ones had left for home about a week before.

The Chancellor called on Rev. D. R. Drummond, B.A., Hamilton, who was the chaplain of the day, to open the proceedings with a Scripture reading. The distribution of the prizes then took place, but many of the recipients were not on hand. The laureation of the new graduates was the next proceeding in order. Mr. H. T. Wallace, B.A., B.D., received a Ph.D., representative of three years' post-graduate work in Theology. A long line of M.A.'s, B.A.'s, M.D.'s, B.Sc.'s, followed two by two to the platform, and finally the graduates in Theology were presented with their testamurs.

As soon as this part of the ceremonies was over, four honorary degrees were conferred. Prof. H. A. Kennedy, M.A., D.Sc., of Knox College, Toronto, was presented by Dr. Ross for the degree of D.D. After a short sketch of his life, Dr. Kennedy was recommended to the Chancellor as well worthy of the honor about to be conferred. Prof. Kennedy made a brief but suitable acknowledgment of the honor which became his, and said that the knowledge of the high ideals for which Queen's stood pre-eminent in Canada, greatly enhanced in his judgment the honor that was being conferred upon him.

For the degree of LL.D., Prof. Cappon had much pleasure in presenting Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. A few, only, of Mr. Bell's qualifications for the degree were enumerated, but these were his invention and patenting of the telephone in Canada, his endeavors in the science of aeronautics which were attracting world-wide attention, and last, but not least, his philanthropic efforts in connection with the invention of appliances which enable the deaf mute to triumph to some extent over his disabilities. Prof. Cappon said that Mr. Bell was already especially connected with Queen's on account of his father, Mr. Alex. M. Bell, who, many years ago, was Professor of Elocution here. It was regretted that the venerable scientist was unable to be present in person to receive the honor.

The third recipient of an honorary degree was Judge McGuire of Saskatchewan. Principal Gordon in presenting him to the Chancellor for an LL.D., said the University was recognizing one who had stood at the head of the legal profession in the Northwest Territories, and was expressing its interest and sincere good will towards the University of Saskatchewan, whose President had been for several years an honorary graduate of Queen's University. Judge McGuire was also unable to be present.

Prof. N. F. Dupuis had, then, the privilege of offering for the degree of LL.D. the person of one who was on all sides acknowledged to be one of the foremost astronomers in the world to-day, Prof. Barnard, of Yerkes Observatory, which is in connection with the University of Chicago. Prof. Barnard, in a short, but

highly appreciated speech, thanked Queen's for the honor, and showed the service done the world by the science of astronomy in undermining superstitious beliefs.

The exercises came to an end after the annual address to the graduates, which was given this year by Prof. Dupuis. The keynote of his remarks was: Have a purpose in life, and stick to it; do not be fanatical; and keep your minds open to conviction; follow your own course without regard for other people's opinions.

The singing of the national anthem brought the 68th Convocation to a satisfactory conclusion.

Economic Prize Essays.

AN invitation is given to students of Canadian colleges, by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, and other educators, to compete for the prize essays offered by Hart Schaffner & Marx to encourage the study of business subjects. The competition for 1909 is now under way and will end the coming June. Subjects for 1910 have been suggested by the committees, as follows:

1. The effect of labor unions on international trade.
2. The best means of raising the wages of the unskilled.
3. A comparison between the theory and the actual practice of protectionism in the United States.
4. A scheme for an ideal monetary system for the United States.
5. The true relation of the central governments to trusts.
6. How much of J. S. Mills' economic system survives?
7. A central bank as a factor in a financial crisis.

The contestants are divided into two classes. Class A includes any American without restriction. Class B includes only those who, at the time of competing, are undergraduates of any American college. A first prize of \$600 and a second prize of \$400 are offered for the best studies presented by Class A; a first prize of \$300 and a second prize of \$200 are offered for the best studies presented by Class B. A member of Class B, however, may compete for the prizes of Class A.

Men or women who have not had a college training are eligible to compete under class C, to which a prize of \$500 is offered for the best essay, and for which the following subjects are suggested:

1. The most practical scheme for beginning a reduction of the tariff.
2. The value of government statistics of wages in the last ten or fifteen years.
3. Opportunities for expanding our trade with South America.
4. The organization of the statistical work of the United States.
5. Publicity and form of trust accounts.

The winning essays will be published in book form at the discretion of the committee, which, in addition to Professor Laughlin, consists of Professor J. B. Clark (Columbia University), Professor Henry C. Adams (University of Michigan), Horace Wright, Esq. (New York City), and Edwin F. Gay (Harvard University). The papers are to be handed in by June, 1910.

Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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ASSOCIATE EDITOR, - - - J. M. McGillivray, B.A.

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 ARTS, - - - { Miss J. Macalister.
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 SCIENCE, - - - W. E. Lawson.
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Subscriptions \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15c.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, or to the Business Manager, Queen's University, Kingston.

Editorials.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THE committee in charge of the canvass made in March for support for a weekly JOURNAL, is happy to be able to announce that the scheme will be proceeded with. On nearly all hands canvassers were willingly met half-way and the desired number of promises obtained. It only remains for everyone to meet their pledges when college opens next fall. The business committee will have to count on the paid-up subscription of every student who signed, and it is hoped that no delay will be experienced in collecting the money.

The details of the new scheme are as yet only in the embryonic stage, but they will be worked out satisfactorily during the early part of the summer. Of course, an extra amount of work will fall to the lot of the new staff in getting the new magazine on a good running basis, but after the publication of the first number or two, things ought to run almost automatically. The labors of the staff would be greatly lightened, and the value of the publication greatly enhanced if the students and graduates who are spending the coming summer in a great variety of ways would each make up his or her mind to contribute something to the columns of the JOURNAL for the coming year. Do not wait until you are asked individually, and do not leave it all to the staff. Write up your summer's experience in the shape of an article, short or long, and send it to the editor-in-chief. The experiences of science men in particular always make very interesting reading, but too many of them remain "hidden under a bushel," even though the JOURNAL presents an admirable channel through which they could be communicated to those who are only too anxious to hear of them. The main desire of the retiring staff is that the undergraduates, as well as the graduates, will supply material for the JOURNAL, and so make the paper a real student publication.

"The Third Annual Directory of the Graduates and Students of the School of Mining" was ready for distribution at the middle of last month. Although, as yet, it is only of comparatively small dimensions, the annual growth in size which it has already shown, bespeaks, in the course of a few years, a volume of prepossessing appearance and of no mean significance. As it is gotten up at present it reflects the very greatest credit on the committee in charge. In many ways it will necessarily advance the interests of the graduates of the School, and one of its greatest advantages is the connection it is bound to keep up between the Engineering Society and the graduates and undergraduates. Two new lists are added this year—a list of "Addresses Wanted," which, the committee may be proud to say, contains only six names; and another of "Graduates and Alumni in the Different Provinces and States," with their present addresses. This latter list ought to be of inestimable benefit to Queen's men in no matter what part of the continent they are situated or are travelling. For the man going into new fields, especially, it ought to afford a means of introduction, which can not be lightly passed over.

To make the Directory a complete success, the co-operation of every Science man, and almost of every Queen's man in general, is needed. Change of address or change of employment on the part of any man whose name is, or should be, in the Directory, must be forwarded to the committee, for entry.

An important branch of the work carried on in connection with the Directory is that of keeping in touch with both the demand and the supply side of the engineering profession. This clearing-house aspect is a commendable one, and students or graduates out of employment may, by communicating with the Secretary, obtain situations of whose vacancy he has been informed. The list of graduates will soon be so large, that it will only be through their own efforts that the completeness at present attained by the Directory may be sustained.

Editorial Notes.

The JOURNAL extends congratulations to those students who were successful in the examinations, and particularly to those who are leaving the old halls for good, and going into their respective lines of work with the advantage of a college training. Those of the graduates who had the pleasure of listening to the Baccalaureate sermon given by Rev. D. R. Drummond, Hamilton, will not forget the words of warning to which he gave expression towards the end of his address, and especially the following command which seemed to be the keynote of it all: Bear in mind the responsibilities of your endowment.

To those who have been unsuccessful to any degree, it is scarcely necessary to say that their fellow-students are sorry for them—that is a foregone conclusion. However, it may be well to assure them that their failure lowers them not at all in the estimation of their friends. Some have been sorely handicapped in their efforts this spring by illness or misfortune of some kind. Such circum-

stances are not forgotten in drawing conclusions. In all cases it is hoped that the present failure may only be a spur to greater and highly successful efforts in the course of the coming year.

Especial congratulations are due to Miss Muriel G. Shortt, B.A., who is the first graduate from Queen's of the second generation—that is, whose father and mother are both graduates. This is a mark of honor of which Miss Shortt may be deservedly proud, and the JOURNAL, which has been indebted to her during the past year for a great deal of conscientious assistance, has great pleasure in extending to her its redoubled congratulations.

The JOURNAL congratulates Prof. N. F. Dupuis on his approaching laurea-tion as an LL.D. of McGill University. Few men, in our eyes, are more worthy of the honor about to be conferred upon him, for the development of the scientific departments of Queen's, and of the School of Mining, of which he is Dean, has been largely due to his efforts alone. At first he was Professor of Chemistry; after a few years, Biology, Mineralogy and Geology were successively added to his department; but in 1880 he was transferred to the Chair of Mathematics, which he still holds, and he has made it one of the strongest departments of which Queen's can boast. He is well known among Queen's men for his clear-ness and enthusiasm as a teacher, for his ingenuity as a practical craftsman, and above all, for his versatility and manual skill. We think we are safe in saying that his modesty alone prevented the earlier public acknowledgment of his services in the interests of science; and every student will be glad to think that next fall he is to be greeted as Dr. Dupuis.

The annual hackneyed farewell to our readers has once more to be made on behalf of the staff. On the issue of this number we lay down our pens, and leave the work to be taken up by a new committee of workers. During our term of office we have sincerely done our best by the JOURNAL, and endeavored to the ut-most of our ability to reflect student opinion, and to report student life. This we can say without any suspicion of boasting, and in so far as it was our best we deem that no apology is necessary. To all those students who have done anything in their power to help the JOURNAL by support or encouragement, we are especially grateful, and hope the same attitude will characterize the readers of next year's volume. It may be well to add that greater co-operation on the part of the whole student body, with the editorial committee, will be necessary next year to make the weekly periodical a success. The reportorial work will have to be well or-ganized, and some means of communication established between the secretaries of the different organizations and the sub-editors of the JOURNAL. To those who have items of news or interest, that should be published, we say,—give it to one of the editors, or place it in the post office for him; but do not leave it to him to look you up. A system of co-operation such as is here indicated will tend greatly to make the new venture a pronounced success, and to augment the esteem in which the JOURNAL is held in the eyes of our exchanges.

From the incoming staff, which is an especially strong one, the readers have a right to expect much, and we venture to say that their expectations will be by no means disappointed.

It is interesting to notice that a large percentage of last year's rugby team is represented among the graduates of this spring. J. J. McCann is now an M.D., and winner of the medal in Medicine. W. E. Lawson got a B.Sc. and took honors in Mining Engineering. E. L. Bruce also secured a B.Sc., with honors in Chemistry and Mineralogy. H. W. Macdonnell graduated as M.A., and won the medal in Greek; L. L. Buck and O. W. Murphy secured M.D.'s, and F. A. Brewster a B.Sc. V. W. Crawford, A. B. Turner, and K. F. A. Williams received B.A.'s. From such an imposing list, readers may draw their own conclusions with regard to the rugby played at Queen's.

Just before going to press comes an unofficial report to the effect that Prof. Nicol will transfer to the account of the Directors of the School of Mines the sum of \$40,000, on condition that he be given an annuity. It is understood that the money will be used to erect a new mining building. In the hope that the rumor is authentic, the JOURNAL, on behalf of the students, herewith publishes its keen appreciation of the gift. It has always been a well known fact that there is not a better Queen's man around the institution than Prof. Nicol.

The foundation of the new Observatory has already been laid. The site chosen for the building is the southern side of Stuart street, just where University avenue joins it. A direct north and south line is most conveniently obtained from this situation. Practical demonstrations in mathematical astronomy will likely be on the curriculum for the next year.



PRINCE RUPERT HARBOUR, B.C.

Ladies.



ON Friday, April 23, the first girls' graduating luncheon of Queen's was given by the city girls of '09 to the out-of-town girls of the year. Miss May Macdonnell, the permanent vice-president, assisted by Miss M. Shortt, received in the Levana room, and from thence they adjourned to the Red Room, where the table was set for twenty-three. Six of the '10 girls kindly acted as waitresses, and certainly made everything run very smoothly. The table was decorated with ferns and college ribbons and on each place card a suitable quotation. The menu was fairly simple but contained several very unique dishes, which were appreciated by all the girls. Miss Shortt proposed the toast "'09 Arts," which was responded to by Miss LaChance. Miss Lauder then proposed "The Gentlemen," and Miss Summerby and Miss Walker replied; and to "Our Reunion," proposed by Miss Girdler, Miss Phillips and Miss Raitt replied. The guests then drank to the hostesses, and a vote of thanks was moved to the waitresses, which was ably responded to by Miss M. Chown. A very clever topical song was sung during the course of the luncheon, by Miss May Macdonnell, who also presided at the table. After the luncheon, several pictures were taken, and the girls gathered around the piano to sing college songs for the last time together.

Three of our girls have carried off medals this year: Miss J. Muir, '07, in German; Miss E. Code, '08, in French; and Miss M. Macdonnell, '09, in Latin. The girls all extend congratulations.

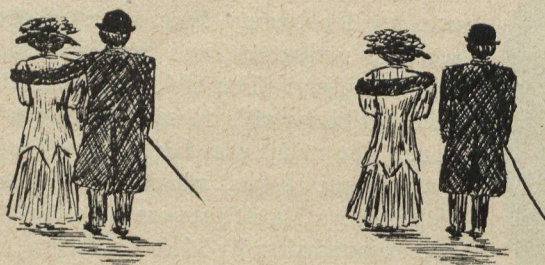
The number of '09 girls to get B.A. degrees this year is somewhat lessened by the rather large number who are waiting till next year to get M.A.'s. Miss Code is the only girl to get an M.A. this year, but we hope to see many more next year.

The girls extend congratulations to Mrs. G. B. Wylie, '09's latest to join the matrimonial ranks.

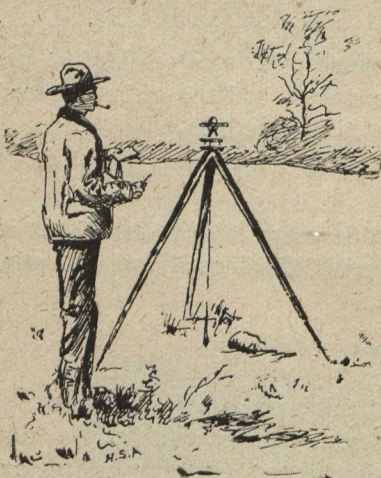
The girls extend sincerest sympathy to Miss Harriet Watson and Miss Helen Drummond, who were unable, through illness, to write on their exams., for we all knew that they were two of our brightest and cleverest girls, who usually take first place.

"Graduated we may be,
And scattered through the land,
Still, in common love to Queen's,
United we will stand,
Loyal as in by-gone days,
On the old Ontario Strand,
When we were going to College."

—*Maiden's Melody.*



AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.



Science.

THE final year held their farewell dinner at the Congress hotel on Friday evening, April 23rd. Nearly forty of the members were present. The regular number of toasts were proposed and replied to in a fitting manner. W. M. Campbell gave one of his inimitable readings from Drummond, while G. M. Thomson ably rendered the following final year song, written especially for the occasion by an old member of the year:

Once again '09 has gathered,
Once again her members stand,
The last survivors of the class,
The class that shook the land.
Four years of work and pleasure,
We've won our B.Sc.;
We fondly hope the years to come
Will bring our life's degree.
Of all years, she's the crown—
Here's '09! Drink her down.

Chorus—

It looks to me like a big night to-night,
Big night to-night, big night to-night;
Let us drink to our fame,
And go down dying game,
And it looks like a big night to-night.

We came from distant countries,
From city, bush and farm;
Eastward, westward, north and south,
From regions cold and warm,
To represent the world at large,
In awkwardness and jeans;
We rounded up the year '05—
Our freshman year at Queen's—
At the parting of the ways,
Let's drink to "Freshman days."

Chorus—

It looks to me like a big night to-night,
Big night to-night, big night to-night;
Here's to the victories we've won
And the days that are done;
And it looks like a big night to-night.

Our second year came grim and cold
Once more in Science Hall,
But few of '09 answered
When the Science roll was called;
For Destiny shall not be wooed—
To win her you must fight;
And though the path be rough and steep,
It leads up to the light
And in looking back—I think,
To our absent ones we'll drink.

Chorus—

It looks to me like a big night to-night,
Big night to-night, big night to-night;
Though we have seen our members pass,
We're at heart the same old class;
And it looks like a big night to-night.

There are some among our members
 Who trod with solemn pace
 The winding path which, followed, brings
 The idol of our race;
 Yet, others wandered in the dark,
 And quaffed the flowing cup—
 To them we say, "The time is past
 When the old man settles up."
 For now when we are broke,
 We only bear the yoke.

Chorus—

It looks to me like a big night to-night,
 Big night to-night, big night to-night;
 Let us drink to the man
 And for Queen's College stand;
 For it looks like a big night to-night.

The past is best forgotten,
 The ore is roasted sweet;
 Each sample assayed high per cent.,
 The world is at our feet.
 Though paths are steep and rugged,
 And years are by us whirled,
 We'll break the line with flying wedge
 And cyanide the world,
 So that when we pass beyond
 Our name will be our bond.

Chorus—

It looks to me like a big night to-night,
 Big night to-night, big night to-night;
 Here's to lives that are true,
 Though the dollars be few;
 And it looks like a big night to-night.

When we've fought our fight with life
 And know the battle's won,
 Then each shall wear his laurels
 While the nations shout "Well done";
 And when the sands of life have run
 And each has done his best,
 We hope we'll stand together
 Where the weary are at rest.
 Once more, together clink,
 To our cherished hopes let's drink.

Chorus—

It looks to me like a big night to-night,
Big night to-night, big night to-night;
May your path be straight and true—
Naughty Nine, here's to you;
And it looks like a big night to-night.

Our college days are over,
The world seems free from pain,
And never in this span of life
Shall '09 meet again;
So, here's all hail, to you, my friend,
Old comrade, tried and true,
We grasp your hand and wish you luck,
Once more, '09, to you.
And the girl who waits for you,
May her heart be ever true.

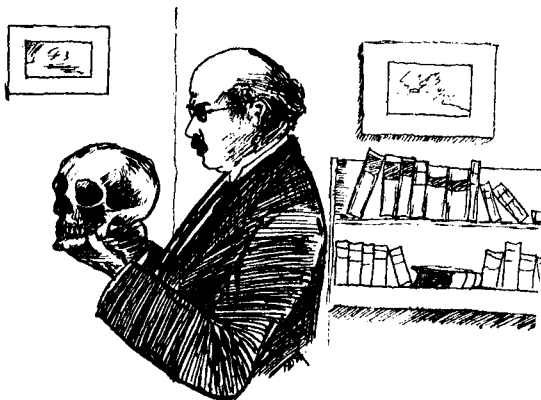
Chorus—

It looks to me like a big night to-night,
Big night to-night, big night to-night;
And as the smoke around us curls,
Let us drink to lonesome girls;
And it looks like a big night to-night.

The results of the exams. are out and a perusal of the lists shows that a great many have fallen by the wayside. To the successful ones we extend every congratulation, while to those who failed we can only wish better luck next time.

The graduating class met at Dr. Goodwin's on Friday afternoon, April 23rd, and informally discussed several matters of importance to graduates old and new. The one of most interest was that relative to class reunions at regular intervals of, say, every four or five years,—the idea being to keep alive as long as possible the keen college and class spirit that helps to make our course here the best years of one's life. Most graduating classes go out fully intending to hold these reunions at some future time, but once away from the halls and class-rooms, and with no one to take the initiative, the good intentions seem to die away. But worked in connection with the annual Science Dinner, and with the assistance of the Professors and the Extension Scheme Committee here, there seems to be no good reason why in a few years every term should not see the reunion of one or more classes, the number of classes, of course, increasing every year, once the idea is fully worked out and inaugurated.

Medicine.



IN this, the last number of the JOURNAL for this term, it is only fitting that we should extend to this year's graduates our best wishes for their future success and prosperity in the profession. Many of the boys have secured house surgeoncies in various hospitals and will be right in professional work before long. Some are waiting for the Council examinations, and others are leaving for distant

lands. Soon enough '09 will be scattered far and wide, and we can rest assured that its members will always have a warm spot in their hearts for their Alma Mater. Here's luck to you, doctors.

Dr. J. E. Brunet has been appointed house surgeon in the Water Street General Hospital, Ottawa.

Dr. C. W. Burns is house surgeon at Rockwood.

Dr. D. E. Mundell has long been considered by the members of the graduating class as the best lecturer in the College. To this must now be added that as a host Dr. Mundell has few equals and no superiors. His dinner to the members of '09, held at the British American Hotel on Tuesday, April 20th, was at his special request not a "speaking dinner," and those who had the honor of proposing or responding to the toasts bore this in mind. Of the excellence of the repast but little need be said; the fact that the manager did his very best is sufficient. Principal Gordon, Dean Connell and Dr. Williamson were also present and their brief remarks were listened to with great interest.

Mr. J. H. Stead, M.A., acted as toast-master, performing his duties with excellent judgment and tact. Toasts to "Queen's," "Our Host," "The days that are no more," and "The Ladies," were proposed by Messrs. Dawson, McKinnon, McCann and J. J. McPherson, respectively, and responded to by Principal Gordon, Dr. Mundell, Dean Connell and Dr. Williamson. Musical selections were so well rendered by members of the year that all were encored, Messrs. Dunham, Quinn, Bracken, Lermont, Brunet, Knight, McPherson and Salmon taking part. While there was an undercurrent of sadness throughout, since this was probably the last time that all would meet together, all enjoyed themselves thoroughly and wished there were more to come.

Athletics.

THE Hockey Club signified their appreciation of the work done on their behalf by Dr. J. J. Harty, by presenting him with a very handsome shield, engraved with the honors won by the team this year. The presentation was made at a dinner given to the members of the Executive and the first team by Mr. V. Crawford, who for four years has played centre. Dr. Harty was a famous centre in his days at Queen's and has never lost interest in the hockey at Queen's. For years he has given much time and thought, coaching the team throughout the season. While nothing we could do could repay him for his efforts, this memento of the occasion when Queen's were amateur champions of Canada as well as of the Intercollegiate Union, will prove to Dr. Harty that we fully appreciate what he has done.

The Science Faculty purpose, we are told, erecting a new building where the cinder court now lies. We hope that the Faculty and the Athletic Committee will co-operate and see that the upper campus is not injured, and that all building material and debris is removed before the beginning of football practices. The upper campus is in none too good shape as it is and a little attention would obliterate the holes, one of which cost a player a broken leg last fall. We would also urge the Athletic Committee to have a good supply of well-padded suits on hand for the players before the season opens. It is in the early practices before the men are in good shape that so many seemingly trifling injuries, often with serious after-effects, occur, and prevention is of much greater value than cure.

On the evening of Friday, March 26, the members of the Rugby Team of last fall, and those of the Senior Hockey team of last winter, were entertained at dinner at the Principal's residence. Covers were laid for about thirty-five, and the conversation of the occasion turned almost entirely on football and hockey. At the upper end of the table, however, and close to the Principal, were seated the members of the victorious debating teams, who successfully upheld the honor of Queen's, and consequently added another much coveted trophy to the collection in the College Library. Three or four of the professors were also there, probably because it was thought that their subduing presence might have the effect of impressing on such an athletic gathering that after all things of the mind are the all-important matters. The nearness of the examinations also rendered very significant the presence of these professors.

The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. A series of short speeches were made by many on whom the Principal chose to call, and the extemporaneous quality of these, as well as the lack of a hard and fast toast list, added to the comfort and sociability of the gathering. The captain of next year's rugby team accurately expressed the sentiments of everyone present when he said that the Principal's fine hospitality was a great incentive to the players to do their utmost for the honor of Queen's.

Alumni.

C. J. Curtin, B.Sc., '07, has gone to Coleman, B.C., to accept a position as mine surveyor there.

K. S. Twitchell, B.Sc., and Colin Orford, B.Sc., '08, have been granted the degree of M.E.

Mr. A. A. Fleming, B.Sc., '07, superintendent of the International Portland Cement Co.'s works at Hull, Que., has been purchasing real estate in Ottawa. Wonder why?

The new directory of graduates and alumni of the School of Mining has just been issued. Other faculties depend entirely upon the annual calendar as a means to discover the whereabouts of other students, but this departure on the part of the Engineering Society and the Mining Faculty is a good one, and might well be imitated by the other faculties.

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Louise Connor, M.A., daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Connor, Kingston, to Mr. William Walker Swanson, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, Queen's University. The marriage will take place in July.

Book Review.

History of Canada, Part I: New France; being Vol. V of a 'Historical Geography of the British Colonies'; by C. P. Lucas, C.B., of Baliol College, Oxford. Publishers for Canada: Oxford University Press, Toronto. Price, \$1.50.

THIS little volume of three hundred and fifty pages treats particularly of one aspect of the early settlement of Canada, that of colonization. It does not pretend to give any fullness of historical detail—this can be obtained from many other books—but to trace out carefully the methods adopted by the French in the early colonization and opening up of Canada, to contrast them with those of the English in peopling the New England and southern colonies; and to follow out the influence which the geography of the countries concerned had on the immediate and ultimate results of the colonization. The book is well written and the paragraphs are well titled along the margins of the pages. In order to fully appreciate what the book intends to convey, one has to bring to its perusal a fair knowledge of the history of New France and of the English colonies along the New England coast. The dissimilarity in the development and conditions of growth of the English and French colonies, due to the difference of the spirit in which the colonization was effected, is very well brought out; and it is shown that the advantage possessed by the English settlements in respect of this was a very great factor in determining the final supremacy of the Anglo-Saxons in America.

Arts.

THE session just brought to a close has been a remarkably good one as regards the work of the different departments. While it would hardly be fair to take the honour classes in all departments as the criterion of the condition of things, still to a certain extent this can be done, and in the case of the majority of departments the result is anything but discouraging. The classes in Political Science, English, and History were especially strong in number of students and in quality of work done. In Political Science, for instance, the class has been regarded by some as a better one than the famous '05 class, which included among others the present assistant in Political Science. On the whole, the outcome of the year's work in the Arts Faculty may be regarded as highly gratifying.

Something was said in the Arts valedictory in connection with the present system of examinations, and a suggestion was made that few students would not welcome a change from the existing method of having practically the only test of the year's work in the spring. One or two of the Science professors, one in particular, had instituted the practice of holding monthly examinations for his own satisfaction and incidentally for the welfare of his students. Would it not be possible to introduce some such system into Arts? The examinations in the Pass classes at Christmas do not really affect the situation as they should, for the reason that they are not, as yet, regarded as on a par with the spring tests, which are considered by many students as the "be-all and end-all" of the year's work. There is reason to believe that a system of monthly examinations would go far to relieve the situation, and that the results would be more satisfactory to those who teach and those who learn. It is to be hoped that before another session comes and goes, some steps will be taken to remedy what does seem to be a real evil. It might be added that such a move would not be without precedent as some of the American universities, notably Harvard, have long been working along the lines suggested.

It is to be regretted that the proceedings on Students' Day should not be marked by more attractiveness and life. Though somewhat better than similar affairs of previous years, the proceedings this year were anything but enlivening. In the old days, of course, the valedictories were given at Convocation, but from all accounts, there were good reasons for making the change to the present system. However, there is no reason why the thing should be allowed to become perfunctory and lifeless. Here again we might well take a leaf from the book of the American colleges, where a great deal of attention is paid to the "commencement" exercises, which include a valedictory address as one of the most important features. Then again, the thing would re-act on itself, and if more attention were paid to these addresses they would be of a better quality. It would be considered an honour to be appointed valedictorian, and men would not regard it as a thing to be unloaded on the devoted head of any innocent fellow-student who will undertake it. At present the professors, with two or three exceptions, seem to

make it a point to be absent, which is a pity. No doubt, however, there is more or less justification for this in the fact that some years ago, certain valedictorians took it on themselves to score certain members of the faculty in every possible and impossible way. That aspect of things has greatly improved in the last few years and there is reason to hope that before long a change will come in the direction of a more attractive Students' Day gathering.

The Baccalaureate service was a notable one, among other reasons, because the professors turned out in something like respectable numbers. For the most part this session the platform has been decidedly empty, and it was particularly gratifying to see the faculty well represented, on the occasion of the address to the graduating class, at least.

Exchanges.

AT last the time has come for the JOURNAL staff of '08-'09 to write their last "copy" and then to give over to other hands their somewhat exacting duties. As we look back over the session just closed we have to confess that the work in connection with the exchanges has not been at all unpleasant. In the first place the exchange man, from the nature of his work, must learn something of quite a number of schools and colleges. The life of any college is to some extent reflected in her student publications, and in any case it is always of interest to learn how other students view affairs more or less common to students everywhere. Then, again, the "exchange copy" stands excellent chances of being handed down to posterity without having received any very marked attention. This is pleasant in that it gives one a chance to say what he thinks without shocking the modesty of many people. Only the literary masterpieces with which the comments on exchanges have the honor to appear, give the work some appearance of permanence and makes us dare to hope that those coming after may be able to say with some measure of truth, "Gone, but not forgotten."

The following poem was written especially for the Victoria College section of *Torontonensis*, 1909.

L'ENVOI.

We stand for the last time together,
Hand to hand, face to face, heart to heart;
A day may divide us forever,
We'll sing one more song ere we part.
As friends, when the banquet is ending,
Stand closer to give one last cheer,
So to-night let our voices, all blending,
Ring out our last song, loud and clear.

Not a bright flower-garland is faded,
 Every wine-cup with roses is drest:
 Not a face at the banquet is jaded
 The last of the feast is the best.
 Yet a shade falls across all the brightness
 From the wings of the hours flying past,
 Every heart feels a weight on its lightness,
 The thought that the best is the last.

Each rose is a vanishing-pleasure,
 Which memory plucks to enfold,
 In her many-leaved book as a treasure
 More precious than jewels or gold.
 Long after its color has perished,
 Long after its freshness has flown,
 The rose for its fragrance is cherished,
 To tell of the days that are gone.

Here's a health to the hours departed,—
 Farewell to our glad college years!
 Here's a health to the future,—light hearted,
 We greet it with hope, not with fears.
 One more,—'tis the last ere we sever,
 Each voice in the chorus rings free;
 Our college! we'll love her forever,—
 Here's a health, Alma Mater, to thee.

—Henry VanDyke.

De Nobis.

Prof. C--p-n (after reading a bundle of exam. papers late at night)—There was something I wanted to do—what on earth was it?

(After thinking about it for half an hour)—Aha! now I know. I wanted to go to bed.

Miss R---n—You've got an awful cold, M--rg--r-t-.

Miss St--rt—Yes, I guess I must have got it from one of the boys at the house.

D. C. R---y (on the way over to write an exam.)—What are you wearing a coat for this hot afternoon, M-cArth-r?

M. N. Om-nd—He wants to keep in all the hot air he is going to shoot out when he gets into Grant Hall.

Clergy Street Boarding-House.

Miss D. Ste-a-t—Where is Mr. Fo-r-s-er to-night?

Landlady—Oh, he has been invited out to dinner to-night.

Miss D. Ste-a-t—Lucky boy!

Exit the landlady.

1st Student—Can you tell me what is meant by “an absolute feeling magnitude?”

2nd Student—Why, what are you reading? Dr. Johnson?

1st Student—No; I'm reading one of Prof. Swa-s-n's lectures.

2nd Student—Oh, I thought you were reading English.

Prof. M-r-s-n, to St-w-rt—Come around to the house to-morrow night, between seven and eight, and if I'm not there, I'll most likely be out.

A. S. B-rtr-m (to his friends)—“Gee! these chocolates are good; why don't you fellows buy some?”

It has been rumored about the Medical building that Dr. L. M. D-ws-n is going to take a course in *Glasgow*.

(Copied from the *Trinity Review*)—Why is it that so many of our exchanges think it necessary to present their readers in each issue with several pages filled with jokes which hardly rise to the level of humor attained by the colored supplement of American journalism? We regret to notice here that *Queen's University JOURNAL* is one among the many offenders. With profound apologies to our readers we venture to reproduce a few samples:

B-ll Kennedy to W-lt-r—“Say, if you're going down street, get some meat.”

W-lt-r—“What kind shall I get?”

B-ll—“O, get some orange meat, it is easier fried.”—*Queen's University Journal*.

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR
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(IN PART)
FOR THE YEAR 1909

(The italicised portions in parentheses give the wording of the law and regulations as the authority for the dates.)

February:

8. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. [H. S. Act, sec. 13 (1)]. (*1st Wednesday in February*).

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 87 (5)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due. (This includes the Financial Statement). [H. S. Act, sec. 16 (10)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (*On or before 1st March*).
- Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. [S. S. Act, sec. 42 (1)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
31. Night Schools close (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. (*Close 31st March*).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 73]. (*On or before 1st April*).
8. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; Sep. Sch. Act, sec. 81]. (*Thursday before Easter Sunday*).
9. GOOD FRIDAY.
12. EASTER MONDAY.
13. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (*During Easter Vacation*).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1908-1909). (*Not later than the 15th April*).
19. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*Second Monday after Easter Sunday*).

May:

7. ARBOR DAY. (*1st Friday in May*).
21. EMPIRE DAY. (*1st school day before 24th May*).
24. VICTORIA DAY (Monday).

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